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REMARKS

On SEVERAL PARTS of

EUROPE,

Relating Chiefly to Their

ANTIQUITIES *and* HISTORY.

Collected upon the Spot

In several *Tours* since the Year 1723 ;

And Illustrated by Upwards of

Forty Copper Plates, from Original Drawings ;

Among which are

The RUINS of several *Temples, Theatres, Amphitheatres,*
Triumphal Arches, and other Unpublish'd Monuments
of the *Greek* and *Roman* Times, in SICILY, and the
South of FRANCE.

V O L. I.

By *JOHN BREVAL*, Esq; Author of *K*
the former *Remarks*.

L O N D O N:

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M.DCC.XXXVIII.

REMARKS

TOUR OF PLEASURE





To His GRACE
CHARLES,

Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigni,
 Master of the Horse to His MAJESTY, &c.

MY LORD,



ONE Cause of the general Discredit
 which Dedications lie under, is
 the too little Relation oftentimes
 between the Works they introduce,
 and the Patrons they are address'd
 to. The Remarks of a Traveller,
 inscrib'd to Your Grace, (who have such vast
 Pretensions Yourself to be call'd one) cannot expose
 me to the like Censure: I may incur another
 indeed among People who examine my Aim but
 superficially; that, I mean, of presuming to
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inform a Nobleman, who is, from his own Observations, already so much a Master of the Subject in Question.

WHAT my own personal Knowledge of, and Conversation with Your Grace, (in whose Virtuoso-Parties abroad I had sometimes the Honour to make one) exacts from me on this Head, will, I hope, carry with it no Tincture of Flattery, as that is what I would shun with more than ordinary Care on every Occasion like this. The very Reason why I would shun it, is so much to Your Grace's Advantage, that I shall pass that too in Silence; tho', as a famous Author has said in a parallel Case, It is hard to be pleas'd with a Subject, and yet forbear it.

TO make local Remarks, is treading so beaten a Path, or seems so at least, that Your Grace's Good-nature could not exert itself in a more particular Instance, than in condescending to patronize a Book, which the Title alone is a kind of Objection to. It is indeed but a Suite of those Favours I have so frequently receiv'd at Your Hands; and tho' a due Sense of them has never been wanting, allow me to lay a more than usual Stress upon this, since it gives me an Handle for a public Declaration of the Gratitude, Esteem, and Respect, with which I am,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's

Most Dutiful, most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

John Breval.



P R E F A C E.



THE Ends People have in ranging the Globe, differ so widely, in proportion to their respective Humours and Tastes, that no Book, writ in this Way, can be suppos'd to take in a Compass sufficient for contenting all equally.

ONE Traveller applies himself to the Politicks, Customs, and Manners of Countries; a second to their Natural History; a third has for Object their Manufactures and Commerce; and a fourth their Antiquities and Monuments. It is for this last *Set* chiefly the following *Remarks* have been calculated; they are a Debt of long Standing to the Public; several *Tours* abroad, since it was contracted, have caus'd a long Delay of Payment; but as those very *Tours* have furnish'd me with ampler Means of discharging it, the Excuse will be receiv'd, I hope, by those at least, who vouchsafe them a thorough Perusal,

THE Light I have examin'd these Places in, has open'd me a *Terra Virgine*, if I may be allow'd the Phrase, a *Vein* of Ore well worth breaking Ground for, and which none of our Countrymen have dug in before me, at least to any considerable Depth.

WHAT Foreigners may have perform'd the same way, is out of the Question, because, to understand the Languages such Treatises have, for the most part, been writ in, is no very general Case among us, not even with those who may be well skill'd in the learned ones.

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THE Plan I have now follow'd, differs (as well as the Matter) from that of my former *Remarks* in a Multitude of respects, tho' they are, in some Sense, but a Continuation of them. I have clear'd the Text of Inscriptions, History, Quotations, &c. as much as the Nature of the Work would bear; and endeavour'd, as far as I was able, to adapt my Subject to various *Gouts*, tho', as I have already hinted, the Investigation of *Antiquity* is my principal Aim throughout.

SICILY is a Ground very few *Englishmen* have trod before me as *Observers*; and tho' I am far from pretending to the Learning and Merit of some now living, who have made that *Tour*, yet, I hope, my Account of that Island (which I survey'd, as I may say, in Company with all the Antients, as well as Moderns, that have left any thing memorable concerning it) will not send the Curious away unsatisfy'd. The Views of the Temples, and other principal Ruins, are just as I found them (a Method I have follow'd in all other Parts of my Travels); but as to *Ideal Plans*, (to say nothing of the general Vanity of such Attempts) they are what I had neither Leisure, nor Instruments for.

THE South of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which I coasted in my Return from *Sicily*, has afforded me some Observations: Many other Parts of it indeed, as well as some Places in the adjoining *Campagna*, are so well worth a Survey, (as I am inform'd by three of our Countrymen, who made that *Tour* lately) that I regret infinitely the not having taken it. Besides the famous Harbours of *Tarento* and *Brindisi*, there are in the Heart of the Country considerable Antiquities (and some of them thought prior to *Romulus* himself) in several Towns of old *Latium*, *Samnium*, &c. as *Anagnia*, *Arpino*, *Alatri*, *Ferentino*, *Isernia*, and *Trivento*. At *Sora* you have a Palace between two great Cataracts; *Monte Cassino* is one of the noblest Cloisters, as well as Situations, in *Europe*; *Benevento* has an Arch of *Trajan's* almost intire; and in the *Abruzzo* you meet with that amazing Communication between the Lake *Fucinus* (now *Celano*) and the *Claudian* Aqueduct, as comes almost in Competition with the *Egyptian* Wonders.

WITH

P R E F A C E.

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WITH regard to *Naples* itself, and the Route along the *Appian* from thence to *Rome*, I flatter myself, here will be found Remarks, not less entertaining from their Variety and Novelty, than instructive from their Choice and Exactness. What I have said of *Rome*, and its Environs, *Tuscany*, *Venice*, and *Lombardy*, is, I believe, of a piece with the rest; and what I cannot justly be reproach'd with having pilfer'd from *Addison*, *Misson*, *Lassels*, *Burnet*, or any Author else in this way.

FRANCE, tho' so near a Neighbour, and since the Peace of *Utrecht* so vastly frequented by us, is scarce better known to the generality of the *English*, (who resort to it chiefly for the Benefit of the Climate, or to learn its Language and Fashions) than the most remote Parts of *Europe*. As there is scarce a considerable Place in the Kingdom, but what I have seen at one time or other, I should think I did not do it Justice, had I deny'd a Country so abounding with Curiosities, the Share it has in this Work: Let this suffice by way of Answer to those Travellers, who have either left them unseen thro' Indolence, or under-rated them, if seen, thro' Prepossession.

IT were to be wish'd indeed, that the antient Historians had left us less in the dark with regard to the Events, which some splendid Edifices, yet preserv'd, in *Provence* and *Languedoc* principally, owe their Existence to; as well as to the Founders of others which we see the Intention of. If it is not without Regret we find ourselves bewilder'd in our Home Inquiries after *Stonehenge*, and other such tasteless and barbarous Monuments, how much more sensibly must it affect us, when we see a *Pont du Gar*, a *Maison Quarree*, an Arch of *Orange*, and a *Mausoleum* of *St. Remi*, that we cannot account for!

To lessen the Trouble which young *Dilettanti* often meet with Abroad in their *Virtuoso* Pursuits, has been one of my principal Aims in this Undertaking: So common it is to see them following a *Wild Goose Chace* under the Conduct of some ignorant *Tomb-shewer*; overlooking Things of the greatest Importance, while their Attention is taken up with Trifles; and posting thro' a Town where they might spend a Week with Pleasure and Profit, to make

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a Month's Halt perhaps at another, which would not be half a Day's Stop to a Man of Taste and Experience !

IF Gentlemen who propose to see *France* and *Italy*, as those Countries should be seen, will vouchsafe, before they set out, to run over this Work, they will not only be taught where to look for Monuments and Ruins of old Times, Galleries of Antiques and Pictures, famous Libraries, and Cabinets of Medals, engrav'd Stones, and smaller Curiosities in all kinds, whether belonging to Princes or private Men ; but they will moreover be pointed to abundance of select Pieces, and have the Explanation of them, where any is requir'd, thrown into the Account.

THIS will carry them to their *Butt* the shortest way, and give them, even before they cross the Chanel, a general Idea of what is best worth their Observation on the other Side of it. The Traveller need be then at no other Trouble, than that of getting Access, by such Canals as are customary, to the Proprietors or Guardians of the Treasures in question ; a Favour, I am sorry to say it, obtain'd with far less Difficulty Abroad than at Home. There, what Opportunities will he not have, not only of forming his Taste, but likewise of extending his Knowledge ! He will see how the Antients symboliz'd their Religion ; how their various Gods were originally but Types of the Planets and Elements ; and in what manner they have transmitted down (exclusively of their Writings) their Belief of the Soul's Immortality. *Epochs* and *Æra's* will grow insensibly familiar to him ; and History (the noblest and most useful Branch of *Humanity-Learning*) must of course find an easy Admittance. He will be convinc'd, in Defiance to all Prejudices from a School or College Education, that Erudition does not consist in ringing the Changes upon Vowels and Consonants ; that Grammar is but the Scaffold to Literature ; and that a Piece of *Brass* or *Marble* is oftentimes a surer Guide to the Sense of an old Author, than a Legion of *Scholiasts*.

I will not say but that a Gentleman, after making the usual Tour, may pass Muster among *Connoisseurs*, without having div'd far into the learned Part of the *Antique*, with a Provifo he has acquir'd some Taste (which indeed

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is in a great measure the Gift of Nature); but if his Travels have improv'd him in neither of those respects, the best Proof he can give of his good Sense, will be to stick merely to Topics less out of his Fathom. No Species of Impertinence is apt to expose itself more to Contempt, than that of a *Smatterer in Virtu*; one who, upon the Strength of a little *Technical Cant*, and having seen abundance of very fine Things with very little, if any, Relish or Pleasure at all, affects to club his Opinion with People who really possess the Knowledge he has but the Shadow of, for no other Reason but because he thinks it fashionable. Should one of this Class (as I have sometimes known it happen) be wrong-headed enough to aim at a *Collection*, he runs the Risque to have his vacant *Niches* and *Panels* fill'd up, (as State Employments are oftentimes) not with the *Statues* or *Pictures* that are worthiest of the Post, but by those which can make the best Interest. He stands a fair Chance to be upon the Roll with *Horace's Damasippus*, the Dupe of *Names*, and the Bubble of *Rust*; nor to be able to guard against those Impositions which are so frequent, among Antiquaries especially: And at last perhaps, too late convinc'd of his Folly, he may be glad to part with his Purchases at 80 *per Cent.* Loss, rather than transmit them down to After-times, as a Monument of his Vanity and Ignorance.

HERE I should finish a Preface which is already drawn out to a sufficient Length, did not the Subject I am upon throw the Temptation in my Way of tracing up *Taste* and *Connoissance* to their Fountain-head. Nothing goes down so ill with Readers of good Sense, as Apologies from an Author; and therefore here you have briefly what the Point in question presents to me.

THE ruder *Arts* were the Daughters of *Necessity*; *Pride* and *Superstition* gave Birth to the politer. The first Masters of Empires, in the View of immortalizing their Names, erected those Piles, some of which are to this Day the Admiration of Mankind; the Priests, to keep those very Empires in a yet greater degree of Subjection, as well as the Masters of them, contriv'd sensible Objects of Worship, finding that ideal ones would not answer the Purpose.

As Images increas'd in their Esteem, so their Materials rose in their Value. The richest Veins of *Afric* and *Asia* were ranfack'd for these; and as Idols could not be without Cafes to them, the same Luxury extended at last to their Shrines, and their Temples.

THE Increase and Credit of this prodigious *Theogony* whetted the Invention of Sculptors and Architects; and the *Greeks*, peculiarly happy at improving Hints, by means of their great Intercourse with *Egypt*, where those Arts had taken Birth, arriv'd by degrees to that Delicacy in Carving and Building (to say nothing of their Painting, no Sample of which is come down to us) that gave Rise to the Fable of *Dædalus*, and has been the Standard of *Taste* to this Day among the more refin'd Nations.

It was about five hundred Years before Christ, that not only half *Europe*, but likewise a good Part of *Asia*, being fill'd with Colonies of *Greeks*, their *Arts* found easy Admittance every-where, unless among the parcimonious *Romans*, a State then in its Infancy. Their first Footing there (which *Cato's* (a) austere Simplicity could never forgive) was owing to *Marcellus* after his Conquest of *Syracuse*: Their Credit in *Rome* was enlarg'd by that vast Glut of Spoils the City was enrich'd withal upon the Downfal of the *Macedonian* Monarchy, and the Legacies of *Nicomedes* and *Attalus*; but the Victories of the magnificent *Lucullus* establish'd them a kind of Empire they maintain'd themselves in with vast Reputation (of which we have sufficient Proofs from the Authors, as well as from the Remains of those Times) under the Wing of many illustrious Patrons; till at last, the frequent Usurpations and Changes in the *Roman* Government, after the Reigns of the *Antonines*, having subverted the whole Frame of it, that Credit dropp'd for want of Encouragement, much about the turbulent Days of *Valerian* and *Gallien*.

It is evident notwithstanding, that their Restoration was attempted more than once by some of the succeeding fortunate Emperors (for the Testimonies of it subsist to

(a) *Vid. Liv. lib. xxv.*

this Day in what is left of *Aurelian's*, *Dioclesian's*, and *Constantine's* Age; nor did those *Arts* bid *Rome* a final Farewel till the transferring the Seat of the Empire: *Italy*, being soon after that over-run by the *Northern* Barbarians, had utterly lost every Vestige of its former Magnificence, particularly as to Sculpture, had not abundance of exquisite Pieces found their Safety under the Ruins of so many splendid Cities, and luxurious *Villa's*. Bigotry, coming at the Heels of the *Vandal* and *Goth*, gave the *Coup de Grace* not to *Arts* only, but also to *Sciences*; *Learning* was proscrib'd as well as *Connoissance*; and what Quarter could Either expect at the Hands of subordinate Zealots, when the *Head* (b) of the *Church* himself sacrific'd to his Enthusiasm the venerable Remains of the *Palatine Library*?

THE open War declar'd against *Pagan* Idolatry, which should naturally have put an End to all Sculpture, only destroy'd what was noble and elegant in it. The *Martyrology* furnish'd more bad Representations, than the *Mythology* had produc'd good ones: To make up for their contemptible Exterior, the Church annex'd miraculous Qualities to them.

THIS gave rise to a new Species of Travellers, whom *Devotion*, not *Taste*, carry'd over the *Alps*. Among these were oftentimes Crown'd Heads, and our *Alfred* himself, glorious and learned as he was! did not disdain to be of the Number.

A new Style of Architecture, under the Denomination of *Gothic*, was now introduc'd, much about the same time that the *Saracens* brought the *Moorish* one in Fashion, which their *European* Conquests establish'd afterwards in *Spain*, and the *Mediterranean* Islands. Time ripen'd these into some Degree of Perfection (tho' at best very far short of the *Greek* and *Latin* Orders); we yet see beautiful Instances of the latter in *Granada*, *Andalusia*, and *Portugal*; and those of the former are obvious in *France*, *Germany*, *Britain*, &c.

(b) St. Gregory.

THE *Gothic* Genius had not the same Success in *Painting* and *Sculpture* (*Arts* which the *Mahometan* Doctrine rejected intirely). Some Executions in both yet preserv'd, of a thousand or twelve hundred Years standing, are Proofs of the deprav'd *Gout* of those Times; and even the Improvements they made in their Manner of *Building*, seem to have had but little Influence over the rest of the polite Arts. This want of Skill is demonstrable in nothing more than the Coins that were struck in all the *Christian* Kingdoms and States between the Fifth and the Fourteenth Centuries.

THE *Greeks*, in spite of all the Oppression and Discouragements they labour'd under, still retain'd some Tincture of that *Connoissance*, which had so happily distinguish'd their Progenitors; and it is to be presum'd, that the *Venetians* and *Franks* in their *Constantinople* Expedition, as also the Soldiers of the *Croisades*, passing and repassing that Country so often, may have borrow'd some Lights from them. It is certain, that the old *Barbarous Taste* was in all respects beginning to wear off in the Thirteenth Century, when the *Florentine* School (the Mother of all the rest) was put under the Direction of *Greek* Masters, invited over to that End by the Republic itself. On this Occasion I must observe, tho' somewhat foreign to my Purpose, how it seems to have been fated, as it were, that *Poetry*, which, having been originally coeval with *Painting* and *Sculpture*, had also shar'd in their Decline, should now revive at one time with them; and *Chaucer* and *Dante* flourish in the same Age with (or at least very soon after) *Cimabue* and *Giotto*.

THE Mist of the monkish Ignorance was not, however, intirely dispers'd till about the middle of the Fifteenth Century; when what had been only a *Dawn* of *Taste* hitherto, blaz'd out in the full Lustre of the *Augustan* Times, under the Auspices of *Laurence* of *Medici*. That illustrious *Head* of the *Florentine* State, who gave the *Greek* Refugees at his Court unlimited Commissions to purchase whatever could be recover'd out of the Hands of the victorious *Turks*, that was rare and curious; spar'd no Cost, on the other hand, to come at what lay conceal'd under the Ruins of all the famous *Italian* Towns.

OTHER

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OTHER Princes following so generous an Example, and no one more than his own Son Pope *Leo X.* (whose Dignity left no Undertaking of that Kind impossible to him) it is scarce to be believ'd what Numbers of exquisite Pieces were retriev'd from the Rust and Oblivion of Ages; nor how greatly such Discoveries contributed to form the *Raphaels*, the *Michael Angelo's*, and all those famous *Elèves* of the *Roman*, *Florentine*, and *Bolognese* Schools.

It is worth remarking, how different a Turn the Sovereigns of the Ecclesiastical State began to take after *Leo's* Reign, from what their first bigotted Predecessors had done. Other Branches of Pontifical Luxury had indeed a far prior *Æra*, but this of *Virtù* seems to have taken its Date only from thence. Could a *St. Leo*, or a *St. Gregory*, (who would not suffer profane Authors to be read, not even to School-boys) have foreseen a Time, when their *Vatican* would become a Shelter to *Heathen Gods*, what Omens would they not have drawn of the Downfal of Christianity! Yet *Rome* has scarce had a Prince for two hundred Years past, but what has not only enrich'd this and other *Papal* Palaces with the innocent *Idols* of *Paganism*, but moreover encourag'd the *Recherche* of them in all Parts of his Domain. *Nepotism*, in so many respects the Scandal of that Government, has at least been the Glory of it in the Support and Encouragement of *Virtù*. What are the *Borghese*, the *Colonna*, the *Rospigliosi*, the *Pamphili*, the *Barberini*, and now lastly the *Albani* Collections, (with many more, too long to insert) but the Fruits of Pontifical Profuseness and Bounty to their respective Families?

At this Juncture she begins to be in her *Wane* again, (I mean, as to *Rome* more particularly) and another fifteen Years like the last, since the Death of *Clement XI.* would relapse her into her old *Vandal* Obscurity. The *Goût* of *History-painting* seems to have expir'd with *Solimèni*, and that of *Sculpture* with *Rusconi*: Let us add to this the Depredations of that modern *Verres*, Cardinal *Coscia*; and the reduc'd Condition of many great Families, which squeezes from them (notwithstanding all their *Fidei-commis*) what their Ancestors, or the *Popes* their Founders, were at such immense Pains in collecting. The *Chigi* Antiques
are

are remov'd to *Saxony*, the *Bracciano* to *Spain*, those of the *Certosani* to *Vienna*, and many more, less within my Knowledge, to *Paris*, *Lisbon*, &c. *England* drains infinite Pictures from thence, and we have had for many Years past scarce a Traveller of Quality or Fortune, that has not enrich'd his Country with *Connoissance* of one sort or other.

THIS is not all the late Damage *Italy* has sustain'd; the *Farnesian* Gallery is already stripp'd, and 'tis to be fear'd, the *Medicean* is *Proximus Ucalegon*. It is some Consolation however to Lovers of the *Beaux Arts*, that *France* has a *Mazarin* reviv'd in a *Polignac*; *Germany* an Archduke *Leopold* in a Prince *Eugene*; and *England* a dozen *Arundels* at least, for one she had a Century ago. How far should we surpass all our Neighbours in *Virtuoso* Treasures of every kind, as much as we do in Pictures, (which are out of the Question) but for our Losses sustain'd by the Rebellion of *Forty-one*, and other Casualties? Yet cannot we justly be call'd *poor*, while we possess *Towcester*, *Wilton*, and the *Oxford Marbles*; besides the *Devonshire*, *Pembroke*, *Germain*, and other Cabinets in the *Jewel* and *Medal* Kind. Nor must I pass in Silence our many Collections in Manuscripts, as the *Bodleian*, the *Harleian*, and what the *Reverend Keeper's* Neglect has left of the *Cottonian*. It were not a little to our Credit, if, before we went abroad, we made ourselves more acquainted with these: We should not only be less to seek than we commonly are, when we come upon the *Continent*, in many respects; but be better able to vindicate our Country against the *Foreign Ignorance* of those, who ascribe our Visits to other Parts of the World to want of Entertainment, or Matter to improve from, at Home.



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REMARKS

ON

SEVERAL PARTS

OF THE AEGEAN

AND THE ISLANDS OF SICILY.

SICILY.



SAIL'D from Naples to Messina in April 1725, and the last Night of our Voyage, as the Wind drove us off Shore, had a very distinct View of Strombolo, which then blaz'd with uncommon Violence. This, and I think one more, are at present the only real Volcanos in all that

(a) Cluster of Rocks, (for at a Distance they seem to be nothing more) whose burning Property occasion'd those Fictions (b) old Mythologists and Poets are so full of: Lipari, which

Authors do not exactly agree as to the Number of them; some make them seven, some eight, some nine, &c. the most remarkable were Lipari, Hiera, and Strongyle, now Lipari, Volcano, and Strombolo. *Æolus* God of the Winds is suppos'd to have reign'd over these little Islands, from whence they were call'd *Insulae Æoliae*; they had also the Name of *Vulcaniae*; *Lipari* (from *Liparus* Son of *Aison* King of Italy, the first of these fabulous Princes) was the particular Residence of *Æolus*; but *Vulcan's* Habitation we find sometimes fix'd in *Strongyle*, and sometimes in *Hiera*. *Pliny*, *Diodorus*, *Strabo*, *Isidorus de Originibus*, *Varro* &c. *Dionysius* in *Perieg.* calls them *Πλωται*, *Plotas*, quasi undique circumnavigabiles. *Homer* also gives *Lipari* this particular

which is by much the largest (and I think the only inhabited one) among them, has ceas'd to emit Flames for many Centuries; and is the Residence of a Prelate, whose chief Revenue consists in Corn and Fruits, which he sends to Market to *Messina*. A Duty exacted by the Custom-House Officers in that Port from one of the Bishop of *Lipari's* Barks, about 30 Years ago, prov'd the Ground of a warm Contest between the Pope and *Philip V.* at that Time Master of *Sicily* (c). King *Victor Amadeus* asserted his Prerogative no less strenuously than his Son-in-Law had done; and till the Affair was compromis'd, all the *Sicilians* that stood up for the Rights of the Crown were put under an Interdict, both Clergy and Laity.

(d) *LIPARI*, as it was antiently a Recess for Pirates, is at this Time an Asylum for Villains of all Kinds, who resort thither in great Numbers from *Sicily* and *Calabria*; and the circumjacent Creeks are very commodious lurking Places for the *Barbary* Rovers, who distress the Navigation perpetually; the Government of *Sicily* (e) taking as little Care to secure their Seas against the *Turks*, as they do to guard their Inland Parts against the *Banditti*. These Islands (which go under one general Denomination of *Æolian*) are so many natural Magazines of Allom, (f) Sulphur, Vitriol, &c. but there is always a Bull of Excommunication in force (whether regarded or not I can't tell) against such of the Natives as shall

cular Name, *Παλιὰ ἐς Νύκτα*, Odyss. x. the Passages in Authors about them are infinite.

*Insula Sicaniū juxta latus, Æoliamque
Erigitur Liparen.* Virg. *Æn.* viii.

*Siccato Nectare tergens
Brachia Vulcanus Liparæâ nigra Tabernâ.* Juv. Sat. xiii.

These were probably the *loca fæta furentibus Austris* to which *Virgil* brings *Juno* when she made *Æolus* her Visit. *Æn.* i.

(c) The Ground of this Quarrel was what they call the *Jus Regium*, or in their vulgar Tongue *la Monarchia*; an old Prerogative granted by the See of *Rome* to *Roger the Norman*, as a Reward for his publick Service to the Church in driving out the *Saracens*, by vertue of which the *Sicilians* pretend to a kind of Independence from the Pope: The Difference was made up not long before the Death of *Clem. XI.* *Du Pin* at the Request of *K. Victor Amadeus* writ a long Treatise in Defence of that Right, which is extant in Print.

(d) *L. Valerius*, *L. Sergius*, and *L. A. Manlius*, sent as Ambassadors from *Rome* to the Oracle of *Delphos* with considerable Presents, were intercepted by the Pirates of *Lipari*. *Liv.* lib. v. He adds, *Mos erat Civitatis velut publico Latrocinio partam prædam dividere.*

(e) It is a most scandalous Neglect; the very People upon the Coast, excepting in the wall'd Towns, not being safe in their Beds; insomuch that there is not an *Italian* or *Sicilian* Felucca that durst shew itself in these Seas, but for the *Maltese* Gallies.

(f) These Islands were supposed, and not improbably, to have a Communication with Mount *Ætna*: One Vein of combustible Matter seems to run under Sea as well as Land the whole Way between *Naples* and *Sicily*.

presume

presume to sell or export them; it being prejudicial to the Pope's Interest, who has plenty of these Minerals within the Ecclesiastical State. We find frequent mention of the *Æolian Islands* (*Lipari* particularly) in the *Greek* and *Latin* Historians, as well as in the Poets. *Duilius's* Naval Victory over the *Carthaginians* in the first *Punick War*, obtain'd just under them, and for which the *Columna Rostrata* was erected, added considerably to their Fame; and *Aristotle*, (g) among other antient Writers, relates very wonderful Circumstances concerning *Lipari*. Some of the Monkish Legends make this their Purgatory; and (h) *Priscus Attalus*, whom the *Visigoths* had put up in Opposition to *Honorius*, after his Defeat by *Constantius*, was banish'd to *Lipari*, as to the Place of the World where Life was most like to be a Burthen to him. I am not to omit here a fair *Greek Weight* (i) struck at *Lipari*, which fell into my Hands in *Sicily*, and is the only original Monument I ever met with of the Antiquity of these Islanders.

As we enter'd the narrow Gut between *Calabria* and *Sicily*, commonly call'd the *Faro* of *Messina*, (k) where the Current is remarkably impetuous, *Scylla* and *Charybdis* could not but excite my Curiosity: The first is an high scarpt Rock on the *Italian Side*, with a Fort at the Top; and the second, (which *Homer* (l) and some of his Commentators seem to have mistaken for another Rock)

(g) He speaks, among other things, of a Cave haunted by evil Spirits; but what he subjoins at the End of this Relation shews that he did not give much Credit to it. *Lib. de Mirandis*.

(h) After *Alaric* had taken *Rome*, he carried *Attalus* with him into *Africa*, where he made him assume the Title of Emperor: He was soon defeated and made Prisoner by *Constantius Cæsar*, (Brother-in-Law to *Honorius*) brought to *Rome* in Triumph, and had his right Hand cut off, before he was sent to *Lipari*.

(i) This Weight has *Vulcan's Head* on one Side, and on the other, with the Marks that were usual upon Weights, the Word *ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ*. It is now in an *English Gentleman's Collection*.

(k) These Streights (call'd the *Faro* from an antient Light-house at Cape *Pelorus*, and also *Fretum Siculum*) are about 30 *Italian Miles* in Length, taking the Gut from *Scylla* to *Capo del Armi* (antiently *Leucopetra*) on the *Calabrian Side*, 1 Mile and a half over at the narrowest Part, i. e. between *Scylla* and *Capo di Faro*; and at the broadest about 8 Miles, viz. between *Capo del Armi* and Cape *S. Alessio*, antiently *Promontorium Argennum*.

(l) Οἱ δὲ δύο σκύβαλοι, &c. *Odyss. xii.* a few Lines lower he makes *Charybdis* a Whirlpool as well as a Rock:

Τῷ δ' ὕπο δ' αὖ χάρυβδις ἀναρρῖβει μέλαν ὕδωρ.

And after this again *Ulysses* describes the *Faro* thus:

Ἡμεῖς δ' εἰς ὧν ἀνεπλέμεν ῥοδῶντες

Ἐνθεν γὰρ Σκύλλ' ἐπὶ ῥωδί δεῖνα χάρυβδις, &c.

The *Latin* as well as *Greek* Poets frequently mention *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, but few of 'em rightly understood what the Nature of the last truly was: The two following Passages seem the clearest of any:

— vel me Zancleæ Charybdis

Devoret — Ovid. *Trist. Lib. v. Eleg. 11.*

Crede

Rock) a visible and very dangerous Whirlpool, almost close to the Bar of Messina.

THE Harbour of Messina, which is a Sweep of a great Extent, about 10 Miles South of Cape Faro, (m) affords a surprizingly delightful Prospect, being all one Range of stately Buildings. It is commanded by a strong Citadel, which held out against the Imperial Troops during the last Siege, a considerable Time after the Surrender of the Town; and whenever the (n) Besiegers made an Attack, (which they sometimes did with an Ostentation that cost them dear) as the *Messinese* were exempt from the Hostilities of the *Spaniards*, by a Composition the *Germans* had allow'd of, Spectators of both Sexes were never wanting to fill this vast Amphitheatre, which must have been no small Incentive to the Bravery of the Combatants.

THE inner Parts of the City come very short of this promising Avenue: The Streets are narrow, dark, ill-built, and worse peopled: There are but few Palaces of any Note; and tho' costly Materials (some of which are the Produce of the Island itself) have not been spared in most of their Convents and Churches, yet it is generally an ill-judg'd Profusion, becoming the Hands of Friars and Monks, without Regularity or Taste; as at the Dome, the *Cruciferi*, and the Royal *Capucin* Cloyster. I saw indeed here
and

Crede mihi nobis mitescit Scylla, nec unquam

Alternas revomet vasta Charybdis aquas. Prop. Lib. xi. Eleg. 16.

Charybdis is commonly call'd *Calosaro*, or *la Rema*, and *Scylla* is known by the Name of *Il Scoglio*. *Hesychius* explains the Word *χάρυβδις* by *χάσμα θαλάσσης*, which signifies a Whirlpool.

(m) This is a flat and sandy Cape, very unlike the two other *Sicilian* Promontories, which are high and rocky; the representing of it therefore to be of this last kind is a great Mistake in many of the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets; as

Ἀλλὰ βαθυκρήμυνοι περιστήγνυσσιν κολώνας

Σικελίῃ τεύχεσσι, &c. Nonni *Διονυσ.* Lib. ii.

Terra tribus Scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor

Trinacris ——— Ovid. *Fast.* lib. iii.

Cælus arenosâ tollit se mole Pelorus. Sil. It. lib. xiv.

Among the Historians *Justin* has particularly given into this Error: *Jam ipsa Italia, Siciliæque vicinitas, jam Promontiorum altitudo ipsa ita similis est.* Lib. iv. The Light-house or *Pharos* that formerly stood at the very Extremity of this Cape, of which there are some Tracks yet, had also the Name of *Statua Speculatrix*, and *Turris Pelori*; near this were three Lakes famous for their good Fish, and likewise a Temple sacred to *Neptune*; from whence the whole Ridge of Hills that begin near *Capo di Faro*, and run out as far as *Taormina*, went under the Denomination of *Mons Neptunius*.

(n) This Siege was in 1719 carried on under the Command of Count *Mercati*. The Citadel (which to the best of my Remembrance is a Pentagon) is almost wholly surrounded by the Sea, and I saw some Cannon here of an extraordinary Size, so old as *Charles Vth's* Time: There are likewise some *French* Pieces, which were brought hither probably when *Lewis XIV.* succour'd the *Messinese* at the Beginning of their Revolt, in the Year 1674.

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and there some good Paintings, (among a much greater Number of indifferent ones) those chiefly by the Hands of *Caravaggio*, the *Calabrese*, *Andrea Sacchi*, and some Masters the Country has produc'd, as *Polidore Siciliano*, *Artemisia Gentileschi*, &c.

THE best private Collections belong to the Princes of *Scaletta*, *St. Margaretta*, and *Calverosa*, and the Baron *Natale*: There is a most exquisite Monument of *Bernini's* in one of their Churches, erected for a beautiful young Lady, of the House of *Lanzi*, who died upon her Wedding-Day; but her Statue, which is of Brass, is not the better for the gilding they have bestow'd upon it.

THE *Senato* or Town-house (which is a very massy but unfinished Structure) is adorn'd with many large History Pieces of Count (o) *Roger's* Victories; besides not a few fabulous Subjects,

(o) In the Beginning of the XI. Century, (when the *Saracens* were Masters not of *Sicily* alone, but likewise of good Part of *Apulia* and *Calabria*) a certain *Norman* Lord, by Name *Tancred Guiscard*, (stiled by some Son to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*) came with several Sons (whether as Fugitives or Adventurers only is not certain) and offered his Assistance to a Duke of *Salerno*, then at War with a Duke of *Capua*, for which Service he had certain Lands allotted him in *Apulia*. The Sons of this *Tancred* after the Death of their Father were very serviceable to *Manjaces*, General of the Empress *Zoe's* Forces, in helping him to conquer *Sicily* over the *Saracens*; but being ill rewarded by the *Greeks* for their Pains, they return'd into *Italy*, made themselves Masters of great Part of *Apulia* and *Calabria*, and fortify'd themselves strongly at *Melpi*; which Violence of theirs obliging *Manjaces* to abandon *Sicily*, the *Saracens* were at little Trouble in reconquering what they had lost: And the *Greeks*, unassisted by their old Allies, making a vain Effort to drive them out a second Time, *William* surnamed *Fierabras* establish'd himself firmly in *Apulia*, assuming the Title of Count; and was succeeded by another Brother call'd *Drogo*; whilst *Robert Guiscard*, a third Brother, render'd himself absolute in *Calabria*, notwithstanding all the Efforts made by the *Greeks* to keep that Province in their Hands. Thus in a short Time, the *Italians* being unable to shake off this new Yoke, tho' Pope *Leo IX.* came against the *Normans* in Person, (upon which Occasion they took him Prisoner, but reconducted him to *Rome* with great Humanity) *Drogo* and his Brother and Successor *Humphry* both dying, all *Apulia* was added to Count *Robert's* former Acquisitions, who thereupon assumed the Title of Duke of *Calabria*: This happened much about the Time that *William* Duke of *Normandy* invaded and conquered *England*.

The youngest of *Tancred's* Sons, *Roger*, remaining yet unprovided, after some Disputes with his Brother *Robert*, not content with the little Share he had given him to stop his Mouth, with an Handful of desperate Fellows he had pick'd up, form'd the Design of the Conquest of *Sicily*, and being encouraged to it, and assisted with Money by Pope *Anaclet*, went and harras'd the *Messinese*; but after two successless Expeditions, prevail'd upon Duke *Robert* to go over with him in Person at the Head of a powerful Army; and then it was that the *Saracens* were driven quite to the South of *Sicily*. The Infidels retrieved their Affairs a little afterwards, while the two Brothers were forced to return to *Italy*, where the *Greeks*, taking Advantage of their Absence, were invading *Apulia* and *Calabria*; but the *Normans* having soon made an End of this War, *Roger* went back to *Sicily*, defeated the *Saracens* in a great Battle, and at last drove them entirely out in 1086. He had after this an Interview with Pope *Urban VIII.* at *Salerno*, when he got the Investiture of *Sicily*, with the Title of Count, and obtained that famous Bull of the *Regale* or *Monarchia* (as abovemention'd) by which he and his Successors were appointed perpetual Legates of the See of *Rome* in *Sicily*. I have seen a Coin on which *Roger* is represented armed Capapee upon a barbed Horse, and the Legend *ROGERUS SICILIÆ COMES*.

that have all a Relation to the (p) Origin of the *Sicilians*. In one of the Rooms I observ'd a *Greek* Inscription with the Name of *Elpis* (q) Wife to that illustrious Christian Philosopher *Boetius*, who was put to Death by *Theodoric*. They seem'd angry that I should suspect (as I had good Reason) the Authority of this Monument; that Lady having been a Native of *Sicily*, and Aunt to *Placidus*, a Saint in great Veneration among them. I was told, that the Rebellion of the *Messinese* in the Close of last Century (when they were so fatally deceived in their expected Assistance from *Lewis XIV.*) had caused this Building to be left unfinish'd, as also to be stripp'd of many choice Curiosities that were in it, on which the Viceroy laid Hands for his own Use, following the Example of his Predecessors at *Palermo*, *Syracusa*, &c. A most singular Superstition among the *Messinese* is their *Madona dela Lettera*, a Name by which they adore the Blessed Virgin, and have built her a fine Convent, to perpetuate the Memory of a Letter of Congratulation she writ to their Ancestors, upon St. *Paul's* preaching to, and converting them to Christianity. They pretend to nothing more however than a bare Transcript of this precious Relick, the Original having been maliciously convey'd away by the *Saracens* when Count *Roger* forced them out of *Sicily*. But they have a Remainder of Paganism that is still more surprising, in a certain Anniversary Holiday they call *Festa deli Giganti*: 'Tis a Carnival-like Procession of the common People in grotesque Habits about certain huge Pasteboard Figures, with Drums and Musick, transmitted down, in all Likelihood, from the Heathen Times, as a Commemoration of the *Cyclops Giants*, *Lastrigons*, and other legendary *Aborigenes* of the Island.

As the *Messinese* Nobility are remarkable, generally speaking, for an overbearing Pride, tho' accompanied with an Indigence they cannot conceal; so are the meaner Sort distinguish'd by a mutinous, unquiet Spirit, which obliges their Sovereigns to keep a very strict Hand over them: They are a Mixture of the worst Blood in the World, the *Saracens*, *Calabrese*, and modern *Greeks*, and were severely chastised for their Inhospitallity some Centuries ago by our (r) *Richard Cœur de Lion*, when he encamp'd near
Messina

(p) All beyond the *Phenician* Times is quite dark and apocryphal; nor is it very certain when they landed here first: the *Greeks* from *Doris* and *Ionia* drop'd in one after another, and were the first known Founders of all the principal Cities. *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, upon the Faith of certain *Sicilian* Historians, brings a Colony of *Ligurians* into *Sicily* 80 Years before the War of *Troy*.

(q) There is no more than this in it, ΕΛΠΙΣ Η ΤΟΥ ΒΟΕΘΟΥ. *Boetius* himself lies buried in the Church of the *Augustinians* at *Pavia*. Vid. my *Remarks*, Vol. II.

(r) The Case as related by *Rapin* was thus: *Tancred*, who reigned then in *Sicily*, was natural Son of K. *Roger* (Son to Count *Roger*) who left Issue *William* surnamed the

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7

Messina in his Way to the Holy War; for upon an Insult that great *Prince* received from the Inhabitants, he pursued them into their very Walls, and took the Town Sword in Hand.

THE Silk Manufacture is what *Messina* principally subsists upon, and we see it going forward more or less in almost every House. The Exports of this Commodity are very considerable, more particularly with regard to *England*, which gives our Factors establish'd there singular Advantages over Traders of other

the *Bad*, and *Constantia* a Nun at *Palermo*. To *William* the *Bad* succeeded *William* the *Good*, who marrying *Joanna* of *England* Sister to *K. Richard*, died without Heirs. After his Death, *Pope Clement III.* then in the Chair, pretended that *Sicily* as a Fief of the Church was devolved to the Holy See. Mean time *Tancred* the Bastard found means to get himself elected, on Pretence that *Sicily* now wanted a King to defend her against the *Saracens*, who had repossest'd themselves of Part of the Island. *Clement* dying in the mean time, the same Pretensions were kept up by his Successor *Celestine III.* who treating *Tancred* as an Usurper, resolved to wrest the Crown out of his Hands; but perceiving himself too weak to execute this Design, he promised the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Emperor *Henry VI.* of the House of *Suabia*, in case he could conquer it; and to strengthen that Right, took *Constantia*, then 50 Years old, out of her Nunnery, and married *Henry* to her. However unlikely it was that she should have Heirs at that Age, she proved with Child, and to remove all Suspicion of foul Play, was brought to Bed publicly under a Tent, in the Market-place of *Palermo*, of a Son who was call'd *Frederic*. *Joanna* the Queen Dowager being probably far concern'd in all this Management, had been shut up in Prison by *Tancred*, where she was still detain'd at the Time that her Brother *Richard* pass'd this Way in his Way to *Palestine*. But upon *Richard's* Arrival she was immediately releas'd, and sent back to the King her Brother, who not content with this Satisfaction, demanded for the Queen the Arrears of the Dower assigned her by *William II.* her Husband, and threaten'd to use Force in case *Tancred* refused to comply. This Demand, and the Menace that attended it, caused *Tancred* to look upon *Richard* as his Enemy; and *Richard* finding *Tancred* backward to give him the Satisfaction required, and fearing some Treachery, seiz'd a Castle near *Messina*, in which he laid up his Stores under a strong Garrison. *Tancred* did not question upon this but that *Richard* was come at the *Pope's* Instance, and sought to deprive him of his Crown. To frustrate this Design, he caused the Inhabitants of *Messina* a few Days afterwards, under Pretence of some Disorder, to expel all the *English*, which could not be done without some Effusion of Blood. *Richard*, incensed at this Outrage, resolved to attack *Messina* forthwith; but *Tancred*, who was at *Palermo*, protesting he had no Hand in the Riot, and would punish the Authors, he was patient, in Expectation of the Performance of his Promise. Mean time the *Messinese* still refusing to open their Gates to the *English*, and *Tancred* delaying the promis'd Satisfaction, *Richard* perceived at length he sought only to amuse him. His Indignation therefore was such, that without any further Message to *Tancred* he attack'd the City, and became Master of it at the very first Assault. He was no sooner enter'd, but he order'd his Banners to be display'd on the Walls, even in that Part of the Town which was allotted to the *French*; which had like to have produced a Rupture between *Philip Augustus* King of *France* (at that Time on the same Expedition) and himself; but *Richard*, to shew his Sincerity, and that what he had done was no ways design'd as an Affront to *Philip*, but only to do himself Justice, took down his Banners; and the Town, by joint Consent, was put into the Hands of the Knights Templars. After this *Tancred* came to *Messina*, did every thing that *Richard* desir'd, and a Marriage was concluded between *Tancred's* Daughter and the young *Arthur* Duke of *Britany*, Nephew to *Richard*. It is said, that upon this Reconciliation, or seeming one at least, (for *Tancred* was always an underhand Enemy to *Richard*) he made *Tancred* a Present of the Sword of the famous King *Arthur* call'd *Caliburn*.

Nations.

Nations. The last War indeed laid some of these Gentlemen under great Difficulties, especially after the Defeat of the Spaniards near *Syracusa* (s). In the Neighbourhood of the Town along the Shore there are many delicious Situations, much resorted to in Summer-time during the *Grecales*, which are pleasant and refreshing Gales, quite the Reverse of the *Siroccos*: These last affect one in no Part of the *Mediterranean* more sensibly than in *Sicily*.

HAVING agreed with a *Felucca* to carry us quite round the *Island*, and taken all necessary Precautions for a Voyage which is commonly attended with some Hazards and many Inconveniencies, we left (t) *Messina* in the Beginning of *May*, and arrived the same Night at (u) *Taormina*, a little below *Cape Sant Alessio*; after we had pass'd not far from *Reggio* (x), (St. Paul's first Landing

(s) In 1718 several of them had their Effects seiz'd, and not re-deliver'd till the War was over; and one or two, if I mistake not, were confin'd in the Castle.

(t) Certain *Cumean* Pirates are said to have been the first Inhabitants of *Messina*, which was originally call'd *Zancle*, from the Resemblance of the Shore to a *Scythe*, (*ζάνκλον*) as also *Alte*: The *Cumeans* were driven out by the *Chalcidians*, at the Time that these last had their Country invaded by the *Samians* and *Ionians*, who were running away from the *Medes*. The Name of *Messina* was given to it by one *Anaxilaus*, Prince of *Reggio*, from the City of that Name in *Greece*, of which he was a Native. The *Zancleans*, or *Messenians*, or *Mamertines*, (for they had all these three Appellations) shook off the Yoke of the Posterity of *Anaxilaus* in the 79th Olymp. and were comprehended among the free Cities in the Treaty that was made between K. *Dionysius* and *Hamilcar* the *Carthaginian*. Olymp. 84. *Diod. Sic. lib. xiv.*

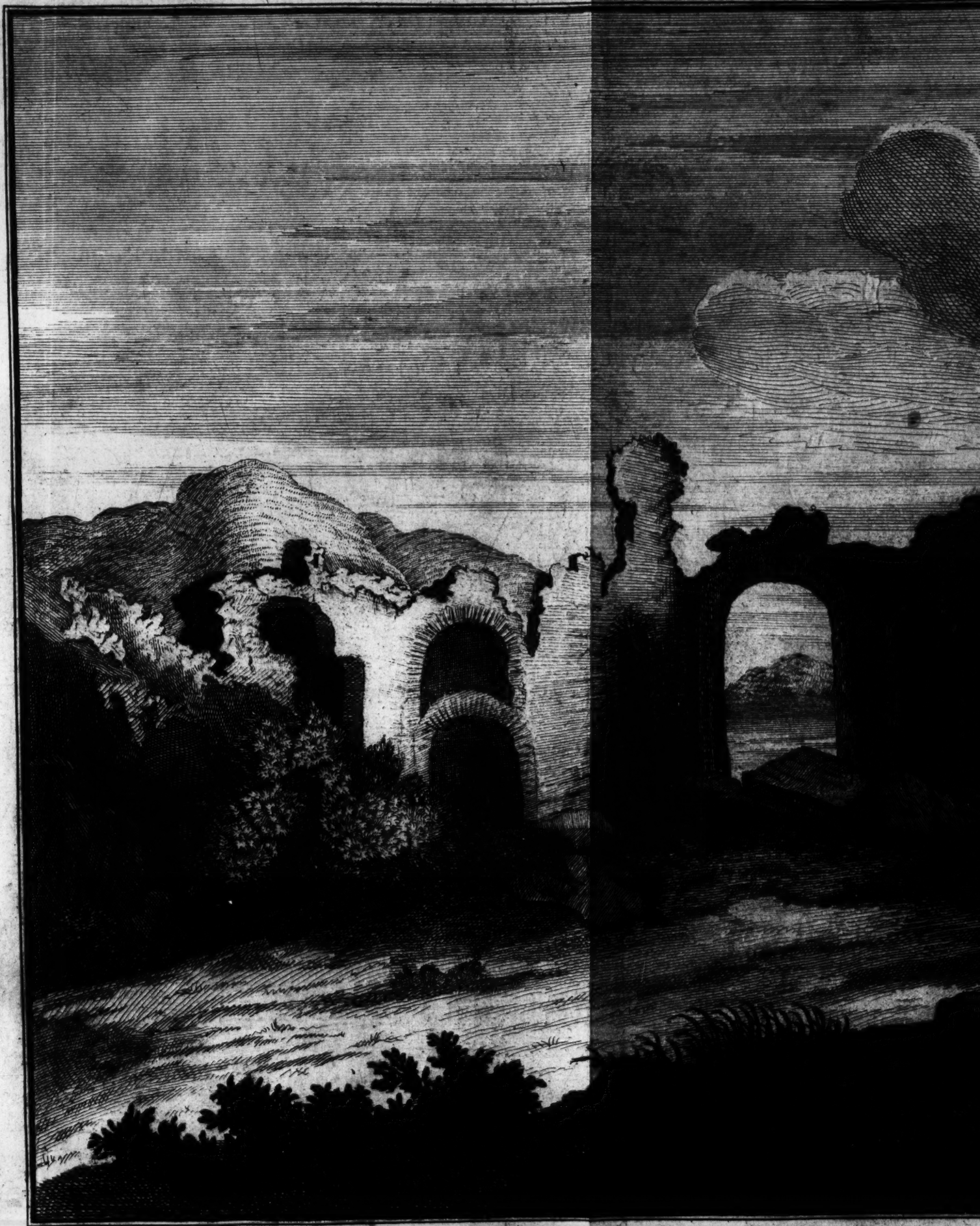
(u) *Taormina*, antiently *Tauromenium*, was founded upon an high and steep Hill call'd *Taurus*, by *Andromachus* a very wealthy and generous Greek, with the charitable View of receiving there the poor Inhabitants of *Naxos*, which lay just at the Foot of it (just where is the present Port of *Taormina*) after the Destruction of that City by *Dionysius* the Tyrant, in the 105th Olymp. and it was call'd *Tauromenium* because he maintain'd his Ground there. This was the *Andromachus* that invited *Timoleon* over into *Sicily*; and 'twas in this new City he received that great Man at his Landing. The People of *Naxos* liked their new Habitations so well, that they quite neglected their old ones. They were first brought out of the *Archipelago* (upon the Destruction of their Country by an Earthquake) by one *Theocles* of *Eubœa*, nine Years before the building of *Syracuse*. *Diod. Sic. lib. xvi. Plutarch in Timol. &c.*

(x) Some of the Antients had a Notion that *Italy* and *Sicily* having been originally one Continent, were separated from Time immemorial by an Earthquake, and that this accounted for the Name of *Regium* (now *Reggio*) and *ῥήγιον ἢ ῥήγιον*, as if the Isthmus had been broke off or parted just in that Place.

Æschylus the Poet is the oldest Author in whom we find the fictitious Reason of this Etymology, in which tho' he is follow'd by a great many others, as *Plin. lib. iii. Fest. Pomp. Eustatbius upon Dionys. Perieg. Strabo, lib. xi. &c.* yet this Separation appears to be no better founded than that suppos'd one of *Britain* from the Continent, of *Iseland* from *Friseland*, of *Corfica* and *Sardinia* from *Liguria*, of *Crete* from *Peloponnesus*, *Japan* from *China*, &c. I shall refer such as are curious to know the Arguments against that Hypothesis, to *Cluver* in his *Sicilia Antiqua*, lib. i. cap. 1. The most remarkable Passages in the *Latin* Poets, that support the Opinion of *Æschylus*, from whom they borow'd it, are the following:

Hæc loca vi quondam & vastâ convulsa ruinâ
(*Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas*)
Disiluisse ferunt ————— *Virg. Æn. iv.*

SOUTH Prospect of the S



of the Theatre at TAORMINA in SICILY. H. FUG.



P. Fourdrinier

NORTH Prospect of the Theatre at TAORMINA in SICILY.



Landing Place in *Italy*) where the profligate *Julia* (y), Daughter to *Augustus*, died in a Banishment she so justly deserv'd.

FROM the Port of *Taormina* we took Horse to the Town itself next Morning, where upon a very steep and rugged Eminence we met with some Vestiges of the Greatness of the *Tauromenians*, a People who made no small Figure among the Greek Colonies in *Sicily*. These consist in a Theater of Brick (still pretty entire, all but the Corridor which faces to the Southward) in a (z) Reservoir of Water; and some Tracks of a *Naumachia*, that was supply'd by it. Had we thought it worth our while to push our Inquiries, we might have seen several more Ruins; but as, by the Accounts given us, they could be of no great Importance, we made haste again to our Boat, in order to reach *Jaci-Reale* that Night: In descending the Hill we had a distinct View of Cape *Spartivento* in *Calabria*, which is the very Extremity of the *Boot*. From the Neighbourhood of Cape *Faro* the whole Way to *Taormina* is all one Ridge of high (a) Mountains, and in that Part of them that lies next *Taormina*, I was assured they had Veins of *Lapis Lazuli*, (an undoubted Mark of Gold Mines) of which King *Victor Amadeus* had carried great Quantities with him into *Piedmont*: It is certain at least, that there are exquisite Marbles, Alabasters, and Diaspros hereabouts, if they would be at the Pains of digging for them, tho' we are entirely at a loss to know what particular Stone the *Lapis Tauromenites* was, often mention'd in old Authors, of which was made

*Ausonia pars magna jacet Trinacria tellus,
Ut semel, expugnante noto & vastantibus undis
Accepit freta, caeruleo propulsa Tridente.
Namque per occultum caeca vi Turbinis olim
Impactum pelagus lacerata viscera Terræ
Discedit* ———— *Sil. Ital. lib. xiv.*

————— *Zancle quoque juncta fuisse
Dicitur Italiae, donec confinia Pontus
Abstulit* ———— *Ovid. Metam. lib. xv.*

————— *Trinacria quondam
Italiae pars una fuit* ———— *Claud. de Rap. Proserp. lib. iv.*

(y) She was Daughter to *Augustus* by *Scribonia*, his third Wife; was first married to young *Marcellus*, secondly to *M. Agrippa*, and the third time to *Tiberius*: She had been first banish'd to the Island *Pandataria*. *Suet. in Aug. Tacit. &c.* It was upon her Occasion, and the other *Julia* his Grand-daughter by her, that he used so often to repeat this Greek Verse:

Ἀὐτὸν ὄρελον ἄχαμὸς τέμεναί, ἄρονδς τ' ἀπολίδαί. *Suet. in Aug.*

(z) This is now an Orange Garden; there are yet fifteen large Niches, with two small ones on each Side.

(a) These are call'd, for the Reason abovemention'd, *Neptunian*, and sometimes *Pelorian*.

that vast Cistern in King (b) *Hiero's* Ship. This new Town abovemention'd may contain some Two hundred Families, and has two or three neat Convents; in one of them I observ'd the Picture of an *Æthiopian* (c) Prince, quite a *Blackamoor*, who died not many Years since Superior of the *Franciscan* Order at *Goa* in the *East Indies*. The Emperor has Troops quarter'd here; and it is not above seven or eight Miles from hence to *Francavilla*, where was fought that sharp Battle between Count *Merci* and the Marquis *de Lede* in 1719. *Apollo* had an Oracle at *Taormina*, by the Name of *Archagates*, (d) that was in mighty Repute.

(b) The Timber made use of about this monstrous Vessel, which was all cut down from Mount *Ætna*, was sufficient to have built 60 *Triremes*. *Architas* the *Corinthian* was the Architect, under the Inspection of *Archimedes*, who by the Invention of the *Helix* or *Skrew*, found a Way to launch it. All the Nails were of Brass, and many of them weigh'd 10, 12, and 15 Pound. There were twenty Orders of Oars in it; by which to be sure is meant twenty Men to an Oar. On the Pavement of the Decks was represented in Mosaic the whole History of the *Iliad*, in Stones of all Colours: and besides several large Apartments furnish'd with the utmost Splendor, here were Gardens fill'd with all sorts of Plants; an *Apbrodisium* (or Seraglio) pav'd with Agat and *Sicilian* Jasper; an Academy; a Library; a Bathing-Room; and a Basin or Cistern of *Tauromenian* party-colour'd Marble, (*Lapis Tauromenites variegatus*) that had three Brass Stoves belonging to it, and contain'd *quinque Metretas*, (which exceeds the Gage of the great Tun of *Heidelberg*.) There were likewise on each Side ten Stables, with Granaries answerable, and Apartments for Grooms, &c. In the Prow was a Cistern that held 2000 Measures; and near this a Fish-pond: Infinite Apartments and Offices besides. The Outside of the Ship was adorn'd with *Atlas's* six Cubits high each, who supported the uppermost Deck: besides a strong Wall with Battlements, that took up the whole Circumference of the Ship, it had eight high Towers, every one of which held a certain Number of Soldiers, and had a Machine fix'd to it of *Archimedes's* Contrivance, which would throw a Stone of 300 lb. Weight a Furlong, and shot an Arrow 12 Cubits long. There were three Masts, all with Round Tops very well provided for Defence; and the middlemost of them was brought from the Mountains of *Britain*, (*Wales* I suppose the Author means;) the Pump, tho' in Proportion to all the rest, was so contriv'd as to be manag'd by one Man: This Ship, which, as the Inscription on the Stern shew'd, was design'd to carry Corn to *Greece* and the *Ægean* Islands, was first nam'd *Σίμωνα πλοῖον*, then *Syracusia* and *Alexandria*. *Hiero* presented it to *Ptolomy Euergetes* King of *Egypt*, and gave one *Archimetus* an *Athenian* 1000 Bushels of Corn for writing a Poem upon it. This romantick Account is in *Athenæus*, lib. v. who transcribes it from *Moschion's* History.

(c) The Writing over the Picture calls him *Michael*, Son to the Emperor *Dominic*.

(d) *Cluver* says, he had the Name of *Ἀρχαγῆς* given him, *quia Colonia in Siciliam ducendæ fuerat dux & auctor*. *Sic. Ant.* lib. i. We find this Epithet given him also by *Pindar*. *Pythior.* Od. v. *Augustus Cæsar* consulted this Oracle before he besieg'd *Tauromenium*. *Appian.* lib. v. de *Bell. Civ.* *Thucydides* speaks of it, lib. vi. and both the Temple and the Statue subsisted in the Emperor *Adrian's* Time, as we find from what *Appian* (who was his Cotemporary) subjoins immediately to that Passage about *Augustus*, *Ὁ δ' Ἀρχαγῆς Ἀπόλλωνος Ἀγαμέμνονος εἶναι, &c.* There is extant a *Tauromenian* Medal, with *Apollo's* Head on one Side, and *APXATETA*, and on the Reverse the *Harp* with *TATPOMENITAN*. *Goltz. Thes.*

THE known Fable of *Acis* and *Galatea* was the Origin of the old Poetical Name given to the River (e) (now call'd *Fiume Freddo*) that runs at the Foot of the Hill, on which is the synonymous Town of *Jaci*, (a Corruption from *Acis*) where we met with the first *Congeries*, or Heaps of subsided Matter, from *Ætna*, which in the Language of the Country (from the old *Saracen* Word *Xarra*) are call'd *Sciarras*. This little Place, on the Summit of an high Hill, very delightfully situated, were it not for the Neighbourhood of that dreadful Mountain, has been almost wholly rebuilt since 1693, when both Houses and Inhabitants perish'd for the most part in the general Earthquake. The greatest Curiosity I met with at *Jaci*, was a very fair Gold Medal (f) of the three *Pompeys*, in the Hands of a Priest, who told us it was found in that Neighbourhood. The Interest the *Pompeys* had in this Island (especially the last of them) consider'd, I was surpriz'd to find their Coins so very scarce as I did throughout *Sicily*; but this I impute not so much to the Want of them, as to the Plunders of the *Spanish* Viceroy, some of whom happen'd to be Men of Taste. In our Way from *Jaci* to *Catanea* we saw those celebrated Rocks where the Mythologists placed the Abodes of *Polypheme* (g) and the *Cyclops*.

As I had so often heard and read of the total Subversion of

(e) *Quique per Ætnæos Acis petit æquora fines, &c.* Sil. Ital. lib. xiv.

Lucus erat prope flumen Acin— Claud. de Rapr. Proserp.

This is the River that sprung out of the Fountain into which *Galatea* metamorphos'd her Lover, after the *Cyclop* had kill'd him. *Serv. in Virgil. Eclog. viii.* The Commentator upon *Theocritus* says it was call'd *Aus*, from the Rapidity of its Course, compar'd to the Point of an Arrow. *Idyl. i.*

— & sic erat *Acis* in amnem

Versus, & antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen. Ovid. Met. lib. xiii.

Acis being likewise call'd *Simetbius*, as appears from the same Passage in *Ovid*, where *Galatea* relates her Misfortune, because of his Mother *Simetbis*; the Antients gave the Name of *Simethus* to a River, that runs into the Bay of *Catanea*, now call'd *la Jaretta*.

(f) This Coin, I am told, is now in the Hands of a celebrated *English* Virtuoso; it is extremely valuable, and there were but two of them found among the *Modenese* Treasure; the two young *Pompeys* are on the Reverse, with this Leg. SEXT. ET CN.

(g) They are of a conick Form, all three near one another, with great Caves in them; near these was the ancient *Portus Ulysses*, at a Place now call'd *Lognina*, mention'd by *Pliny*, *Virgil*, and long before them by *Euripides*: Not that *Ulysses* landed here first, (for the *Odyssey* proves that he came ashore near Cape *Passaro*) but because it was from hence he escap'd out of the Hands of *Polypheme*. These are likewise design'd in the Relation of *Achæmenides*. *Virg. Æn. iii.* They are not to be confounded with the *Ægades* or Islands of the *Cyclops* near the *Lilybean* Cape.

Catanea

(b) *Catanea* in that general Calamity (i) of 1693, I was not a little surpriz'd, on my Arrival there, to find it not only repeopled, but rebuilt also in that pretty and regular Manner that it is. They have had the Forecast indeed to guard in some measure against the like Disasters for the Time to come, by widening their Streets, and lowering their Houses. What is yet left of the old City amounts, I think, to little more than the Walls of the *Dome*, a Castle without the Town, a small circular *Pantheon* Temple, and here and there some Angles of Buildings, that had Strength enough to resist the Violence of the *Shock*. The Situation of *Catanea* just at the Foot of the *Mountain*, must necessarily expose the Inhabitants very much, upon every Eruption that is made from thence: And yet the Frequency of these Accidents has lessen'd the Terror of them to that Degree, that a *Cataneſe* will talk of an Earthquake with no more Concern than if he were speaking of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning. We convers'd with three or four Persons of Credit, who were old enough to remember perfectly that terrible Day, and found it did not seem to have made any great Impression upon their Minds, unless where they had Occasion to touch upon the Loss of certain Friends and Relations. Can Imagination furnish us with a more dreadful Scene, than 20,000 People bury'd under their own Walls in less than a Minute, and the Pavement of an whole City moving up and down like the Surface of the *Ocean*! I shall refer such as are curious to learn the Particulars of that sad Accident, to our *Philosophical Transactions* (k) for that Year; and will only add this Observation, that the Distress was the greater by its happening upon a Festival,

(b) Formerly *Κατάνη*, 8 Miles below *Jaci*. *Sil. Ital.* if his Editions are just, miscalls it *Catine*,

Tum Catine nimium ardenti supposita Typhæo. Lib. xiv.

The Origin of the City by the *Naxians* is fix'd to the 13th Olymp. about 730 Years before *Christ*. *Hiero* the Tyrant remov'd the old Inhabitants, and establish'd a new Colony there. The *Cataneſe* pretend to have a Communication under Ground with *Syracusa*. *Strabo* calls *Catanea* *Ναξίων κτίσμα*, the Creation of the *Naxians*, the same who were the first Founders of *Tauromenium*, *Syracusa*, *Leontini*, &c. This particular Colony was commanded by *Theocles* the *Chalcidian*: when *Hiero I.* expell'd the old Inhabitants, he chang'd the Name of *Catanea* into that of *Ætna*. This gave Occasion to *Pindar's* Ode,

Ἰεῶνι Ἀίτωρ, in *Pythiis*. Od. i.

(i) It is remarkable that it affected the Parts of the Town that were remotest from the Mountains most of any: The Shocks did not entirely cease till the third Day. It is reckon'd that the whole Number of People who perish'd in it, at *Jaci*, *Catanea*, *Syracusa*, and in the *Valle di Noto*, where it did vast Mischief, amounted to more than 60000. They ascribe the ceasing of it to the miraculous Veil of *St. Agatha*. In the new *Franciscan* Cloyster, where we lay, there had scarce been one Stone left upon another.

(k) Vol. VIII. p. 400.

and

and at an Hour when the Churches (which generally gave Way) were most crowded: The Roof of the *Cathedral* only, by its falling in, kill'd between two and three thousand. This they have repair'd; but the Monuments of some of their Kings (l), which are in it, lay in a very shatter'd Condition, as did likewise that of the famous (m) *John* of *Prochyta* at the *Dominicans*. I observ'd some very large Pillars of a Substance much like Granite lying along the Sides of the *Dome*, which I found, upon Inquiry, had belong'd to certain antient *Baths*, upon whose Ruins that Fabrick was erected. These Stones the *Virtuosi* of that Place assur'd me to be equal in Beauty and every other Respect to the *Ægyptian* Granite; that they were the Growth of their own Mountains, and that the *Romans* themselves made frequent Use of the *Sicilian* Granites, particularly *Agrippa* in the building of his *Pantheon*, the present *Rotonda*. There may be a good deal of Truth in this, and yet it is very possible too, considering the Alliances and the Friendship there was between the old Kings of *Sicily* and those of *Ægypt*, that the Granites and Porphyries of the latter might not be at all uncommon in the *Sicilian* Towns, from whence the *Romans* very possibly transported them, after the Reduction of the Island.

IN our Walks round *Catanea* we were shewn the Foundations of the old Temple of *Ceres*, (mention'd by *Cicero* in one of his Orations against *Verres*) as likewise some Fragments of an Aqueduct (n), an Amphitheater, and a Naumachia; with a Piece of a Triumphal Arch said to have been erected to the Honour of *Marcellus*. There is also yet standing, tho' miserably shatter'd, Part of a Palace, formerly built by Queen *Blanch* (o), who was Regent

(l) The Inscription on that of *Fred. II.* is very legible; the rest are defaced.

(m) This was the famous Incendiary in the Affair of the Vespers, which that Gentlemen laid the Scheme of, as it's said, to revenge a Rape committed upon his Wife by a *French* Officer. He went not only about *Sicily* in Disguise long before this Massacre, (which was put in Execution just at the ringing for Vespers on *Easter Day* 1282.) but likewise solicited the Assistance of several *European* Princes, particularly of the King of *Arragon*, who had a Claim upon *Sicily*, and of Pope *Nicolas III.* who did not live to see the Success of this Conspiracy. The two Emperors of the East and West were likewise privy to it. There was not a *French* Man or Woman left alive in the whole Island; nay, the *Sicilians* even ripp'd up the Bellies of their own Daughters that were with Child by the *French*. The *Anjou* Family were quite dispossess'd of *Sicily* by this Means, which fell into the Hands of *Peter* King of *Arragon*; and the two Kingdoms were no more reunited till *Alphonfus I.* conquer'd *Naples*.

(n) The following Part of an Inscription still remains over an Arch of the Aqueduct, M. MAGULNIO CURATOR.

(o) *Blanch* of *Navarre*; she was in great Reputation for her Beauty, Wisdom, and Virtue. Her Husband *Martin I.* who had succeeded to the Crowns of *Arragon* and *Sicily* in Right of his Mother, had for Heir his own Father *Martin II.* who dying without Issue, *Blanch* was appointed Regent of *Sicily* till the Right to both

gent of *Sicily* some Years. It was that Princess founded the *Benedictine* Cloyster, which they have been forced to rebuild from the Ground: These Fathers entertain'd us with great Civility, and obliged us with the Sight of some Rarities they had, particularly in the Manuscript Kind; besides a Present of several *Sicilian* Coins (p) we receiv'd from two or three of them, who were Collectors in that Way.

THE Gentlemen who undertook to be our Guides were no Strangers to the celebrated Story of the two Brothers (q), who carry'd

the Crowns was decided. It was given afterwards to *Ferdinand*, Son to the King of *Castile*; and during the Inter-regnum, as the *Sicilian* Lords, at that Time very powerful, supported their Pretensions to the Throne *Vi & Armis*, *Q. Blanch* being at *Palermo* narrowly escap'd being carry'd off by *Bernardo Caprera*, who wanted to support his Title by marrying her.

(p) *Paruta* and *Goltzius* are very particular in their Descriptions of the *Sicilian* Coins, which are all *Greek*, and distinguish'd into those of the Kings, as *Gelas*, the two *Hieros*, *Hieronymus*, the two *Dionysii*, *Agathocles*, &c. And those of the Towns or Commonwealths, as *Syracusa*, *Catanea*, *Messana*, *Leontini*, the *Centuripini*, *Tauromenium*, *Panormus*, *Himera*, the *Geloi*, *Segesta*, *Selinuntum*, *Drepanum*, *Lilybeum*, *Agrigentum*, *Phintia*, the *Emporitani*, *Thermae*, &c. There are also Medals of *Pyrrhus*, struck in *Sicily*: I have had in my Possession a very fine Gold one of these, with ΠΥΡΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, round a *Diana's* Head, and on the Reverse the *Bigæ*. The Imprunte of the Towns are generally on the Head Side, *Jupiter*, *Diana*, *Ceres*, or some other Heathen Deity, and on the Reverse the particular Symbol of the Town, if they were struck in the Inland Cities; and if in the Maritime ones, Crabs, Tunny's, &c. *Syracusa* has commonly the *Diana Venatrix*, with the *Bigæ* or *Quadrigæ*. And there were likewise several *Roman* Coins, especially at the Beginning of the Imperial Times, struck in *Sicily*, particularly under the *Pompeys*. *M. Agrippa* had a Medal struck here to his Honour after the Victory at *Actium*, on which he is represented with a *Corona Rostrata*, and on the Reverse the three Legs join'd at one Center, the old Symbol of *Trinacria* or *Sicily*.—*Sicily* is also oftentimes symboliz'd by Ears of Corn, as having been the principal Granary of *Rome*. In a Coin of the *Valerian* Family she is designed by *Amphitrite* with two Fishes Tails.

(q) The Fact is thus related by *Conon*: One Day as Mount *Ætna* cast forth such Quantities of burning Matter as threaten'd all *Catanea* with immediate Ruin, the City being then very flourishing and populous, the Inhabitants were all busy in carrying off their Riches with the utmost Expedition, while *Anapias* and *Amphinomus* took their aged Parents on their Shoulders, and bore them thro' the Flames, unconcern'd for all the Effects they left behind. The Consequence of this was, that only these Brothers escap'd with their Charge, (while all the rest of the *Cataneſe* were consum'd) as a particular Reward of their filial Affection, from the Gods. The Field where this happen'd was call'd ever after *Ἰσὸν Εὐσεβῶν χωρὶς*, *Campus Piorum*. *Narratio* xliii. Other Authors make mention of it likewise, as *Pausanias* in *Phocicis*, *Strabo*, *Val. Maximus*, lib. v. *Sil. Ital.* lib. xiv. *Claudian*, and *Corn. Sever.* in an elegant Passage of his Poem upon *Ætna*:

—namque optima Proles

Amphinomus fraterque pari sub munere fortes,

Quum jam vicinis streperent incendia tectis,

Aspiciunt pigrumque patrem, matremque, senemque

Eheu, defessos posuisse in limine membra.

Parcite avara manus dites attollere prædas;

Illis divitiæ solæ, materque, paterque.

Hanc rapiunt prædam, mediumque exire per ignem

Ipso dante fidem properant —

The

carry'd off their decrepid Parents during a Conflagration of the *Mountain*, and pointed out to me the Field call'd formerly *Campus Pius*, on which their Monuments had stood: There is yet within the Walls of *Catanea* a remarkable *Greek* Inscription upon a Marble Urn, in which it is stiled (for the Reason above-mention'd) the *City (r)* of the *Pious Men*.

THE most entire Piece of Antiquity is the little *Pantheon*, now converted into a Church, just of the *Rotunda* Form; in which are six Niches, where stood (as an old Plan preserv'd by the *Benedictines* inform'd me) *Ceres*, *Cybele*, *Pollux*, *Galatea*, *Proserpine*, and the *Fratelli Pii*. The *Cataneſe* are not the least superstitious among the *Sicilians*; and have St. *Agatha (s)*, and St. *Leone* for their Patrons. The Tower of the latter, and the Prison and Furnace of the former, are Monuments they have in great Veneration; and they told me a very long romantick Legend concerning a certain Talismanical Elephant, that was call'd *l'Eliodoro*, which perish'd in the Ruins of the Town-house in the above-mention'd Earthquake (*t*). A fine *Greek Hercules* was dug up in the Garden of a private *Cataneſe*, a little before our Arrival, and the Discovery of a curious Pavement of Agat and Diaspro in the same Place, gave Room for a Conjecture that the same God had a Temple there (*u*). It is worth remarking, that the Materials of most of the common People's Houses are the very *Sciarras* of Mount *Ætna*, which are a Stone of a disagreeable dusky Colour; but as it is strong, and of no Expence, 'tis no small Relief to the Inhabitants.

The most remarkable Monument of this Event is a Silver Denarius of *Pompey*, on the Reverse of which the Story is represented. Vid. *Angeloni* with *Bellori's* Notes. This Coin was struck not by the Senate, but by *Sextus Pompeius*, when he was Master of *Sicily*.

(r) ΕΥΣΕΒΕΩΝ ΚΑΥΤΟΝ ΑΚΤΥΡΙΑΝ
ΟΛΒΙΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΑ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ
ΖΩΣΥΜΟΝ ΑΝΕΙΔΗΝ
ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗΡΑ
ΣΕΒΗΡΟΝ
ΟΦΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΙΣ
ΙΡΟΝ--ΘΕ--Ζ--ΒΡ--

*Piorum celebris Urbs
Valde felicem virum
Reposuit Zosymum
Anedem*

*Agonothetam strenuum—
The rest is imperfect.*

*De Agonothetis, v. Isidor. Origen. lib.
xviii. cap. 36.*

(s) The Story of her Martyr dom is mighty ill painted on the Sides of the Chapel that is dedicated to her, which stands just on the Spot on which liv'd the Prætor *Quintianus*, by whom she was put to Death.

(t) The *Greek* Inscription that is mention'd in *Gualtieri's Sic. Ant.* was destroy'd in the same Ruins.

(u) The Duke of *Tremisteri*, a learned and very obliging Nobleman of *Catanea*, told us he had made this Discovery. He was then busy upon the Antiquities of that City, and the natural History of Mount *Ætna*: He inform'd us also of a Temple there was sacred to *Cybele*, at a Place now call'd *Cefalu* near *Catanea*.

THE

THE Season of the Year not permitting us to ascend *Ætna* (x), we contented ourselves with wandering about some Parts of the Root of it, and taking a distant Survey of this Prodigy of Nature.

The

(x) The Ascent up to *Ætna* from *Catanea* is computed about 30 Italian, or 27 English Miles, but is 10 Miles less if you go from *Jaci* and *Lingua Grossa*: The whole Compass of the Root takes up about 100 Miles, in which Circuit they reckon about 12 considerable Towns, besides infinite Vineyards and Country Seats. The Snows that cover the Top of it, (which seldom dissolve till towards the Dog-Days) will not suffer it to be ascended but in July or August. There is a perpetual Cloud of Smoke upon the Summit, tho' sometimes so thin as to let it be seen very distinctly: I spoke with several *Cataneſe* who had been quite up the Mountain, whose Account agreed pretty well with that of *Fazello*, who (as he tells us himself, *Sicular. Rer. Decad. I. lib. ii. cap. 4.*) ascended it on the 25th of July 1541. That Author divides *Ætna* into three Regions; the first, which is about 12 Miles up, is mostly cover'd with the *Sciarras*, and infinite Numbers of Pumice-stones, but is in many Places vastly rich and fertile, especially in Corn, the Manure being the Dust of the said *Sciarras*, which is of admirable Use in Husbandry; the second Region for about 10 Miles is all a thick and dreadful Wood; this Region pass'd, they ascended the last of all, which is nothing but Dust, and were forced to climb on all four, almost 500 Paces, with incredible Difficulty, before they reach'd the great Mouth of the Furnace, from whence they had a clear and distinct View not only of the whole Island, but likewise of the Coast of *Calabria*. The Top of *Ætna* has undergone so many Changes, and varies so prodigiously upon every great breaking out, that it is not easy to know (so hard of Access as it is especially) how many visible Cavities there are, (by the Antients call'd *Crateres*) tho' it is generally agreed that there are but two very considerable ones. How soon after the Deluge the Eruptions began, is uncertain: *Diodorus* says, that they were already in their full Violence before the *Trojan War*, and the *Siculi's* passing out of *Italy* into the Island; which obliged the old Inhabitants, the *Sicani*, (who had succeeded the Giants) to abandon the Eastern Parts: *lib. v.* We are told by *Thucydides*, *lib. iii.* that the third great Eruption since the *Greeks* had been possess'd of *Sicily*, happen'd in the 88th Olympiad, about 430 Years before our Saviour; i. e. about 308 Years after they first got Footing there; for they came over in the 11th Olympiad, 736 Years before the Incarnation. It is superfluous to set down the several Epochs of these Eruptions from that Time; but the antient as well as modern Authors are full of them. *Caligula* happening to be at *Messina* in a Conflagration of the Mountain, it frighted him to that degree, that he laid aside his intended Journey round the Island, and took Shipping immediately for *Italy*. *Sueton.* The Festival *pro Defunctis*, which is kept by the Church of *Rome*, *Nov. 2.* owes its Origin to a *Sicilian* Hermit's fancying that the Noise he heard in the Bowels of Mount *Ætna* was the howling of the *Cacodæmons*. *Polyd. Virg.* The Cinders of it are said to have been thrown out as far as *Malta*, and kill'd Men and Cattle there; and the Noise of it has been heard to the very Coast of *Barbary*. *Seneca*, who liv'd better than 1600 Years ago, seems to be of Opinion that the Mountain was considerably diminish'd, (tho' this does not appear) and doubtful whether it would not all fall in; *Ep. lxxix.* I shall not trouble the Reader with the various Opinions of the Antients about the Cause of the Eruptions, especially the frivolous ones of the Mythologists, who suppos'd *Enceladus*, *Typhæus*, &c. to have been thrown into *Ætna* after their successful Rebellion; and will conclude this Account by the following two poetical Passages, which I have pick'd out of an infinite Number, because they take Notice of the Snow that covers the Mountain.

*Ætnæos apices solo cognoscere visu
Non aditu tentare, licet. Pars cætera frondet
Arboribus: nullo feritur cultore Cacumen.
Nunc vomit indigenas nimbos, piceaque gravatum
Fædat nube diem; nunc motibus astra lacessit
Terrificis, damnisque suis incendia nutrit.
Sed quamvis nimio fervens exuberet æstu*

Scit

The Landscape hereabouts yields a Scene that it is not possible for the Mind to conceive, without the Assistance of the Eye; nor is it to be express'd what a dreadful Horizon here is for several Miles, and what a black and irregular Surface of Earth rises about one on every Side! Yet what is all this in Comparison to the Horror of the Objects some Miles higher, if one may believe Authors who went quite to the Top? The Quantity of Effluvia out of this Furnace, for 2200 Years pass'd, (for so far back we have certain Epochs of its Eruptions) is sufficient to put Philosophy at a Stand; and it is not to be accounted for physically, how a Mountain drain'd in this Manner for so many Ages, and that has sent forth such numerous Rivers of Fire, or *Sciarras*, some forty, some fifty, some sixty Miles in Length, can have still a Foundation strong enough to keep it from subsiding entirely, which, whenever

*Scit nivibus servare fidem; pariterque favillis
Durescit glacies tanti securo vaporis
Arcano defensu gelu; fumoque fideli
Lambit contiguas innoxia flamma pruinas.*

Claud. de Rap. Proserp. l. i.

*Sed quanquam largo flammarum exestuat intus
Turbine, & adsidue subnascens profluat ignis;
Summo cana jugo cohibet (mirabile dictu)
Vicinam flammis glaciem, æternoque rigore
Ardentes horrent scopuli: stat vertice celsi
Collis byems; calidaque nivem tegit atra favilla.*

Sil. Ital. l. xiv.

There is a nice Piece of Criticism in *Agellius*, lib. xvii. cap. 10. (quoted by *Macrobius* in *Saturnal*, lib. v.) in which the two Passages of *Pindar* and *Virgil* with regard to *Ætna* are compar'd, and the Preference given to the former. *Pindar* calls it Νιψέας Ἀίτνα, *Ætna nivosa*: but the oldest of the Poets that mentions it is *Orpheus* in his *Argonautica*. *Strabo*, *Jul. Obsequens de Prodig.* and *Orosius* affirm, that in their Days the Sea about the *Æolian* Islands had been seen to rise to a great Height, and to boil and ferment in such a Manner at the Time of the *Ætnean* Eruptions, that not only the Fishes were drove ashore all scorch'd, in great Quantities, but even Vessels themselves were consum'd.

There was antiently a Temple sacred to *Vulcan* upon Mount *Ætna*, in which, as in *Vesta's*, the Fire was kept unextinguish'd, under the Guard of a Breed of very fierce Dogs; concerning whom *Ælian* relates this strange Circumstance, that they fawn'd upon such People as enter'd the Temple with a Spirit of Devotion, but frighted away with their Barkings the Profane and Irreligious; *de Animal.* lib. xi. cap. 3. There is an old Brick Ruin, they say, yet remaining, more than half way up the Mountain, commonly call'd *Torre del Filosofo*, (from a Tradition that *Empedocles* pursu'd his Studies here, before he took his famous Leap) which is very probably the Remainder of *Vulcan's* Temple. They told me, that wild Cinamon grew in great Quantities about the Foot of *Ætna*, and likewise of a certain prodigious Chesnut-Tree, call'd *di Cento Jumenti*, by reason that an hundred Oxen can take Shelter under its Branches. One sees an infinite Number of Crosses stuck about the Foot of the Mountain, and even a good way up, which are Marks how far the Religious of both Sexes have ventur'd, to deprecate God's Anger, at the Time of Eruptions; and there are also some small Convents and Hermitages seen up and down: I was told of one, dedicated to *St. Nicolas*, which is 8 or 10 Miles from the Root.

it happens, will in all Likelihood shake the whole Island to Pieces. The whole Way almost between *Jaci* and *Syracusa*, one sees nothing else along the Shore but the Remains of these Eruptions, some of them forming Harbours and Moles where Nature never design'd, nor Art cou'd have practis'd any; and what is still more extraordinary, one finds *Sciarras* of different Ages and Colours, one over another, to an incredible Depth, with Beds or Layers of Earth 15 or 20 Foot thick between each: It is not impossible but this Word may be a Corruption from *Scorium*. The Channel they have taken hitherto (luckily for the *Cataneſe*) has lain either wide or narrow of their City, which they ascribe to the Virtue of their Patroness St. *Agatha's* Veil; and so long as they can keep clear of the *Sciarras*, no Earthquakes will deter them from inhabiting this Spot, which, over and above the Convenience of a good Port, is surrounded by some of the richest Land in all *Sicily*, especially to the Southward, a Fertility to which the Eruptions themselves contribute in a great Degree.

IN our Way over the Gulf of *Catanea* we pass'd close by the *Embouchures* of two or three Rivers that have a Name in old Poets, particularly the *Simæthus* (*la Faretta*) and having left on our Right the fictitious Mansions of the Giants and *Læstrigons* (a), turn'd by Cape *Croce* (b) into a Peninsula, at the Extremity of which lies (c) *Agosta*, a strong and neat little Sea-Port, wholly rebuilt since the Earthquake of 1693. Having lain by here a Night, we cross'd over next Morning to the Neighbourhood of old *Hybla* (d), where we saw, what is uncommon in *Europe*, some

(a) The *Læstrigons* have been misplaced in *Sicily* by many of the Antients; for tho' the Name itself, as well as the Existence of such People, is probably all a Fiction; yet even from *Homer's* Account of the Wanderings of *Ulyſſes*, it appears that he fix'd the *Læstrigons* on the *Italian* Shore about *Circæum* and *Formæ*, (now *Circelli* and *Mola*); for the City of K. *Lamus*, which *Homer* calls *Læstrigonia*, was actually *Formiæ*. *Odyſſ. x.* *Eustathius* and others have confounded the *Læstrigons* with the *Cyclops*, because they were both a Species of Giants: In the *Greek* Times this was properly the *Ager Leontinus*.

*Prima Leontinos vastarunt prælia Campos
Regnatam duro quondam Læstrygone terram.* Sil. Ital. lib. xiv.

Pliny has given into this Mistake among the rest; *Intus Læstrigonii campi, oppidum Leontini: lib. iii. cap. 8.*

(b) This was the old *Promontorium Xiphoniæ*, or *Taurus*; *Strabo*, lib. vi. It is call'd *Croce* from its Form.

(c) This was built upon the Ruins of the old *Xiphonia* by the Emperor *Fred. II.* in 1228.

(d) It was likewise call'd *Megara*, being founded by a *Greek* Colony of *Megarensians*, under the Conduct of one *Hyblon*. *Thucyd. lib. vi.* *Cluver. in Sic. Ant.* speaks of some very considerable Ruins at this Place, but I could not find any such: Τὸ ὄνομα ὁνομασμένον διὰ τὸ ἀρετὴν τῆς τέλει μάλιστα. At *Hyblæ* nomen etiamnum durat ob *Hyblæi mellis præstantiam.* *Strabo*, lib. vi. The River *Alabus* (now

some large Plantations of Sugar; and this is the more worthy our Notice, in that the same Tract of Ground was antiently famous for the excellent Hony it produced: From hence, having pass'd the old Promontory of *Thapsus* (e), we arrived in a few Hours at the miserable Remains of antient *Syracusa* (f).

Among the numberless Accounts we meet with of this City's former Splendor, I know none that raises our Idea of it so high as the short but most elegant and comprehensive Description that is given by (g) *Cicero*, in one of his Orations against *Verres*. However there is one remarkable Omission, for a Man personally conversant with the Country, as that great Orator was, in that he leaves out (h) *Epipolis* in his Division of *Syracusa*, which made one

il Cantaro) that runs out here into the *Sinus Megarensis*, took its Rise, as the Antients suppos'd, from a Spring that was enlarg'd by *Dædalus*; and it is pretended that here are yet some Tracks of a Reservoir that was contriv'd by that great Engineer; *Diodor.* lib. iv. I was told, that the Stones of what remain'd of *Hybla* or *Megara* had been employ'd in the Fortifications of *Agosta*. The Mention of the *Mel Hyblæum* is obvious in the Poets; it disputed Goodness with that of *Mons Hymettus* in *Attica*.

Tum quæ nectareis vocat ad certamen Hymetton
Audax Hybla favis——— *Sil. Ital. lib. xiv.*

(e) Tho' it be still as much a Peninsula as ever, yet it goes improperly by the Name of *Isola de li Manghisi*: The Flatness of this Cape is the Reason that *Virgil* calls it *Thapsumque jacentem*, *Æn.* iii. This and Cape *Croce* form the two Extremities of the *Sinus Megarensis*. It was at *Thapsus* that the *Athenians* first began to land their Forces in their unfortunate Expedition against *Syracusa*; *Thucid.* lib. vi.

(f) *Syracusa* deriv'd its Name from the Pool or Marsh *Syraco*, that lay near it; *Stephani Epitom. in voce Συρακούσαι*. *Bonanni* in his *Syracuse Antiche* remarks, that most of the *Sicilian* Cities took their Names from the Fountains they were near, or Rivers they border'd upon, as *Syracusa*, *Gela*, *Himera*, *Selinus*, *Camarina*, &c. He observes also from a Passage in *Elia*, *Var. Hist.* lib. x. and another in *Theocritus*, *Idyl.* i. (where he mentions one *Daphnis* a *Syracustan*, contemporary with *Hercules*) that the Name of *Syracusa* was older than the *Trojan* War. *Solymus*, *Polybist.* says, that *Dædalus* had his Abode at *Syracusa*. It was the fifth great City on that Side of *Sicily* that faces the *Levant*, reckoning from Cape *Faro*, (*Messena*, *Tauromenium*, *Catanea*, *Megara*, *Syracusa*) and was founded by a *Dorian* Colony under the Command of *Archias* the *Corinthian*, of the Family of the *Heraclidae*, the Year after *Naxos* was begun by *Theocles*. *Athenæus* says, that the Ground-plot of *Syracusa* having fallen to the Lot of one *Æthiops* in the Distribution of the Country among these Adventurers, *Archias* bought it of him for an Hony-tart; *lib.* iv. *Strabo* tells us, that the Fertility of the circumjacent Soil was the Motive for People to flock thither, and that the Conveniency of the Harbour made the private Citizens equal to Princes; insomuch that they gave Law to their Neighbours, while they were in a State of Slavery themselves under their Kings and Tyrants. *Cicero*, in his Orations against *Verres*; *Livy*, in his Account of the Siege of *Syracusa* by *Marcellus*; *Plutarch*, in *Timoleon*; *Thucydides*, in his Account of the *Athenian* Expedition, and abundance of Authors more, as well in *Greek* as *Latin*, all agree in their pompous Descriptions of this City, which had scarce its Equal in the World, for a long time before the *Romans* master'd it.

(g) *Ea tanta est urbs, ut ex quatuor urbibus maximis constare dicatur, &c.* *Verrin.* lib. iv.

(h) *Quidpe ad Epipolas perventum erat, frequentem custodiis locum terrendique magis bestes erant, quam fallendi, &c.* *Liv.* lib. xxv. Then a little after, — *omnia circa Epipolas*

one very considerable Portion of it, as being the highest and best fortify'd Quarter of the whole City, where *Dionysius* had rais'd vast Works, and without the previous Possession of which, *Marcellus* could never have carry'd the rest of the Town. As to the four remaining Divisions, he is indeed much more exact than *Thucydides*, *Livy*, *Plutarch*, or any of the rest; for these only take Notice here and there of some particular Place or other, as the Thread of the Narration happens to throw it in their Way; but yet they give considerable Lights, take them all together.

We indulg'd our Curiosity here for near a Week, meeting with great Hospitality at the Hands of the Governor (i), and the German Officers of his Garison; some of these Gentlemen not only mounted us upon their own Horses, but likewise accompany'd us themselves to all the Places that best deserv'd a Survey. The Governor oblig'd us further with the Sight of the Medals he had collected, among which I found several of the old *Magna Grecia* and *Sicilian* Colonies in Silver, besides many of the Tyrants, and a few of them also in Gold: These, he told me, had been all Purchases from the Peasants about *Syracusa*, who would not probably be so industrious as they are about their Agriculture, were it not in the View of digging up little Treasures of this kind, which oftentimes turn to very good Account; for the Roman Virtuosi themselves have their *Cercatori* or *Antiquity-Hunters*, as well in *Sicily* as in the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Apulia*, *Tuscany*, and other Provinces nearer Home. Here it may not be improper to observe, that the largest known Silver Coin of the Greek Times was struck at *Syracusa*, to the Honour (as is supposed) of (k) *Tassilo*, who had been Victor at the *Olympic* Games.

THO'

Epipolas armis completa. *Plutarch* in his Life of *Marcellus* confirms this Account of *Livy's*. The Names of the five Towns which made up the Bulk of *Syracusa* were *Epipolæ*, *Acradina*, *Tycha*, *Neapolis*, and *Nassos*, (also *Insula*, and *Ortygia*) the now only inhabited Part. From hence *Strabo* calls it *Πελοπόννησος*, and makes its Compass 180 Stadia, which is about 22 English Miles; lib. vi. From other Passages in *Diodorus*, lib. xiv. and *Thucydides*, lib. vi. it appears that the *Epipolæ* were the strongest Part by much of *Syracusa*, and had been render'd so by *Dionysius* the Tyrant, because during the Time of the Athenian Expedition, he had observ'd the Consequence of that Part of the Town, which commanded in a manner all the other four.

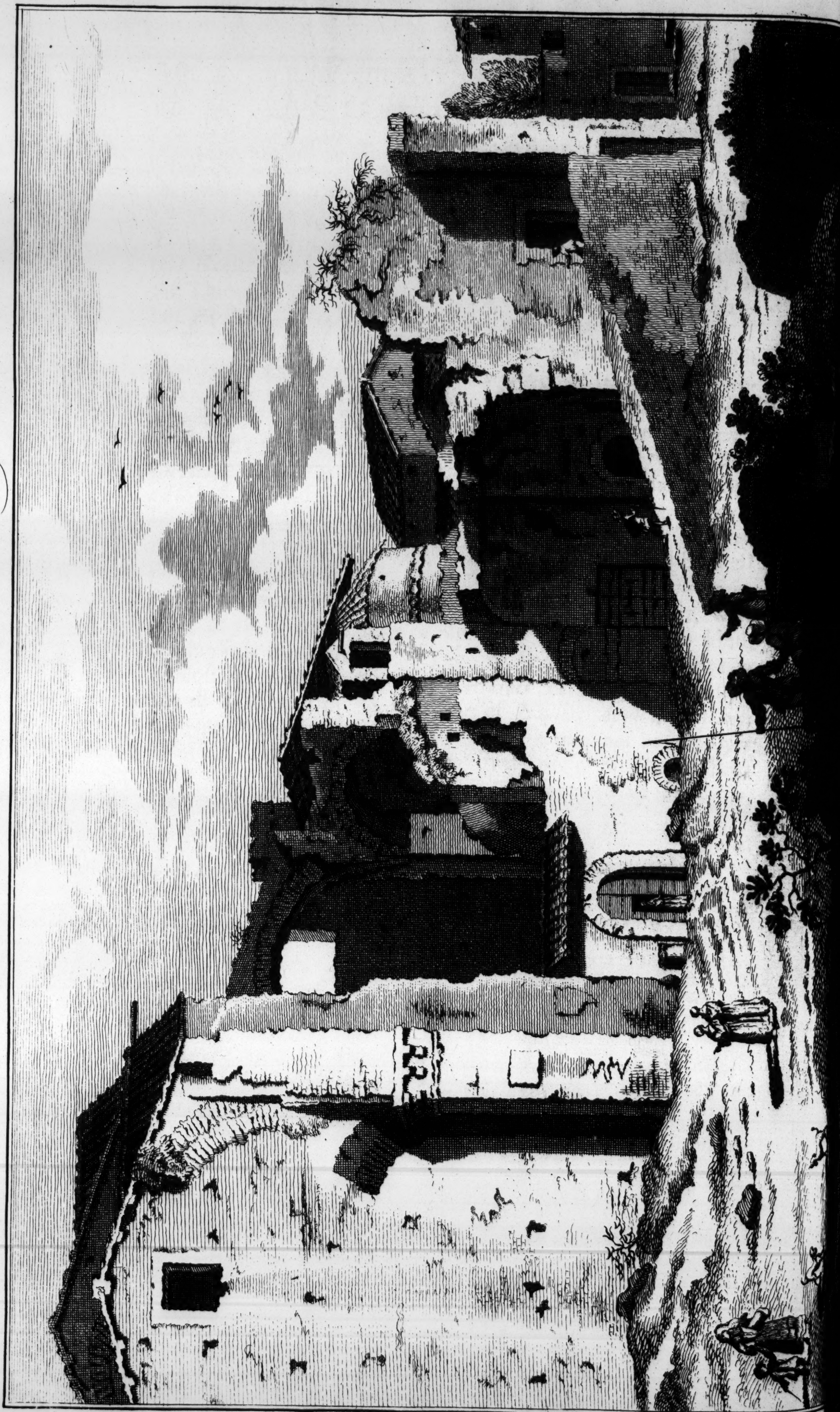
(i) General *Diesbach* of the Canton of *Soleure* in *Switzerland*; promoted to the Dignity of a Prince by the Emperor for his great Services in the last *Sicilian* War.

(k) He is mention'd in one of *Pindar's* Odes: It weighs an Ounce and some Grains; on the Head Side is *Diana*, or *Arethusa* rather, with certain Fishes round the Margin, and the Legend ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, on the Reverse the *Quadrigæ*, with a Victory, and underneath certain Trophies. *Mirabel* in his *Syracusan* History believes that it was struck as a Monument of the Victory over *Nicias* and *Demosthenes* on the River *Asinus*, for which the *Festa Asinaria* were instituted. Vid. also *Goltzius*, Tab. I. There are several other *Syracusan* Coins; that with the two Heads (like a *Diana biformis*) shew'd the Union of *Alpheus* with *Arethusa*. There is another with the *Pistrix* or Sea-Horse. The Fish call'd *Polypus* or *Sepia* is likewise seen upon the *Syracusan*,

RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK CITY



Part of the Old PENTAPYLON at SYRACUSA now Serving as a Barrack .



THO' it is some Ages since old *Syracusa* has been in a manner utterly destroy'd, yet I am persuaded one might still give a pretty just Plan of it, (*Cluver's* not being to be rely'd upon) partly from ocular Observations, and partly from the Descriptions of old Authors.

THE *Latomiæ* or Prisons, the *Theater*, the Temple of *Minerva*, that of *Diana*, (that faces the Parade) and that of *Jupiter Olympius*, the great and little *Ports*, the Castle which *Dionysius* or *Hiero* built in *Ortygia* (l), and the *Pentapylon* (m), (now serving as a Barrack) are all Places known, I may venture to say, with some Certainty; and the greatest Point in Dispute is, whether a certain Spring shewn for *Arethusa* be the real *Arethusa* (n) or not. *Cluver*, who had been upon the Spot, brings several Arguments to prove the contrary, and affirms that that

Syracusan, as also upon many other *Sicilian* Coins, and is an Emblem of Tyranny, (possibly struck after the Expulsion of *Dionysius*) and the Recovery of their Liberty. The commonest Head of all is that of *Diana Venatrix*, (which also was one of her Epithets) who was the particular Patroness of *Ortygia*; sometimes she has Wings, for what Reason is uncertain.

(l) *Nicander*, an old Author quoted by *Fazel*. (Decad. I. lib. iv.) says, that the Name of *Ortygia* was first given this Island by a Colony of *Ætolians*, who settled here long before the Expedition of the *Argonauts*, that having been the Name of the Capital of *Ætolia*; and that before that, this Island was call'd *Homethermon*: but this is all very apocryphal. The Name of *Ortygia* was also given to one of the *Cyclades*. The strong Castle of *Ortygia* was founded by *Dionysius* the Elder, and near this his Son caused him to be bury'd; *Diod. Sic.* lib. xiv. & xv. *Timoleon* destroy'd this Fort, in which the Tyrants had placed their greatest Confidence, and contiguous to it they had a Palace surrounded by a deep Fosse, where there was found an immense Booty when the *Syracusians* plunder'd it. In the same Island of *Ortygia* was also the Palace of *K. Hiero II.* near which was found, about the Year of Christ 1530, the Pedestal of a Statue, of which there was only the Head and Hands left, with Part of a *Greek* Inscription, which appear'd to have been erected in Honour to *Timoleon*, for extinguishing Tyranny; this might possibly have been Part of the Monument of that great Man, which, as *Plutarch* observes, was in the Island. On each Side of *Ortygia* was a noble Harbour, with a very strong Mole to defend it; that to the S. W. call'd *Portus Major*, and that to the N. E. *Portus Minor*: *Livy* mentions also the *Portus Trogilorum*, which lay North of the City, but where is quite uncertain.

(m) A Castle on the South Side of *Acradina*, that had five Gates belonging to it, and a Bridge of Communication with *Ortygia*. Part of the Remainder of this was blown up about 30 Years ago by a Flash of Lightning.

(n) *Cluver*, *Bonanni*, and *Mirabel* are full of Arguments *pro* and *con*, with regard to the real Situation of this Fountain; but entering into that Detail would only perplex the Reader: I can only affirm, that I was shewn under the Surface of the Sea, near the Port, what seem'd to have been a prodigious strong Wall, which I was told was that Mound or Barrier to keep in the Waters of *Arethusa* that *Cicero* speaks of; but they might also be Part of the famous Mole call'd *Portus Marmoreus*. *Virgil* speaks of *Arethusa* in this Manner:

*Sicanio prætenta sinu jacet Insula contra
Plemmyrium undosum: nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum, fama est buc, Elidis amnem
Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis. Æn. iii.*

G

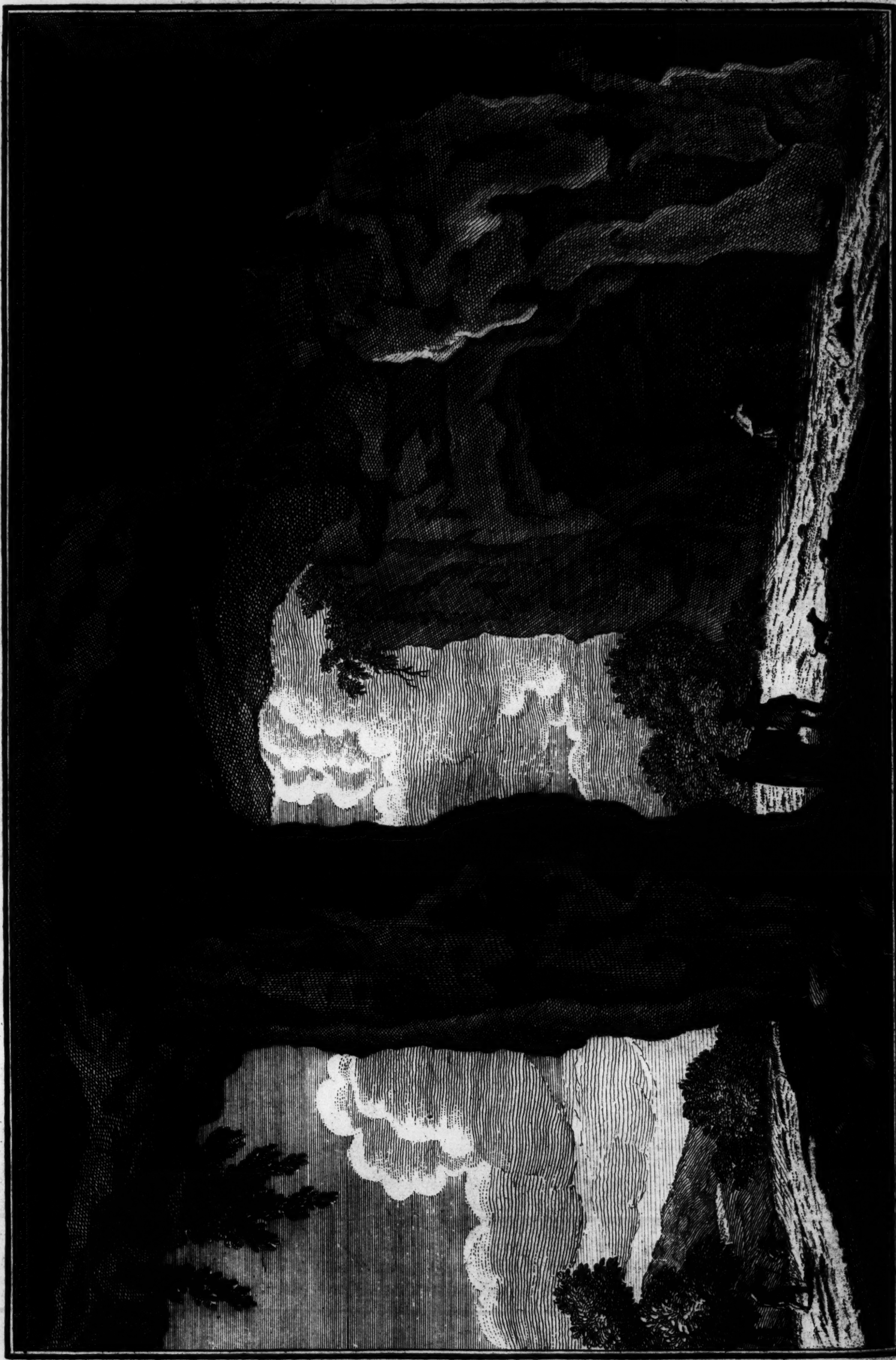
Fountain

Fountain lay rather on the East than on the West Side of *Ortygia*: Be that as it may, what they call the present *Arethusa* might be taken rather for a Puddle than a Fountain; so far is it from coming up to that noble Description of *Cicero*, who says, that all *Ortygia* would be in danger of an Inundation from *Arethusa*, but for those strong Barriers of Marble that were raised to keep the Fountain within Bounds. Near this I went down into certain *Souterrains*, the same, I was told, (and very probably they are) thro' which the Detachment which *Marcellus* sent by Sea round about, surprized first *Ortygia*, (thro' the Treachery of the Commander, who had been bribed over) and in the next place the *Pentapylon* or Gate of *Acradina*; which Part of the City, (much the most considerable of the five) finding itself attack'd on both Sides, surrender'd immediately to the *Romans*. It is to be observ'd, that the so often mention'd *Ortygia*, now a *Peninsula*, (but antiently an Island, join'd to *Acradina* by a Bridge, and what form'd the two Harbours) is at present all that can properly be call'd *Syracusa*, the remaining four Divisions being almost wholly uninhabited. The fatal Earthquake of 1693 threw down the Portico of *Diana's* (o) Temple, (the present *Cathedral*) and the Fragments of it still lie scatter'd upon the Ground; I measured the Diameter of one of the Pillars full six *English* Foot: There are about four and twenty others still in their upright that support the modern Roof of the *Church*, but are half bury'd in the new Side Walls. These are *Doric*, (an Order common to most of the old Buildings in *Sicily*, their first *Greek* Colonies having come from *Doris*) with *Flutings* and some *Triglyphs* still visible; about one-third of their Height is under Ground. The Fathers who officiate here told us of some very beautiful Fragments that were carry'd off privately from hence by King *Victor Amadeus*; and that before the Earthquake a round Hole was yet seen in the Facade of this old Building, which was supposed to have been contrived by *Archimedes* to shew when the Sun was in the Equinox, in the same Manner as *Cassini's* Line at *Bologna* demonstrates his Meridian Altitude. There is to this Day a Ruin at a great Distance from the present Town, which they are pleased to christen the House of that great Prince of *Mathematicians*, who

(o) It is call'd now *Santa Maria del Peliero*: *Bonanni* says, it was the Temple of *Minerva* mention'd by *Cicero* in *Verr.* and his Opinion seems the most plausible, not only because the Temple of *Diana* stood close to the Fountain of *Arethusa*, (*Pindar* in *Pyth.* Od. ii.) but likewise because this is in the highest and most conspicuous Part of the Island, from whence the *Shield* of *Minerva*, that was a-top of the *Facade*, might be seen at Sea, according to the Account of *Athenæus*, lib. xi.



A View of ^e LATOMIE or Prison of DYONISIUS near SYRACUSA from ^e inside. —



ADAMUS DE MONTMAGNAC ABBAS MONASTII S. MARTINI APTENSIS



A View of the LATOMIE, and the Cave call'd ORECCHIA di DIONYSO, near SYRACUSA.



was kill'd in his Ninetieth Year, expressly against the Orders given by *Marcellus*, in the Hurry of the first breaking in of the Roman Soldiers (p). *Cicero* (as we find in his *Tusculan Questions*) assum'd to himself the Honour of discovering his Tomb, from the Sphere and Cylinder that had been engraved upon it.

THE *Latomie* (q) or Prisons, and what they call the *Orecchia* (r), a Cave over which stood a Chamber from whence, thro' certain unseen Communications, that Tyrant could (as they pretend) hear every thing distinctly that was but whisper'd underneath, are huge Vaults contiguous to one another. We fired a Pistol in the latter, which made a Report like a small Cannon, and we could discover plainly the Foundations of a Building that had been supported by it formerly. As to the *Latomie*, in the original Design of them they were certainly nothing more than Quarries; but that in after Times they were made use of as Prisons, is quite agreeable to History; tho' it is as certain they were so long before

(p) *Marcellus*, who had lain before *Syracusa* a long time to no Purpose, contrived to surprize it upon the Night of *Diana's Festival*, (call'd *Thargelie*, from *Θαργηλιος*, April, the Month in which they were celebrated) when the Citizens and Garrison had abandon'd themselves to Mirth and Drunkenness; so that he scaled the Walls on the Side of *Tyche*, (the Part of the City-nearest his Camp) without any Opposition, and having broke down the Tower with six Gates, or *Hexapylum*, before the Defendants could put themselves into Order, at Break of Day lodged his Army between the strong Castle *Euryalus*, [now *Mongibellisi*] and the Body of the Town. *Tyche* and *Neapolis* having immediately surrender'd, *Marcellus* summon'd the Governor of *Euryalus*, who finding his Communication with *Acradina* and *Ortygia* quite cut off, open'd his Gates to him. After this, finding the Enemy reinforced by a Fleet from *Carthage*, he bethought himself of corrupting one *Mericus*, a Spanish Officer, who commanded in the Island, and who let a Detachment of Romans, that were sent about by Sea, into the *Portus Marmoreus*; by which means they secur'd the *Pentapylon*, at the same time that there was a vigorous Attack made on t'other Side upon *Acradina*; Liv. lib. xxv. He adds, that the Plunder of *Syracusa* was nothing inferior in Value to that of *Carthage* itself. The Gate and Vaults thro' which the Romans were let in, or supposed to be so, are yet shewn at the Bastion of *Santa Maria dela Porta*, where the old Gateway into *Acradina* has been stopp'd up these many Years: The Sicilians call'd it *Porta de Saccari*. Now there is a new Passage by the *Pentapylon*.

(q) *Λατομιαί*, from *λας* and *τομή*: this signifies in Greek what *Lapidina* does in Latin. There were several of these Quarries in *Syracusa*, which the Tyrants had turn'd into publick Prisons: *Cicero* says of the principal of them, which was at the *Orecchia*, *Opus est ingens, magnificum, Regum ac Tyrannorum, totum ex saxo in mirandam altitudinem depresso*, &c. in *Verr.* lib. v. I could see nothing in this, or any of the rest, that come up to that splendid Description of *Ælian*, who says, they were a Stadium in Length, and two Plethras, i. e. 200 Foot wide, and that it was in one of these that *Philoxenus* the Poet (imprison'd by *Dionysius* for a Sarcasm upon him at the Tyrant's own Table) compos'd his fine Poem upon the Cyclops. Var. Hist. lib. xii. c. 44. The *Syracusians* threw into these *Latomie* their *Athenian* Captives, after the Victory over *Nicias*, in a most barbarous Manner. Thucid. lib. vii.

(r) *Orecchia di Dioniso*, the Ear of *Dionysius*: This is just at the Extremity of *Neapolis*, and the Beginning of *Epipolis*, before you ascend the Rock on which stood the Fort of *Euryalus*. The little Ruin of a Building yet seen directly over it, may very possibly be Part of the old Palace call'd *Labdalum*, because by all Accounts we find that was adjoining to the *Latomie*.

the

the Reign of *Dionysius*, whatever Improvements his Genius to Tyranny might excite him to make in them. I take the *Catacombs* or Burying-places at *Sant Agatha*, *Santa Lucia*, and the most considerable of all at *San Giovanni*, (a Convent without the Walls in that Part of the old City they call (s) *Tycha*) to have been at first of the same Nature with the *Latomia*; nor are we to be surprized at such a multitude of Quarries, when we consider the Extent of *Syracusa*, and that all the private as well as publick Buildings were of Free-stone, for which the People were probably at no further Cost than the Carriage.

FROM what I have said in my Remark upon the Pillars of the Cathedral, it is easy to conceive that the whole Ground-plot of *Syracusa* is raised several Yards, (which is the case with *Rome*, and all other Towns of that Standing throughout the World;) and we are therefore not to wonder how so many Fabricks can have totally disappear'd, especially if we allow for the Ravages of *Romans*, *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Saracens*, and *Normans*, and (the greatest Destroyer of all) those frequent and terrible Earthquakes. This too we are to consider, that as the natural Surface of the Ground lies at a great Depth under our Feet, let us walk where we will, so there were likewise below that again vast empty Spaces, Vaults, and common Sewers, the Roofs of which giving way at sundry Times, they must have swallow'd as much of what lay above them as it was possible for their Cavities to contain; and this is the Reason that the Peasants in manuring this false Coat, as I may call it, that's grown over the whole City, make daily Discoveries of Porphyries, Verdes, Giallos, Alabasters, Granites, and what not of the Kind! which generally come up piecemeal; not to speak of Arms, Heads, Legs, and other Fragments of Statues, nor of infinite Medals, and little *Lares* of Brass, and *Terra Cotta*. Among prodigious Quantities of this sort of learned Rubbish (as I may call it) obvious almost every where, I took notice of several rich Incrustations of various Colours, with a most delicate Gloss, which are in all likelihood what *Pliny* calls *Superficies Syracusana*.

WE were told of divers large Heaps of Ruins some Miles from the Town, which the Violence of the Heats would not allow us to visit: One Parcel of these are at the old *Olympium* (t), on

(s) This Part of the Town, which lay to the N. E. was so named from the Temple of *Fortune* that was in it. Here were the *Aqueducts*, the *Gymnasium*, &c.

(t) A little fortify'd Town, half way between the Bay of *Syracusa* and the Fountain *Cyane*. It was so call'd from a Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, (which is not to be confounded with that other within the City) and was the first Place the *Athenians* made themselves Masters of, breaking the Bridge of the *Anapus* to hinder the Enemy from molesting them; *Diod.* l. xiii. *Thucid.* l. vi. *Plut.* in *Nicia*. A little South of *Olympium* lay the Village *Dascon*, mention'd in old Authors; at present *la Marina di Milocca*.

t'other Side of the River *Anapus*, (at present miscall'd (u) *Alfeo*) a second where stood the Castle *Euryalus*; a third very probably at the *Hexapylum*, and so on. At a Place call'd *le Colonne* we remark'd two or three decay'd Pillars, said to be Part of the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*: And at no great Distance from thence again, towards the Sea, in a Field call'd *Piano dela Guglia*, (which is as much as to say, the *Plain* of the *Obelisk*) are seen the Remains of a conick Monument, upon which it were superfluous to repeat all the Conjectures of the Learned. Some will have *Timoleon's* Ashes to have been deposited under it; others make it the Burial-place of some other Hero or Patriot; nor have there been wanting Dissertations to prove its being erected to immortalize the Overthrow of *Nicias*, the Remembrance of which seems to be transmitted down to these very Times, in a certain anniversary Holiday (x) call'd *Festa del Albero*, when there is carry'd in great Solemnity about the Streets of *Syracusa* a Tree hung round with Trophies, in Imitation probably of what was practis'd by *Gylippus* after that signal Defeat of the *Athenian* Army.

IT appears from *Plutarch* and *Livy*, that *Syracusa* was pretty well gutted by *Marcellus*, (tho' he used a Conqueror's Privilege with great Moderation in other Respects;) which Spoils were no small Addition to the Splendor of his Triumph, according to the Custom of that Age: Yet what *Marcellus* took away was a Trifle compar'd with the Rapine of *Verres*, during his infamous

(u) The *Anapus* has a Name in many of the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets; it receives the Waters of another Rivulet call'd *Cyane*:

Quaque suis Cyanen miscet Anapus aquis.

Ovid. Pontic. l. ii. eleg. 10.

The Ignorance of the Times has confounded *Anapus* with *Alpheus*, the River which the Mythologists supposed to have united with the Fountain of *Arethusa* in the Island of *Syracusa*, notwithstanding that it derived its Source from *Elis* in *Greece*. The Origin of this Fable seems to have been owing to a certain fresh Water Spring, which bubbles out manifestly in the very Sea, at a little Distance from that Part of the Town in which is the Fountain in question. This they call at present *Occchio deia Zilica*. Authors take notice of several other Springs besides *Cyane*, *Anapus*, and *Arethusa*, in and about *Syracusa*.

(x) It is celebrated in Ascension Week, which falls in pretty much about the Time when the Battle of the *Asinarus* was fought. Don *Giacomo Bonanni*, (Duke of *Montalbano*) Author of the *Syracuse Antiche*, tells us, that in his Time upon the said Day all the young *Syracusians* made a kind of triumphant Entrance into the City, partly on Foot, partly on Horseback, leading abundance of Captives in Chains, preceded by Drums, Trumpets, &c. and this *Albero* (or Tree) was drawn in a Chariot in the Center of this little Army. The *Athenian* Spoils were hung on the Trees that grew on the Banks of the River where *Gylippus* obtain'd the Victory, on the 24th of the Month *Carnius*, (*May*) in the 91st Olymp. *Thucid.* lib. vii. *Plut.* in *Nicias*.

Prætorship, the Detail of whose Plunder (as *Cicero* gives it) is almost past Imagination.

HOWEVER, it is to be presum'd, that even long after these Times, *Tiberius* (who carry'd to *Rome* the celebrated Statue of (y) *Apollo Temenites*) and many of his Successors, who were personally in this City, might meet with very good Pickings; nor did the *Spanish* Viceroy's themselves, for two Centuries past, leave *Syracusa* with empty Hands, after such a multitude of Revolutions as *Sicily* had undergone since the Decline of the Western Empire.

IF *Athenæus* appears to have exceeded the Truth in his Roman-tick Description of the Ship which *Hiero* sent to *Ptolomy*, there are Accounts of the Magnificence and Wealth of *Syracusa* from other Authors, which put our Belief almost as much at a Stand. Yet we are to consider, that the City in question, when *Marcellus* took it, had enjoy'd a long Peace, and uninterrupted Liberty, and by the Advantage of the best Situation for Commerce of any Sea-port in *Europe*, was become the Center as it were of Artists as well as Traffickers of all kinds; could command the rich Materials of *Egypt*, and the celebrated Workmen of *Greece*. Their publick Edifices were so many Prodigies of Art; as only to instance a few, the Temples of (z) *Juno Olympica*, *Diana*, and (a) *Minerva*; the Palaces of the *Dionysii*, (b) *Hiero*, and (c) *Agathocles*; the Mole that separated *Arethusa* from the Sea; the *Marble Port*; the strong Castle *Euryalus* (d); and the (e) *Prytaneum*, or publick Infirmary. Among an infinite Number of

(y) From the Word *ἱεῖον*, (a sacred Grove) *Sueton. in Tib.* *Cicero* likewise mentions this Statue, *Verrin. iv.* It stood in the Quarter of *Neapolis*. There was a Spring near the Grove, call'd *Ῥεῖν Τεμενίτις*, *Fons Temenites*, now *Fonte de Canali*.

(z) In this Temple were the Statues of all the *Sicilian* Tyrants quite down from *Gelo*. *Elian. Var. Hist. l. vi. c. 11.*

(a) In this was the Picture of *Agathocles's* Battle with the *Carthaginians*; 27 Representations from the Life of the *Sicilian* Kings and Tyrants; and that famous *Medusa* which *Cicero* calls *Gorgonis os pulcherrimum*. These Rarities were all carry'd off by *Verres*. In the highest Part of this Temple over the Facade was placed the *Scutum Minervæ* in the same manner, as *Bonanni* supposes, as Arms or 'Scutcheons are over Palaces. It was seen a great way at Sea. *Athen. Deipnosoph. lib. xi.*

(b) This was *Hiero II.* who lived after *Timoleon's* Time, and was a firm Ally to the *Romans*, who presented him with the Spoils of the *Gauls* and *Illyrians*, which he hung up in the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*. A Palace of *Hiero I.* is mention'd by *Pindar* in *Olympic. Od. i.*

(c) This Palace had sixty separate Apartments, from whence it was call'd *Ἐξηκοντάκλιον*. *Diodor. l. xvi.*

(d) This Castle was built by *Dionysius I.* Vast Ruins of it, at the very Top of the Rock of *Epipolis*, are still seen, and known by the Name of *Mongibellisi*. *Livy* calls it *Tumulus*, lib. xxv. *Thucid. lib. vi.*

(e) In this Hospital those who had served the Commonwealth and were Invalids, either thro' Age or Sickness, were maintain'd all the rest of their Lives. *Cicero, Verrin. iv. Pausan. l. v. Athen. l. xv. &c.* Most of the *Greek* Cities had a *Prytaneum*. Here stood a Statue of *Sappho*, which *Verres* carry'd off.

admirable

admirable Statues there was one of *Jupiter* (f), valued for its Workmanship at eighty Gold Talents: and he had likewise a *Colossus* erected to him by the Name of *Jupiter* (g) *Liberator*, as a Token of the City's Gratitude for its Deliverance from the Tyranny of *Thrasibulus*. One Temple there was among the rest that deserves particular Notice, not so much upon the Account of its Dedication to *Venus*, by the very singular Epithet of *Callipyga*, (*Pulchris natibus ornata*) as from the (h) Contest between two handsom *Syracusan* Sisters, to which it owed its Rise. The Statue of *Venus* herself, which was placed in it, tho' in a very uncommon Attitude, served afterwards as a Model for several delicate Copies, some of which are yet extant in (i) *Rome*, and one in the Gallery of *Versailles* (k). Nay, the Masters of the *Roman* Mints in the *Greek* and *Asiatic* Colonies thought the Representation (however gross) no bad Compliment to some of their Empresses (l), who valued themselves more upon their personal Charms than their Chastity, as *Faustina* the Younger, and *Julia Pia*, upon whose Reverse this *Venus* is yet seen; and who were (in all likelihood) not at all scandaliz'd at the Application.

THE *Massa d'Olivero*, (antiently the *Plemmyrian* (m) Promontory, where are yet some Vestiges of the *Athenian* Intrenchment) and the Point of the present *Syracusa*, (which is so small

(f) It was taken away by *Dionysius II.* *Ælian. Var. Hist. lib. i.*

(g) When *Hiero I.* died at *Catanea*, he bequeath'd his usurp'd Dominions to his Brother *Thrasibulus*, whose Tyranny provoked the *Syracusians* to shake off the Yoke, and erect themselves into a free State, in the 78th Olympiad; but this did not continue long. *Diod. lib. xi.*

(h) The Story is related thus: The Beauty of the Parts in question having caused a violent Emulation between the two Sisters, they agreed to take a Walk into the publick Road, and submit themselves to the Decision of the first Man they met. This happen'd to be a Youth of a plentiful Fortune, who decided in Favour of one of the Ladies, and fell so desperately in Love with her, that his Friends to save his Life agreed he should marry her, notwithstanding the great Inequality between the Parties. It was upon this Occasion the young Man built the said Temple to *Venus Callipyga.* *Athen. lib. xii.*

(i) Particularly in the Palace of *Medici* at the *Trinita del Monte.*

(k) She is mighty well known by the Name of *la Venus aux belles fesses.*

(l) I met with a very fair one of *Julia Pia* (or *Domna*) in *Rome*; it is of *Moy. Br.* the *Venus*, (by whom the Empress is design'd) perfectly beautiful, struck at *Germanicopolis* in *Asia*: It is now in Mr. *Crawley's* Collection. *Oiselius* mentions one of the same sort, on a Reverse of *Herennia Etruscilla.* *Tab. Sel. xlix.*

(m) From the *Greek* *πλημυελα*, *Inundation.*

*Sicanio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra
Plemmyrium undosum.*

Virg. Æn. iii.

The Particulars of the Sea Engagement between *Gylippus* and *Nicias*, under this Cape, are related at large by *Thucydides*, lib. vii. and *Plut. in Nicias*. Here it was the *Athenians* lost their military Chest, &c. They erected a little Trophy notwithstanding, as if they had been victorious, on the little Rock over-against this Promontory. It is call'd *Castellucio.* *Thucid. lib. vii.*

a Por-

a Portion of the old City) are the two Extremities of the Horseshoe, as I may term it, that shut in the great Harbour. This was the fabulous Scene (n) of the Rape of *Proserpine*, (who had a Temple also at *Syracusa*) but the real one of the first Overthrow of the *Athenians*, who lost upon that Occasion the best Part of their Gallies, and the Treasure destin'd to pay their Troops. There is scarce at this Time, except at the old *Olympium* (o), the least Track of all those stately Buildings and Pleasure-Houses, which were the Summer Retreat of the wealthier Citizens, and the Harbour itself is half choak'd up with Mud and Rubbish. It is notwithstanding a good Shelter yet for small Vessels, and besides Plenty of excellent Fish, yields great Quantities of the finest Coral. Within half Musket-shot of *Syracusa* there is a remarkable Spring of fresh Water, that bubbles visibly upon the Surface of the Sea in calm Weather: they call it *Occhio dela Zilica*, and it is supposed to be what gave Occasion to the known Fable of *Alpheus* and *Arethusa* (p). Here the Foundations of the abovemention'd *Mole* are easily to be discern'd, as is also on the opposite or Eastern Side of the Town, the curious Marble Flagging of the lesser Port, which was for that Reason call'd

(n) *Est medium Cyane, & Pisææ Arethusæ,
Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus aquor.
Hæc fuit, &c.* Ovid. *Metam.* lib. v.

Proserpine's Temple was in *Neapolis*.

(o) This is in the very West End of all the Bay; it was formerly a little fortify'd Town; and there are yet, as we could see at a Distance, (for the excessive Heats hinder'd our Excursion so far) considerable Remains of a Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*: The Place (as I have already observ'd) is call'd from thence *le Colonne*. The Bay was formerly near twice as large as it is now; for *Strabo*, lib. vi. makes it 80 Furlongs round. Between this and *Massa d'Orlando*, near the little Village *Dascon*, stood a Temple of *Hercules*, some Ruins of which are yet visible at a Convent dedicated to *Mary Magdalen*. The River *Anapus* receives, a little to the North of *Olympium*, the Waters of the famous Fountain *Cyane*, and runs out into the great Harbour. Between this River and the Walls of old *Syracusa* was the Marsh *Syraca*, from which the City borrow'd its Name.

(p) *Ovid. Metam.* lib. v. and *Theocrit. Idyll.* viii.

Ἀλφειὸς μέγα Πίσαν ἐπὶ καλὰ Πόντον ὀδυνῇ
ἔρχεται εἰς Ἀρεθούσαν, &c.

Also *Nonn. Dionysiac.* lib. xiii. *Sil. Ital.* lib. xiv. *Lucan.* lib. iii. and *Virgil, Eclog.* x.

*Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem.
Sic tibi, cum fluctus subter labere Sicanos,
Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam.*

The poetical Fiction is, that *Arethusa* was an Huntress living in *Elis*, who, to fly the Pursuit of her Lover the River God *Alpheus*, ran under the Sea as far as *Ortygia* in *Sicily*, where *Diana* transform'd her into a Fountain, and whither *Alpheus* pursued her, according to the Fable, mixing his Streams with hers.

Portus

Portus Marmoreus (q). Out of these prodigious Blocks of Stone they have of late Years erected a Bastion (r), near which I was shewn certain Vaults, now wall'd up, that had formerly a Communication with the Town, and, as we may conjecture from the Passages of old Authors, are the same in all probability through which (s) *Mericus*, Commander of *Ortygia*, treacherously let in the Detachment *Marcellus* sent round about in the Night, whilst he himself with the Body of his Troops made a Diversion on the Land-side, by which Means he became Master of the City.

AFTER we had doubled the *Massa d'Olivero*, being forced ashore by contrary Winds, we pass'd the Night at a little Village call'd *Avola*, not far from the Mouth of the *Falconara*, which is that antient *Afinarus* where *Nicias* and his remaining *Athenians* were quite cut off in their precipitate Retreat. For about five Miles to the Southward of the *Falconara*, the Coast known by the Name of *Lausi* (t), is remarkable for an infinite Number of Caves, among which, when there is a strong *Levanter*, the Sea never fails to break with an astonishing Noise. Here we saw from far an Eminence, but wanted Time to go up to it, where a Parish Priest told us there were immense Ruins. It was probably the celebrated *Helorus* (u) of the Antients.

HAVING made some fruitless Attempts to stretch over to *Malta*, when we arriv'd at *Cape Passaro* (x), (a Place much infested

(q) Vid. *Thucid.* lib. vi. and *Florus*, lib. ii. Some Authors confound this with the great Port. *Diodorus* calls this lesser Port *Λαυσιον*, for what Reason does not appear.

(r) It is now call'd *Santa Maria dela Porta*.

(s) The building of the Bastion of *Santa Maria* was the Occasion of walling up the Gate of Communication of the said Vaults, which was call'd *Porta de Saccari*. For the Story of *Mericus* I refer to *Livy*, lib. xxv. &c.

(t) Near the Sea-side at a Place call'd *Gurgo Lausi* are the Ruins of a Pyramid or Obelisk, like that of the *Piano dela Guglia*; it is call'd commonly *Torre Pizzuta*. Hereabouts are the Tracks of a Causeway that reach'd quite to *Syracusa*.

(u) The present Name of the Place is *San Philippo*, and about two Miles South of it is another small Heap of Ruins, that may have been the *Castellum Helori*, near which *Pliny* speaks of a prodigious Fish-pond, that had been dug out of the solid Rock by *Julius Caesar*. *Fazel* says, he saw some Tracks of it; *Decad.* i. l. iv. All this Tract was so rich and delightful in antient Times, that *Ovid* calls it,

———— *Heloria Tempe.* *Fastor.* l. iv.

Ptolomy misplaces *Helorus*, and makes it an Inland Town. *Mediterranea Helorus.*

(x) This was the *Pachynus* of the Antients; *Ἀκρὸς Πάκυνος*.

Hinc altas cautes, projectaque saxa Pachyni

Radimus. ————— *Virg.* *Æn.* iii.

Festus Avienus and others contract the *Penultima*:

In matutinos Pachynus producitur ortus.

On each Side of *Cape Passaro* are little Clefts, which appear to be the Remains of small Sea-ports. One of these was call'd *Portus Odysseus*, as having been sup-

fefted by Pyrates) in the Uncertainty of a Wind, we resolved at laft to purfue our Route Westward, and after lying afhore two Nights in Creeks that were neither pleasant nor fafe, the third Day from our leaving the Cape, we arrived at *Alicata* (y), where we were detain'd about a Week by contrary Winds. In this little Voyage we had the Pleasure one Morning, as the Sea was very calm, to fee the Manner of catching the Turtle-fish. This Animal has a large dangerous Beak like an Eagle's, and is taken commonly when afleep on its Back under the Surface of the Water; but the Diver, unlefs he be very dexterous, runs a good deal of Hazard. The Meat is difagreeably lufcious; but our Boat's Crew fed upon it very heartily.

ALICATA is pleasantly fituated upon a rifing Ground on the Banks of the *Salfi*, at the Extremity of a rich Tract of Land, juft where the Valleys of *Noto* and *Mazara* are separated. The *Franciscans* very civilly gave us Houfe-room, but answer'd moft of our Enquiries in the Legendary Way, which made our Time lie heavy upon our Hands. *St. Angelo* is the Patron of this City, their Cathedral is dedicated to him; and in it they fhew'd us a pretended Impreffion of the Devil's Claws on fome of the Pillars, which extraordinary Event happen'd, as they told us, at the Time of the Earthquake of 1693, when the Saint was too hard for the evil Spirit, and preferved both Church and Town from the Ruin that threaten'd them. He was put to Death in the *Saracen* Times, after the Extirpation of whom, his Remains were found, very entire, at the Bottom of a Well, (yet fhewn in the Churchyard) and we faw them carry'd about in a very folemn Proceffion.

THE Antiquities I met with at *Alicata* confift only in a Mosaic Pavement, that was discover'd by an Hermit, about 30 Years ago; in fome manifelt Tracks of an antient Mole, and a very curious *Greek* Infcription (z), preferved with a good deal of Care, ftill legible

posed the firft Landing-place of *Ulyffes* in *Sicily*. *Tzetzes* in his Notes upon *Lyca-phron's Alexandra* takes notice, that *Ulyffes* terrified by certain Dreams built a Cenotaph here to *Hecuba*. This Coaft was vaftly expofed to Pyracies antiently, as well as now. *Cic. in Verrin*. He calls it by Miftake *Portus Edyffe*. Now 'tis call'd *Capo di Marza*.

(y) From the *Greek* *Ἀλυσον*, *Salfum*, whence the River has changed its antient Name of *Gela* to that of *Salfi*.

(z) It begins thus:

ΕΠΙ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΟΝΟΣ
ΤΟΥ ΙΣΘΜΙΕΙΟΥ ΚΑΤΕΝΙΑΤΣΙΟΥ
ΣΩΣΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΝΥΜΦΟΔΩΡΟΥ, &c.

Sub Sacerdote *Aristione-Isthmico annuo*, (i. e. *Præfetto Ludorum Isthmiorum*, which were in Honour of *Neptune*) *Sofio filio Nymphodori*—

The

legible in many Places, and which (as it was found here in the last Century) seems demonstrably to prove against *Cluver* and others, that *Alicata* was built on the Ruins of the old City of (a) *Gela*. There are abundance of huge Vaults in the Rocks by the Sea-side, that serve as Granaries, and some of them are thought to be as old as the *Greek Times*. *Carthage* drew a great deal of Corn from hence formerly, as *Malta* does now. Publick Registers are kept of the Quantities every Person puts in, in order to prevent Law-suits, which Method is observed in other Parts of the Island. I was not a little surprized to meet here with a Gentleman of the Name of *Bouillon* (b).

ON our Arrival at the Port of *Gergenti* (c), (where we found *English* Vessels in abundance loading Corn) a Priest who had been apprized of our coming, met us very obligingly with Horses,

The Monument was erected by the Republick of *Gela*, to the Honour of *Heraclides*, Son of *Zopyrus*, who appears in it to have been crown'd with a Wreath of Olive, for his singular Care of the ΕΦΗΒΟΙ, and other young Men, who wrestled or exercised otherwise at these publick Games. He is term'd ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΗΣ, *Præfetus Ludorum*. There are great Gaps and Interstices in the Original, which render it a little obscure; but at the Bottom there is a List of the *Ephebi* or Novices who had won the Prize. The *Doric* Dialect is manifest throughout, as ΔΑΜΟΣ for ΔΗΜΟΣ, ΤΑΣ for ΤΗΣ, ΒΟΤΛΑΣ, ΑΣΚΑΠΙΑΔΑΣ, &c.

(a) *Gela* was built by *Antiphemus* of *Rhodes* and *Eutymus* of *Crete*, 45 Years after *Syracusa*. The River *Salsi* (or *Gela*) is esteem'd the longest in *Sicily*. *Gela* occurs frequently in the Poets:

Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta. Virg. *Æn.* iii.

Venit ab amne trabens nomen Gela. Sil. Ital. lib. xiv.

(b) He was Brother to a Duke; and told me, he descended from the House of the famous *Godfrey*, (*Tasso's* Hero) and that his Ancestor came over with *Roger Guiscard*, whom he assisted in driving out the *Saracens*. I met in *Sicily* with several other Families that have *French* Names, as one at *Marsala* of the Name of *Grignan* in *Provence*, another at *Catanea* of that of *Angiò* or *Anjou*, who are Dukes of *San Gregorio*. I was more surpriz'd at this, than at any of the rest, because of the *Vespers*; nor do Authors make any Mention of a Branch of the House of *Anjou* settled in *Sicily* since that Time.

(c) The Natives call it *Giorgenti*: It was call'd by the Antients sometimes *Agragas* or *Acragas*, and sometimes *Agrigentum*.

*Arduus inde Agragas ostentat maxima longe
Mænia* ————— Virg. *Æn.* iii.

And *Silius Ital.* lib. xiv.

Pulveream volvens Agragas ad mænia nubem.

But *Ovid, Fast.* lib. iv.

Hymeraque & Didymon, Agrigentaque, Tauromenonque.

The People of *Gela*, as I have observ'd above, were the first Builders of this City, in the 49th Olymp. according to *Thucid.* Έτοιμὴ ἡ πόλις ὅταν καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ τὴν ἐπετείαν ὅταν τὸν Γελαῖον Ἀγεράγαν οὐκ οὐκ, τὸ μὲν πάλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀγεράγαν ποταμοῦ ἐνομασμένη. Anno verò prope CVIII. à sua Urbis primordio Gelenses Agragantem condiderunt, à flumine denominantes Urbem; lib. vi. For 27 Olympiads (the just Amount of 108 Years) added to 22 Olympiads, (the Number of those elaps'd when *Gela* was built) make exactly 49. The first Name of the Town was *Omphace*, according to *Pausanias*; or, as *Herodotus* and *Strabo* will have it, *Camycus*.

and

and conducted us up to the little City of the same Name, which lies about seven or eight Miles higher, upon the Pinnacle almost of a very steep Rock. The Causeway is narrow and dangerous in some Places, indisputably of great Antiquity, and ascribed by some Authors to no less an Engineer than *Dædalus* himself. The Platform of the present City (for the *See* of the *Bishop* makes it one) is at the North-East End of old *Agrigentum*, to all Appearance just where *Cocalus* (*d*) is said to have erected his Citadel, and the modern *Agrigentines* are said to have retired to this Spot, in the *Decadence* of the *Roman* Empire, to secure themselves the better against the *Saracen* Incroachments. The Fields all round, not excepting those where the old Town stood, yield Corn and Oil in Plenty, from which the Bishop draws a considerable Revenue; for the *Port* of *Gergenti* is a Market that never fails.

WE took a Survey of this new City, before we descended into the old one, but scarce met with any thing Remark-worthy, excepting the *Battesimo* or Font in the Choir of their Cathedral: It is a noble *Greek Sarcophagus* (*e*), carved on all the four Sides with Bas-Relievos of a fine Taste, from which it appears that the Ashes contained in it belong'd to some Huntsman of Quality, slain in the Pursuit of a wild Boar. At first Sight I mistook it for the Story of *Meleager*, which is so obvious upon *Greek* or *Roman* Monuments of this kind; but upon a strict Survey found the Circumstances differ'd in many Respects. Another *Sarcophagus* we likewise saw in an adjoining Church, but vastly inferior to the former, and quite in the *Bas-Empire* Stile. *Profilia*, Daughter to a *Sicilian* Nobleman, (whose Name I could not learn) and Foundress of this Cloyster, is said to be deposited in this; but the Figures, which are manifestly Pagan, (and very inconsistent with the Sanctity of the Place, or the Piety of so devout a Lady) shew plainly, that could never be the original Use of the Coffin. It appears from a thousand Instances, that the Christians of former Ages, when they bury'd their Dead in these ancient *Sarcophagi*, had no Regard to such scandalous Improprieties.

(*d*) This King of the old *Sicani*, (mention'd by *Diodorus* and others) is said to have been contemporary with *Minos*, above 100 Years before the *Trojan* War, and to have protected the Fugitive *Dædalus* in his Dominions, who left many amazing Works behind him in these Parts, which were afterwards in a great measure ruin'd or carry'd off by the People of *Gela*, when they destroy'd *Omphace* and built *Agrigentum* on the Place where it stood. *Minos* is said to have pursued *Dædalus* hither, and to have lost his Life by the Treachery of *Cocalus*. All this carries with it a strong Tincture of the Mythology.

(*e*) We employ'd a Painter of the Town to make a Draught of it, which was sent after us to *Rome*, but lost by the Way.

WE took Horse from hence to the Platform of the old *Agrigentum*, (which may be twelve or thirteen Miles in Circumference) under the Conduct of two or three well arm'd Banditti, (a Caution which we understood was necessary) who pass under the Character of Paisans, will answer with their Lives for your Safety, and are always well paid for their Trouble. Our first Halt was at the pretended Palace of *Phalaris* (f), (it is now a poor little Monastery) where we saw the Tracks of some considerable Buildings, and a small Heathen Temple, now turn'd into a Chapel, near which they shew the Mouth of a very deep and long Vault, where they tell you of an immense Treasure, which belong'd to that Tyrant, but inaccessible for the evil Spirits who haunt the Place. As we went on, it was easy to perceive that there were here and there large hollow Spaces under our Feet, just as at *Syracusa*; and we observed many beautiful Fragments of wrought Stone and Marble, as Corniches, Capitals, and Bases of Pillars, among the rest of the Rubbish with which the arable Lands were inclosed. The next Object that took us up were Remains of a sumptuous Marble Chamber, (a Discovery made about fifteen Years since) where we found some Pieces of a *Corinthian* Entablature, exquisitely wrought, lying upon the Ground, but without either Pillars or Pilasters, which I take for granted had been lately convey'd away. The Joinings of the Stones, where the Wall (which was oval) yet remain'd entire, were hardly perceivable, and where it was broke, they had been visibly fasten'd together by great Bars of Iron. This, to all Appearance, was either a Banquetting or a Bathing-Room; and even in this ruinous Condition, as the Fragments are of no great Bulk, and might be purchased upon easy Terms, as I was inform'd of the Proprietor of the Ground, the Conveniency of such a near Embarkation would render them worth any Man of Fortune's while, that collects in the Virtuoso Way.

WE took notice, as we pursued our Journey, of a long Ridge of high Rocks to the Southward, the same, no doubt, on which were those Walls, built with so much Art and Labour, that (g) *Polybius* speaks of; and in these we saw an infinite Number of Holes and Niches for dead Bodies, besides one entire circular *Catacomb* that we went down into, which had subterraneous Communications with several others. There were yet human Ashes remain-

(f) This Tyrant (if such a one ever existed, which is not very certain) flourish'd about the 52d or 53d Olympiad, according to the Accounts of *Petavius* and others, a few Years after the Foundation of *Agrigentum*.

(g) *Κατα τὸ πρὸς τῷ ὀρεῖ πύργῳ ἀναστῆναι, &c.* lib. viii. *Inædificatus quippe est murus in vertice rupis excelsæ*—

ing in some of these; and we found that every Coffin or *Niche* had been broke open, which is the common Case of all these subterraneous Repositories.

ON the City Side of the Rocks above-mention'd, and about a Musket-shot from them, upon two little Elevations, that may be a short Mile from each other, we found a Couple of small Temples, exactly Fellows as it were; tho' that to the *West* had suffer'd from the Injuries of Time nothing near so much as the other, and was now adapted to Divine Service. In both these, as in the *Dome of Syracuse*, the *Doric* (b) Pillars appear in their primitive Simplicity, (the Flutings only excepted) for they have neither Base nor Plinth, and are fix'd à *Rés de Chaussée*, upon a Platform that is in Height about a fourth of the whole Fabrick: The Number of them is thirteen by six; they consist of four Cylinders each, have a little Swelling in the Middle, and a proportionable Diminution at the Top. There was not the least Appearance of Cement in any Part of these Buildings, but, what is extraordinary, the Stones that compos'd the Entablature, as well as the Cylinders of the Pillars, were rivetted together by strong Pieces of Oak, which we found yet uncorrupted in some Places. The Divinities these Temples are said to have been erected to, were *Venus*, and *Mercury*, (or *Concord*, as others will have it) but all this I take to be a mere guess-work Tradition (i).

NOT to give ourselves a superfluous Trouble, we left great Spaces of Ground unexamined, and proceeded directly from hence to the *Decembre* of a vast Building, which they call *Castello de*

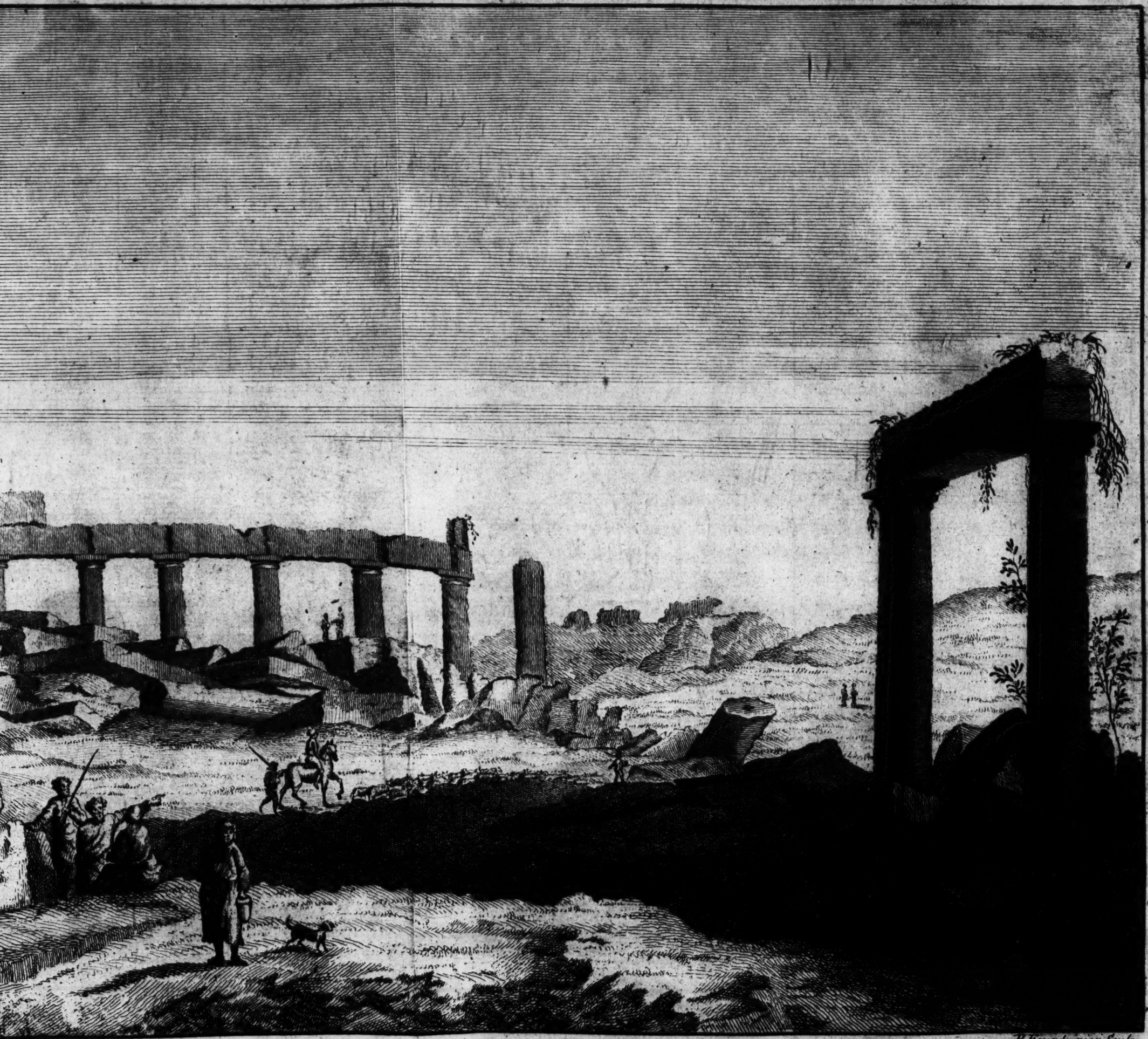
(b) Which shews that the *Doric* Order was used as well by the *Ionian* Greeks, as by the others; for *Gela*, the Mother of *Agrigentum*, was built by the *Ionians*.

(i) *Diodorus* must have been ill inform'd concerning the true State of this City in his Time; for he says, there was but one Temple remaining in those Days, which was that of *Jupiter Olympius*, whose Measure, as he gives it, exceeds by two-thirds almost the Dimensions of these that are now standing. He gives many other Instances, but all traditional ones, of the Profuseness and Luxury of the *Agrigentines*; lib. xiii. This City was first destroy'd by *Himilcar*, after a seven Months Siege, in the 93d Olymp. and the fugitive Inhabitants were settled by the *Syracusanians* at *Leontini*, on the East Side of the Island: However, the Town was rebuilt and repeopled after that, but when, *Diodorus* takes no notice; tho' he reckons *Agrigentum* among the rest of the *Sicilian* Towns, which *Dio* exhorted to free themselves from the Oppression of *Dionysius*; lib. xvi. The *Carthaginians* appear to have been Masters of it again in the second *Punic* War, and to have given *Marcellus* a good deal of Uneasiness from thence, even after he had reduced *Syracusa*; *Livy*, lib. xxiv. *Cicero* charges *Verres* with some great Depredations there, tho' not so open, he says, as they would have been, had he not stood in awe of the many *Roman* Citizens who were mix'd with the Natives; *Verr.* iv. *Strabo*, contemporary with *Tiberius*, reckons *Agrigentum* among the ruin'd *Sicilian* Cities; lib. vi. And the *Thema Oriental. Imp.* writ about 1000 Years after, mentions it as one of the desolated Cities inhabited by the *Saracens*, viz. a little before the *Norman* Conquest. *Ptolomy's* *Εμπόριον ὁ Ἀναγαστήριον* is the Port of *Gergenti*, at the Mouth of the *Agragas*, now *Fiume di San Biagio*.

111
One of the Antient Temples at GERGENTI the

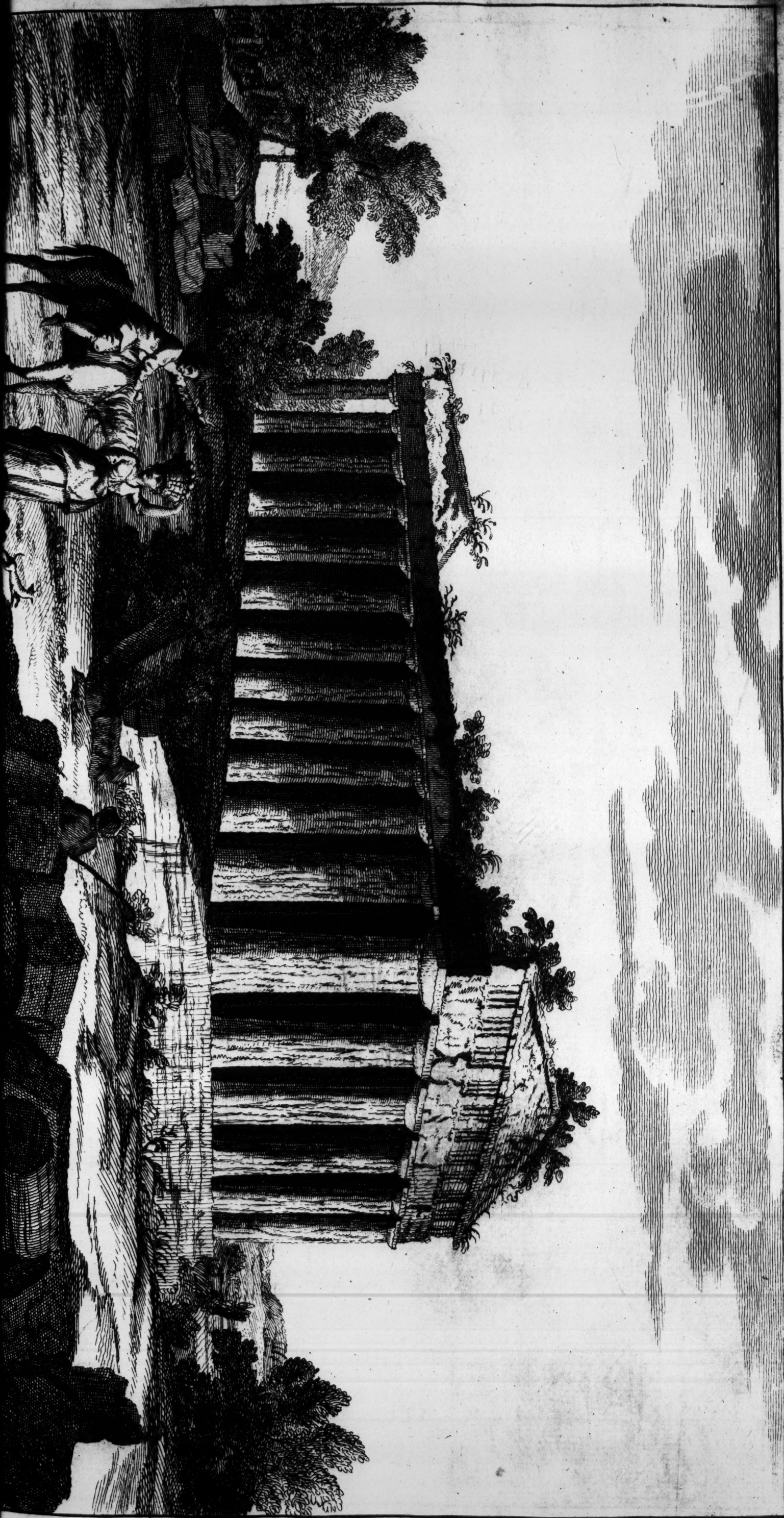


THE Old AGRIGENTUM, in SICILY.



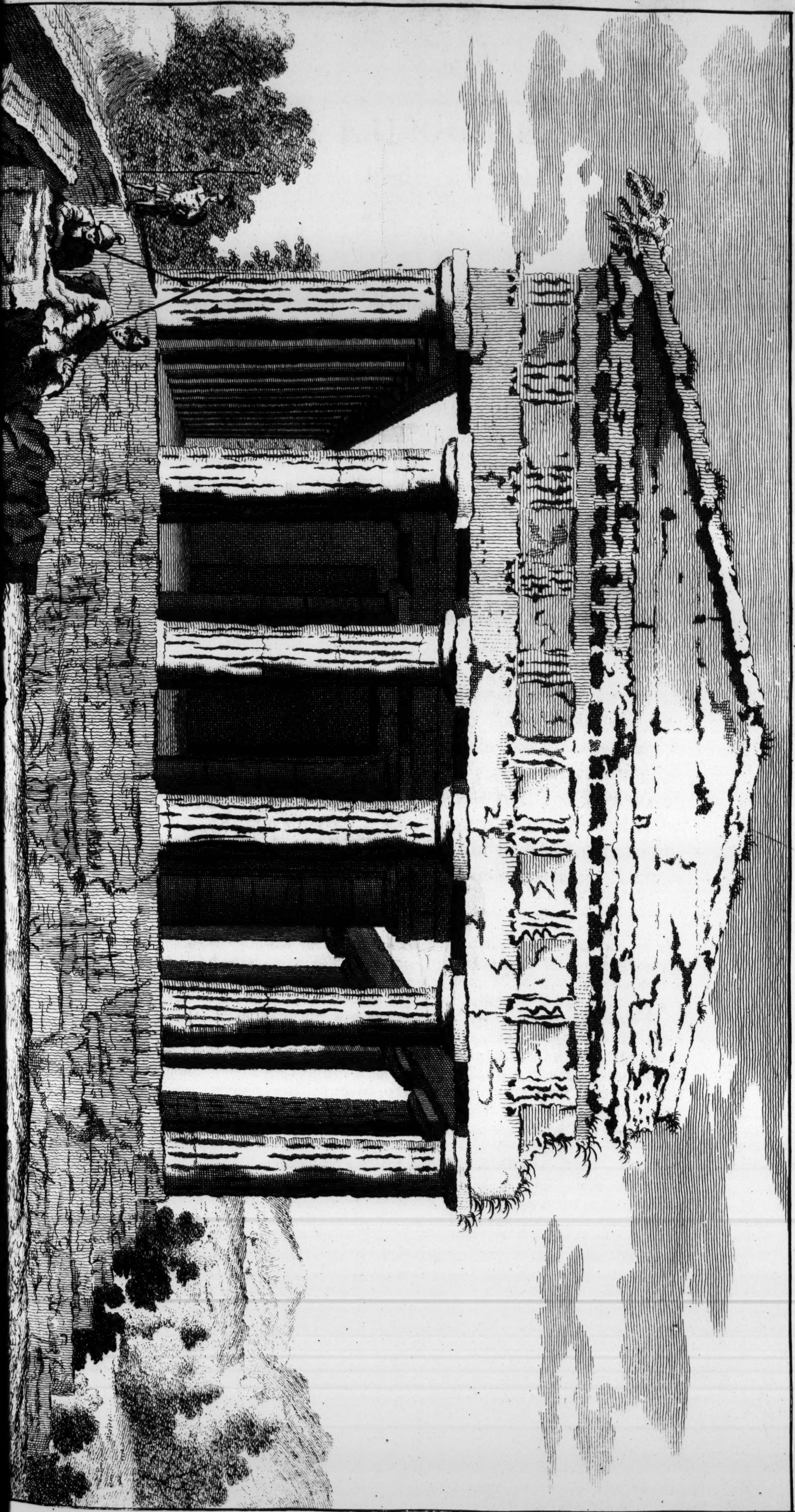
P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

Side View of the Temple of CONCORD commonly call'd so) at GERGENTI. in length about 150 English feet in breadth about 70 from the S. E.





Front Prospect of the Temple (Supposed of CONCORD) at GERGENTI.





Tre Giganti (k), for no other Reason, as I could find, but only because these Ruins lie in three great distinct Heaps. Here I observ'd square and polish'd Stones (larger almost than one can well conceive to be manageable by human Art) that were wedg'd and mortic'd into one another, not unlike what we see at *Stone-henge*: These huge Masses lay in such Confusion, that it would be hard to guess either the Intention of the Builder, or to make out the least Regularity in the Building. They might possibly be some of those strong Bulwarks, that were destroy'd by *Himilcar* the *Carthaginian*. Our last Observation in this little Tour, was what they call the Monument *del Cavallo di Phalaride*, because of an imperfect Bas-Relievo of an Horse that is upon it, but which I do not take to be a Work of the *Greek* Times, from the incongruous Ornament of *Triglyphs* over *Ionic* Pilasters. It is about 14 Foot high, but without any Inscription. The Name of *Phalaris* is as fresh at *Gergenti* in every body's Mouth, as if he had lived but three Centuries ago; and a Gentleman of some Learning told me, with an Air of Resentment, he was surprized that one of our Criticks (l) had dared to attack the Authority of that Tyrant's Epistles.

EARLY next Morning we took our Farewel of *Agrigentum*, and embarking again at the Port, arrived some Hours after at *Sciacca*, (the antient (m) *Thermæ*) where we were carried up a very steep Hill to see certain Hot Baths, of extraordinary Virtue in many Distempers; and a Cave, among the rest, the Vapours of which have a sudorific Quality: One Branch of it runs under the Rock a great Way; but this Channel is not to be ventured into, only a few Paces, upon the Account of the violent Steams. Authors

(k) I had a diverting Scene enough with regard to this *Castello*, at one of the Canon's of the Cathedral, who collects Coins, and passes here for a great Connoisseur; the good Man, after having shewn me abundance of Medals, among which were some pretty rare ones, told me, he had the Flower of all his Collection yet behind, which was a Silver Coin with the *Castello de Tre Giganti* on the Reverse. I had a great many Reasons to think he was imposed upon, chiefly from the little Skill I found he had in these Matters; but, to satisfy my Curiosity, press'd him earnestly to produce it, which he did at last out of a Leather Purse, wrapp'd carefully up in several Papers, and it proved to be one of the common Consular *Denarii* with the *Sella Curulis*, which his Imagination had turn'd into a Castle: It was no Business of mine to undeceive him, so he return'd it into the same Place with incredible Satisfaction.

(l) Dr. Bentley in his Controversy with the late Earl of Orrery.

(m) From the Greek *ἄρμα*, *Aquæ calidæ*. Strabo, lib. vi. calls them also, with other Authors, *τὰ Σελινούντια ὕδατα*, *Aquæ Selinuntiae*, because they were in the District of *Selinuntum*. *Sciacca*, or *Xacca* rather, seems to be a *Saracen* Name, as most of the Towns in the South of the Island have such a one. It is also thought to have been the antient *Himera*, and the Baths which are up the Hill were therefore sometimes call'd *Thermæ Himerenses*.

ascribe it to *Dædalus* (n). Our Guide made us observe the Shells of two Castles, about a Cannon-shot distant from each other, in which lived formerly the Chiefs of two powerful Factions, who interested all the Country in their Quarrel. Such petty Civil Wars, so common throughout *Europe* till within these two or three Centuries, were the Consequence of exorbitant Feodal Grants, which put Subjects oftentimes upon a *Par* with their Sovereigns. Such a Contempt of Regal Authority would be suffer'd in no *Christian* Kingdom, (except *Poland* perhaps) in the present Age, and was always most notorious where there was a controverted Title to a Crown. This happen'd to be very much the Case with *Sicily*, to which the House of *Anjou*, or its Heirs, never fail'd to lay Claim, after the fatal Revolution of the *Vespers*, tho' the House of *Arragon* was in actual Possession.

IN about four Hours Sail from *Sciacca*, we arrived at the Ruins of old (o) *Selinuntum*, known at present by the Name of (p) *Terra di Pulci*, which lie so near the Shore that they were plainly discover'd by us at the Distance of more than two Leagues: They cover, as near as I could guess, between fifty and sixty Acres of Ground, allowing for some vacant Intervals, and (the Bulk of the Stones which compose them consider'd) are what I believe one shall scarce meet with in any other Part of *Europe* (q). They consist in two principal *Decombres* or Heaps, one to the Sea, and the other to the Land ward, and in each are the manifest Remains of prodigious Structures; but the latter Heap is by far the largest

(n) *Diodorus*, lib. iv. speaking of the Labours of *Dædalus*, while he was a Fugitive from *Crete* under the Protection of *Cocalus*, says, *Τεῖνον δ' ἀπὸ λαίου καὶ τὸ Σελινούσιον χόρην κατασκευάσεν, ἐν ᾧ δ' ἀτμίζουσα καὶ αὐτὴ πύρρος ἕως δρόχου ἔβλαβεν ὥστε διὰ τὸ μαλακώματα τὸ θερμασίας ἔχιδρην λαλῶντος, καὶ καὶ μικρὸν τῆς ἐσθλαλέουσαις μετὰ τέρψινος διεσπείδον τὰ σῆμαλα μνηστῆρας παρνοχλαμίνους καὶ τὸ θερμότητι*: i. e. *Tertio, specum in Selinuntiorum finibus adornavit, in quo vaporem è subterraneo istuc igne exasstantem tam dextrè excepit ut tenero sensim calore sudor eliciatur, & cum voluptate quâdam inibi versantium corpora paulatim sine ullâ fervoris molestiâ curentur.*

(o) It is also call'd *Selinus*, *Σελίνος*, situate near the Mouth of a River of the same Name, call'd by the *Romans* *Apiarius*, and by the Moderns *Bélici*, or in the *Saracen* Dialect, *Jalici*. This Name is said to have been given it originally from the great Quantity of Parsly, in *Greek* *Σέλινον*, that grew hereabouts. There was a City of the same Name in *Cilicia*, where *Trajan* died, since call'd *Trajanopolis*.

(p) This is a Corruption from *Polluci*, because one of the Temples was that of *Castor* and *Pollux*.

(q) This is what *Fazello* says of it, *Decad. i. lib. vi. cap. 4. Mox ad verticem paulisper editum tria sumptuosi, magnificique ac prisce operis Doricæ formæ, & miræ lapidum longitudine crassitudineque stupendæ, templa sunt jacentia, quibusvis tota prope Europâ non modo comparanda, sed etiam superiora. His mox Selinus vetustissima, sed hodie prostrata, urbs, Terra Pulicorum nunc dicta, adhæret; cujus ingentes ruinæ, admirandaque ante oculos sunt vestigia, &c.* Since *Fazel's* Time the Earthquakes may have made great Alterations; what I saw without the Compass of the Platform that surrounded the City, next to the Sea, appears to have been but one great Temple.

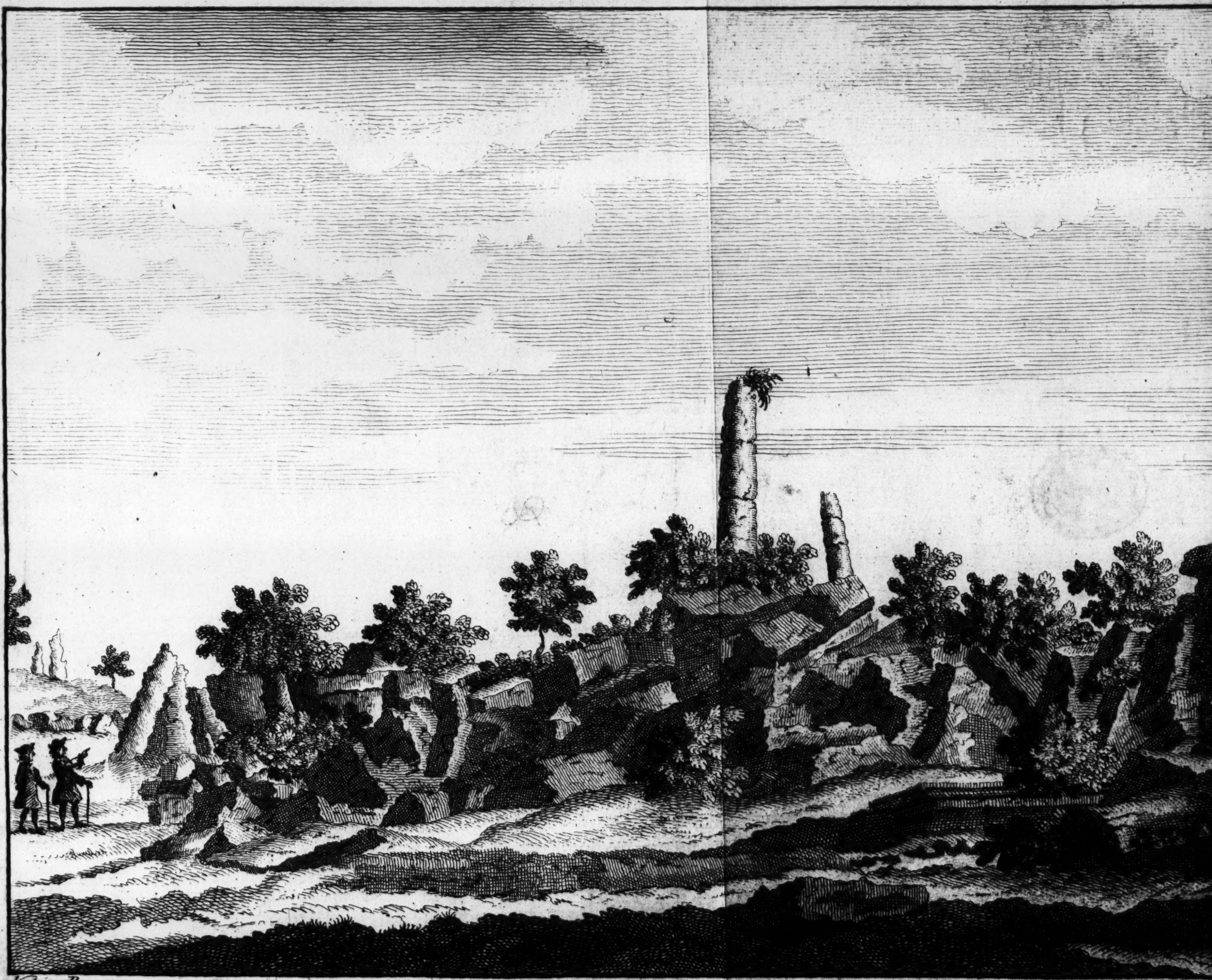
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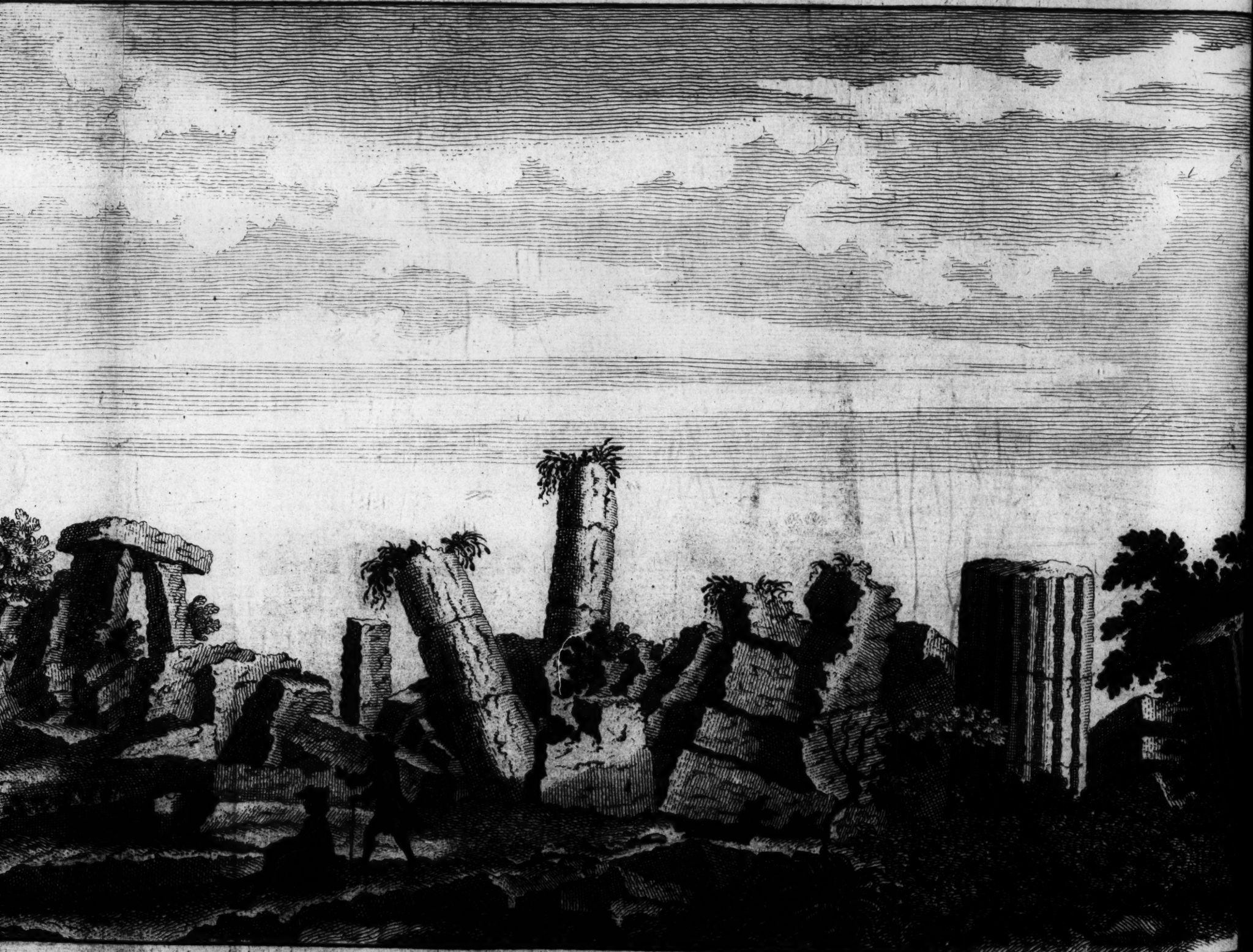
Scale of Feet
*Some of the Ruins at TERRA di PULCI taken Separately,
to Shew the dimension of the Pillars.*



A View of the Old SELINUNTUM, now called



non call'd *TERRA di PVLCI* from the *SOUTH* .



P. Fourdrucier

of the two, and as it is easy to judge from the Variety of the Buildings that apparently have stood there, (for here are Pillars, Imposts, and Entablatures of different Forms and Dimensions) must be Part of the *Area* of the City itself. In both these Decom- bres there are some entire Pillars yet in their upright, and others that have lost a third, a quarter, or more or less of their Shafts; where the Fractures are, it is easy to discover that Engines or Fire had been made use of in this barbarous Demolition, and it is as evident that it must have been the Doing of some implacable Enemy. The plain Pillars are generally a Foot or two more in Diameter than the fluted ones, and in these last I took notice that the Edges had been sharp originally, tho' Time had wore most of them flat, which Manner of Fluting, as the Curious observe, was most in Use among antient Architects. I measured some Cylinders (four of which only went to a Shaft) thirty-two Foot in Circumference, and none under twenty-seven; allowing a third of this, or thereabouts, to the Diameter, and by an Estimate of the common Modules of the *Doric* Order, (for I saw no other) it will be no hard Matter to guess at the Height of the whole Fabrick, including the Platform which supported the Pillars, and which in some Places appear'd yet several Foot above Ground, notwithstanding all this vast Jumble of Stones, that rise like little Rocks which way soever you cast your Eye. I had seen no Ruin in any Part of my Travels that could furnish an Artist in that Stile (such as *Panini* may be now, or *Viviano* was formerly) with more sublime or Picturesque Ideas, especially if he took them in such a Point of View as would inclose a little Portion of the adjoining Sea. The Cylinders had been join'd, I observ'd, at the Center by huge Bars of Iron, (which Iron must doubtless have been fusil) but otherways uncemented, and what seem'd most extraordinary, in some of the Fragments that lay within my Reach, I perceived the upper Cylinder was of a Piece not only with the Capital, but likewise with the Architrave itself, and the lower one with the Base, including the Plinth: The Proportion of some few of these was rather *Tuscan* than *Doric*, as intended in all likelihood for the Support of a more than ordinary Weight; and the Intercolumnations I found generally of the *Diastyle* kind, viz. a Space of six Modules, or half Diameters. At the Entrance of the innermost and largest Heap, which is about half Musket-shot from t'other, I plainly distinguish'd the *Area* of a very large Temple, of which, had the Heat of the Sun been less intense, a tolerable Plan might have been rais'd without any great Difficulty. I continued scrambling here however, with great Satisfaction, upwards of two Hours, being help'd over the Rubbish

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by two lusty Fellows, till the Paisans caution'd me to pursue my Search no farther, for fear of the venomous Reptiles that lurk in great Numbers among the Briars and Brakes with which the Ruins are overgrown. On my coming out again, which was at the East End, Part of the Platform of the Town was very manifest, as well as of a Fossé that had surrounded it; and here I measured one entire Piece of a broken Entablature, about thirty-eight Foot long, and twenty-four Foot thick. I took notice likewise of a kind of monumental, but quite unornamented, Piece of Granite-like Marble, that stood by itself in the midst of an adjoining Field, which exceeded a double Cube of twenty Foot.

SUCH is the yet visible Carkass, as I may call it, of the ancient *Selinus*, sufficient to give a Spectator an Idea of what this famous City must have been, before (r) the *Carthaginians* reduced it to the Condition in which we now see it. The Ruins of its amazing Temples, and other publick Structures, have not their Equal, in all likelihood, in our Age, on this Side *Palmyra* (s) or *Egypt*, and are a Demonstration beyond any other that *Europe* affords, how far the Antients exceeded the Moderns, not only in a great Taste of Architecture, but likewise in their Skill in Mechanicks, by raising to such an Height such unweildy and ponderous Bodies. At our coming away, the Paisans shew'd us where the Marquis *de Lede* had an Encampment for some Time in the last *Sicilian War*, not far from these Ruins, and brought us also several of the old *Selinuntine Brass*

(r) The *Agestans*, who were continually at Enmity with the *Selinuntines* their Borderers, (and Allies with *Syracusa*) finding themselves overpower'd, prevail'd upon the *Athenians* to succour them, which not having succeeded to their Wish, by the Defeat of *Nicias* and *Demosthenes*, [Vide my Account of *Syracusa*] they apply'd to the *Carthaginians* to the same Purpose: These sent over an Army under the Command of *Hannibal*, (great Uncle to the famous one) who, after a Siege of some Months, took and destroy'd *Selinuntum*, (as well as *Himera*, that was in Alliance with it) and shew'd his Countrymen the Way into *Sicily*, where they never let go their Hold till the *Romans* turn'd them out. This Siege and Desolation is amply described in *Diod. Sic. lib. xiii.* It appears however from the same Author, that in a few Years this City recover'd itself a little, by the Care and Industry of *Hermocrates*, who repeopled and rebuilt it; but about 140 Years after, the *Carthaginians* under the Command of *Hanno* made a second Descent, and totally ruin'd the City, carrying away the few remaining Inhabitants to *Lilybeum*; *Diod. lib. xxiii.* After which it does not appear from any History that *Selinus* was ever repeopled. *Strabo* speaks of it (*lib. vi.*) as of a Town quite uninhabited in his Days, as well as *Himera* and *Gela*. So that it must now have lain in Ruins upwards of 2000 Years at least; for the second Devastation happen'd 268 Years before our Saviour's Birth, and about 400 after its first Foundation by the *Megarenses*.

(s) The Capital of the *Palmyrean Kingdom*, founded by *Odenatus* and *Zenobia*, in *Syria*, near Mount *Libanus*: The immense Ruins of this City (now in Possession of the *Arabs*) are described at large by some of our *Levant Merchants* in the *Philosophical Transactions*, as the Wonders of the *Thebaid*, &c. in *Egypt* have been lately by *Paul Lucas*, who was sent thither by *Lewis XIV.*

Coins, on which was the *Selinum* (t) (or Parsly Sprig) which grew in such Plenty about this Coast, that the Town (as I have already hinted) took its Denomination from thence.

PURSUING our Route from *Terra di Pulci*, we arrived that Night at *Marsala* (u), close by the *Lilybean* Cape, (now *Capo di Boeo*) and stay'd all the next Day there, to satisfy our Curiosity. Some Gentlemen of the Town carry'd us to what is commonly call'd the *Cumean Sybil's* Cave, which has nothing in it remarkable besides a deep Well (x); and from thence we were led into several other Caves, some of which are very spacious, in which the old Giants are said to have had their Habitations. Our Guides did not scruple to assure me, that the Head of one of these had been found not many Years since (y), as they were digging the Foundations of a Church for the *Jesuits*; the Part of the Mountain where these Caves are, is call'd *Nostra Signiora d'Itria*, from a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and wrought in the solid Rock.

THE Cape itself, tho' it runs out about three Miles into the Sea, is for the most part exceeding low (z), and the Port, which in former Times appears to have been a very considerable one (a), has

(t) These Coins are to be met with in *Goltzius* and *Paruta*. *Virgil* observes, that the Country hereabouts was very fertile in Palm-trees in his Time; for he makes *Aeneas* say, lib. iii.

Teque datis linquo ventis palmosa Selinus.

This, by the way, is what Grammarians call *Synchronismus Prolepticus*, pretty common in this Author; for *Selinus* was not built till some hundred Years after *Aeneas's* pretended Expedition; it is the same Figure by which he says immediately before,

*Ardus inde Acragas ostendat maxima longè
Mania* ———

Sil. Ital. speaks likewise of the abovemention'd Trees;

——— *Palmis quoque onusta Selinus.* Lib. xiii.

(u) *Marsala* is built upon the Ruins of old *Lilybeum*; and the Vestiges of a large old Town are yet discernible.

(x) It was this Well (which in Greek is Λαλίς, *Lilybe*) that gave its Name both to the Cape and the Town: There is a Chapel built adjoining to the Cave, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The *Sybil* is reported to have been bury'd here; *Isidor. de Origin.* lib. viii. cap. 8. *Strabo* says, that in his Time *Agrigentum* and *Lilybeum* were the only two remaining Towns in all the South Side of the Island.

(y) The *Sicilian* Historians are full of these Traditions about the *Cyclops* and Giants; *Fazel* particularly abounds with romantic Accounts of this kind: He talks in one Place of a Skeleton 20 Foot long, found near *Syracusa* in the 16th Century by a Knight of *Malta*, as he was hunting thereabouts.

(z) Scarce more than 8 or 10 Foot high, which makes *Cluver* reprove the Translator of the *Periplus*, who says, very improperly,

Eminet ad Zephyrum Lilybe ———

(a) *A. Hirtius de Bello Africano*, speaking of *Cæsar*, says, *Ad xiv Kal. Januar. in Lilybeum pervenit, statimque ostendit sese novæ velle conscendere*, &c. Also *Livy*, l. xxv. tells

has been of little Use ever since the 16th Century, when *Don John of Austria* (b) fill'd it up, to hinder the *Turks* from anchoring there, as they used frequently to do.

WE met with nothing so extraordinary in its kind at *Marsala* as a square Tower of about 100 Foot high, and 20 in Breadth, which not only shakes very sensibly when they ring a Bell that is in it (c), but likewise declines from its upright some Feet, tho' it has stood for several Centuries, and resisted the Shock of many violent Earthquakes: They will needs ascribe this Circumstance (which doubtless is casual) to a Design in the Architect, like the *Pisans* and *Bolognese*, who pretend that their leaning Towers were built so on Purpose.

THE Fathers of *San Geronimo* have plac'd upon their principal Altar the Crucifix that was in *Don John's* Cabin at the Battle of *Lepanto*, and over it hangs the great Pavilion of his Galley, the Mark of his Post of *Generalissimo* over the Confederate Fleet.

WE were told, but could scarce give Credit to it, that Cape *Bono* in *Africa*, which is about 100 Miles off, may be plainly discern'd from the *Lilybean* Promontory in a clear Day (d). The Medals of *Carthage* (e) are found about *Marsala* in great Numbers.

FROM *Marsala* it was but a Stretch of a few Hours to *Trapani* (f), a strong and well Garison'd Town, with a commodious Harbour,

tells us, that *Ottacilius* arrived at the *Lilybean* Port from *Utica*, cum *Quinqueremibus* lxxx. and adds, *Lilybeum tertio die quam inde profectus erat cum cxxx onerariis navibus frumento prædæque onustus rediit*. *Polybius* says, the *Carthaginians* arrived there, πηλίκωστα ἡ τελευταία ναυὶ καταρχόμενοι ἀναπλάσαντες, with 350 armed Gallies: And abundance of other Proofs there are to the same Purpose.

(b) Natural Son to *Charles V.* *Generalissimo* of the Forces of *Spain*, and Governor of the *Netherlands* under *Philip II.* who won the Battle of *Lepanto*.

(c) Count *Sant Estevan*, Viceroy in *Sicily* for *Charles II.* after the Revolt of the *Messinese*, a Man pretty much hated, went up hither without being previously acquainted with the Nature of the Tower; but upon the ringing of the Bell, thought it a Design in the People to make the Building fall about his Ears, and ran down again as fast as he could.

(d) How much more improbable then is what is related by *Ælian*, lib. xi. and by *Valer. Max.* lib. i. that there was a certain Man in *Sicily* endued with such a quick Eyesight, that he could discern and number the Ships that came out of the Port of *Carthage*, (above 60 Miles beyond *Tunis*) from off the *Lilybean* Cape.

(e) I found them all with *Punic* Characters, and the known *Imprunta* of the Horse's Head, according to that of *Virgil*, *Æn. i.*

*Effodere locum, signo quod regia Juno
Monstrarat, caput acris Equi* —

(f) A Corruption from *Δρεπανον*, *Drepanum*, in *Latin* *Falk*.

Hinc Drepani me Portus — *Virg. Æn. iii.*

Servius in his Annotations upon this Passage, says, the Town obtain'd this Name, vel propter curvaturam Littoris in quo sita est; vel quod *Saturnus*, post amputata virilia Cælo Patri, illuc *Falcem* (Græcè *Δρεπανον*) projecit, quod veri simile putatur propter vicinitatem *Erycis* consecrati *Veneri*, quæ dicitur nata ex cæli cruore & spuma maris. The
Town

Harbour, just at the Foot of the celebrated *Eryx* (g) of the Poets, (at present *Mont Erice*) where *Acestes* had his Dominion, *Venus* her Temple, and *Anchises* his Sepulchre.

THE great Commerce of *Trapani* consists in their Manufacture of Coral, fish'd up in their own Bay, and the curious *Diaspro*

Town itself is said to have been built by *Hamilcar*, who destroy'd the antient *Eryx*, situate upon the neighbouring Mountain, and removed the Inhabitants hither. *Diod. Sic. lib. xxiii.* There are Coins of this Town extant with *ΔΡΕΤΙΑΝΩΝ*, v. *Goltz.* There is over-against it a little Island strongly fortify'd, call'd *Columbara*, which went by the Name of *Πελαγία* antiently, and which the Romans took from the *Carthaginians* in the first *Punic War.* *Zonaras, tom. ii.*

(g) The Plain upon which the Town stands, between the Mountain and the Sea, is about a Mile over: The Temple of *Venus*, of which there are yet some Foundations remaining, was the most considerable one of the whole Island for the Devotion paid to it. *Montium Eryx maximè memoratur, ob delubrum Veneris ab Ænec conditum. Mela, lib. ii. cap. 7. Polyb. lib. i. says, that no Temple in Sicily could compare Riches with that of Venus Erycina. Ovid speaks thus of the Mountain's delightful Situation;*

Quaque jacet Zephyro semper apertus Eryx. Fast. lib. iv.

It passes for the highest Mountain of the Island next *Ætna*; but, in my Opinion, there were many that seem'd higher, especially the Ridge between *Messina* and *Taormina*. The Ascent of it, however, must have been extreme difficult; it is call'd, for Distinction sake, by the Inhabitants *Trapani del Monte*. The Town is join'd to it by a little sort of Isthmus. The old Town was a little below the Top of this Mountain, where there appears to have stood, as I was told, (for we did not ascend it) an inaccessible Fortrefs. *Fazel*, who is a great Romancer, speaks of an old Marble found there in his Time, (viz. almost 200 Years ago) with this Inscript. *DEÆ VENERI ERYCINÆ.* *Eryx* in the Mythology was the Son of *Butes* and *Venus.* *Hygin. cap. cclx.* He was vanquish'd in single Combat by *Hercules.* But *Apollodorus* makes him the Son of *Neptune.* *Virgil* brings in *Acestes* as speaking to *Entellus*;

— ubi nunc nobis Deus ille, magister
Nequicquam memoratus Eryx? — *Æn. v.*

And soon after he says of *Entellus*;

*In medium geminos immani pondere cestus
Proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in prælia fuetus
Ferre manum —*

Then again *Acestes* goes on;

*Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
Quid si quis cestus ipsius & Herculis arma
Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in littore pugnam?
Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat.
Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro.
His magnum Alciden contra stetit —*

Diodorus Siculus enlarges much upon the Riches and Splendor of the Temple of *Venus Erycina*, lib. iv. *Tacitus, Annal. lib. iv.* says, that the *Segestani* (Inhabitants of old *Ægesta*) address'd *Tiberius* in a very flattering Petition, (as setting forth his Descent from *Venus*) to have this decay'd Temple repair'd: But *Suetonius* says, that these Repairs were made by *Claudius* out of the publick Treasure. *Strabo* takes notice of upwards of 1000 Prostitutes, *ἱερόδουλοι ἱταῖοι*, that inhabited this Temple: Whatever these Women gain'd by their Favours, went all into the Goddess's Treasure. An infinite number of other Passages are found in old Authors concerning this Temple.

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they dig up in their Mountain, which is in general Esteem, and comes very near the Beauty of the antient Oriental Jasper.

THE Harbour is capable of receiving abundance of Vessels, and was for its Conveniency the Rendezvous of all the Confederate Gallies, before they proceeded for *Lepanto*, in *Don John's* famous Expedition. Just opposite to it almost, are those Islands, antiently call'd *Ægades* (*b*), near which *Lutatius Catulus* destroy'd the *Carthaginian* Fleet, and by that signal Victory put an End to the first *Punic* War.

PHILIP le Hardi, on his Return from *Africa* with the Ashes of his Father *Lewis IX.* (commonly call'd *St. Lewis*) halted some Days at *Trapani*, to refresh himself and his Troops; but finding the Infection continue, and the King of *Navarre* (*i*), with some other great Persons, carry'd off by it, he put to Sea with all possible Expedition, having the Charge of no less than two dead Monarchs (*k*), and one Prince, viz. *John* Earl of *Nevers*, his own Brother; nor did he proceed much farther before he lost his Queen (*l*). Such was the Conclusion of the last Croisade ever undertaken by a King of *France*.

THE Governor of *Trapani* was a brave old Spaniard, who had been Aid de Camp to the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstat* at *Gibraltar*. We were entertain'd by him very splendidly.

WE proceeded from *Trapani* directly for *Palermo*, the Wind setting in so strong from the *Levant*, that it was impossible for us to turn (as we fain would have done) into the Gulf of (*m*) *Castela Mare*, there to see the fine *Doric* Temple of old *Segesta* (*n*), which is esteem'd the best preserv'd Antiquity in the Island.

ABOUT

(*b*) There are three of them, *Phorbantia*, *Ægusa*, and *Hiera*, now *Levenzo*, *Favignana*, and *Maretamo*. *Sil. Ital.* takes notice of the *Carthaginian* Defeat near the *Ægades*, lib. ii. And *Homer* has a very long Passage upon them, *Odyss.* viii. where he describes them as inhabited by the *Cyclops*. *Fazel* mentions the entire Body of one of these Monsters found sitting in a Cave of *Mont Erice*, in the Year of Christ 1342, who fell all to Dust the Moment he was touch'd; *Decad.* i. lib. i. cap. 6. He adds, that three of his Teeth, which remain'd whole, were hung up in the Church of the *Annunciata* at *Trapani*.

(*i*) *Thibalt*, Earl of *Champagne*, and King of *Navarre*, a Prince nearly related to him.

(*k*) Authors say, that *St. Lewis's* Heart, Skin, and Bowels were bury'd at *Monreale* near *Palermo*.

(*l*) *Isabel*; she died of a Fall from her Horse in *Calabria*, being then big with Child.

(*m*) So call'd from a Town of that Name, where was the old *Segestanum Emporium*, Ἀγέστην Ἐμπορίον. *Strabo*, lib. vi.

(*n*) The Word *Segesta* is a *Latin* Corruption, for the true Name is Ἀγέστη, *Ægesta*, or *Egesta*; from *Acestes*, as some will have it; or, as others, from *Egestus*, one of *Aeneas's* Commanders, who built it. For the several Opinions of Authors, I refer to *Chuv. Sic. Ant.* lib. ii. cap. 2. Some derive its Name from *Ægesta*, Daughter to

ABOUT Sun-set we doubled *Cape Gallo* (o), not without some Apprehensions from a Corfair, which our Mariners imagin'd they saw giving us Chase: this made them double their Diligence, and ply their Oars so strenuously, that, the Wind slackening a little, we got safe into the Bay of *Palermo*, but so late in the Night, that we were forced to lie on board our Felucca, close to a great Tunny-Fishery.

WHAT Alterations *Palermo* may have received from the dreadful Earthquake of the (p) ensuing Year, I cannot inform my Reader; but it was, at the Time when I speak of, with Regard to Situation and Beauty, inferior to few Sea-ports I had ever seen. The Change must doubtless have been great, since about one-fourth of the City, if we may depend upon the printed Accounts, was entirely destroy'd, with many fine Convents, Churches, and Palaces; among these last, a very noble one, I remember particularly, that stood near the Shore, and belong'd to the Princess of *Rocca Palomba*, who is said to have perish'd in it, with her whole Family.

A STAY of eight or ten Days at *Palermo*, gave us all the Opportunity we could wish of gratifying our Curiosity, especially as the Vice-Consul of our Nation, who lodged us under his own Roof, was wanting in nothing that could contribute to our Entertainment. Our coming hither could not have fallen out at a better Season, to give us an Idea of the State of the whole Island as to its Riches, it being a great Fair-Time, which drew to *Palermo* not only the Mercantile People from all Parts, but likewise abundance of the Nobility, among whom were several who made splendid Appearances, and, we were told, had vast Possessions; as the (q) *Geraci*, the *Monteleone*, the *Modica*, and other great Families:

But

to *Hippotas* a Trojan, who being exposed by her Father in a Boat to the Mercy of the Waves, was thrown ashore here, and marry'd a Prince of the Country, by whom she had *Acestes*: *Tycophron* in *Alexandra*. Vid also *Pompon. Sabinus*, and *Servius* upon *Virgil*, *Æn.* i. & v. This was the City in Alliance with *Carthage*, that occasion'd the Ruin of *Selinus* and *Himera*.

(o) Formerly *Promontorium Agathyrsum*.

(p) In the Month of *August* 1726. It happen'd just about the Beginning of the Night, the Weather being then extreme sultry; and was preceded by a dead Calm for two or three Days before. A very uncommon black Cloud had been observed to spread itself over the City, which broke into horrible Lightnings and Claps of Thunder, a little before the Earth began to shake. There were also two Beams of Fire, that fell a little before into the Bay with such Violence that they open'd the Sea quite to the Bottom, and were very near sinking some Ships. The Desolation of the Inhabitants of all Ranks is not to be express'd, tho' the great Presence of Mind of the Prince of *Rexxonico*, and other Noblemen, and Magistrates, saved abundance of Lives. The People all fled to the adjoining Fields, where they pass'd several Days under Huts and Tents, in the last Distress.

(q) Or *Feraci*, the Chief of the House of *Vintimiglia*, by the Title of Marquis only, but his eldest Son is dignify'd by that of *Conte Prencipe*. He is a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and was the Nobleman of all *Sicily* that made the greatest Figure

But it is hardly credible, on the other hand, how many necessitous Objects we met with, that were unhappily distinguish'd by the *mal-assortis* Titles of Signior *Prencipe*, or Signior *Duca*.

WHAT *Athenæus* (r) says of the Country round *Palermo*, that it was one continued Garden in his Time, may be even now not unjustly apply'd to it; I dare challenge the very *Indies* to produce a richer or more delightfully diversify'd Spot of the same Extent; It is call'd for this Reason *la Concha d'Oro*, or *di Venere*; but the *Bagueria*, which is the Part nearest the Bay, being the Summer Recess of the wealthier *Palermitans*, and laid out into beautiful Plantations, has by much the Advantage over all the rest. Here runs the little River *Oreto*, that contributes extremely to the Fertility of the Soil; in which I heard it affirm'd that it is not many Years since a living Crocodile was found; the Skin of the Creature, whether real or pretended, is shewn at a Cavaliero's in the Neighbourhood. Between the *Bagueria* and the Port lies the Plain of *Sant Erasmo*, the Place where the unhappy Victims of the *Inquisition* are brought to Punishment: That Court is no where more rigorous than in *Sicily*.

THERE stands a Hill of a considerable Height, West of the Town, known formerly by the Greek Name of *Erête* (s), now *Monte Pelegrino*, a great Security to the Ships in the Bay, which is ascended by a very steep Causeway, partly hew'd *en Zigzag*, out of the solid Rock, and partly supported by Arcades that have cost immense Sums. Upon the very Pinnacle of this little Mountain, on a Cliff that commands all the Country, there is a Cave (a Place of singular Devotion) in which pass'd her Days, as they say, in a profound Solitude, *Rosalia*, the Patroness Saint of *Palermo*; to render whose Grotto more accessible, they have wrought the Causeway above-mention'd. This pious Imitatress of *Mary Magdalen*, eloped, as they pretend, from the Palace of her Father *Sinibaldus*, (a Prince in these Parts, descended from *Charlemagne*) about the Beginning of the 11th Century, and retired thither, where her Body was found uncorrupted, many Years after her Death, by certain Huntsmen, and known again by a Latin Writing, scrawl'd by her own Hand, on the Side of the Cave, which began with *Ego Rosalia Comitiss Sinibaldi Filia*, &c. As

at King *Victor Amadeus's* Coronation. He, and two or three more only, have the Privilege of coining Money, upon which they put their Christian Names, as *Jacobus* I. II. or III. with *Divina Misericordia*, &c.

(r) Lib. xii.

(s) From the Word *ἔρμη*, *Carcer*. Here was a strong Castle, which *Pyrrhus* made himself Master of, when he attack'd *Palermo*. *Diod. Sic.* lib. xxii. *Polybius* describes its Situation with great Exactness, lib. i. where he speaks of *Hamilcar's* Expedition.

Sicily

Sicily was at that Time wholly in the Hands of the *Saracens*, this Legend does not tell very well, but yet goes down universally, and draws hither yearly, against the *Saint's* Festival, great Numbers of Pilgrims from all Parts. The Place where she used to take her Rest is particularly distinguish'd by a Crucifix, and Garlands of Flowers; there is an admirable Spring of fresh Water near it: And in another Corner of the Cave we saw an Altar, where Mass is said upon certain Occasions. The Earth of this Place is in such Vogue for allaying Storms at Sea, that the very *Mahometan* Pilots have it in high Esteem, and endeavour to procure it under-hand.

PALERMO, before the above-mention'd Earthquake, was divided into four Quarters, as it were, by two principal Streets, that reach'd the whole Length and Breadth of the Town, and cut each other almost at right Angles; the Center where they met being prettily set off with Statues, Colonades, and other Decorations. The Streets I speak of might be almost call'd, without an *Hyperbole*, two Ranges of Palaces, in the Nature of that of *Toledo* at *Naples*.

TURNING out of one of the said Streets about a dozen Paces, into a little sort of Quadrangle, we were shewn a celebrated Fountain that was brought hither from *Pisa* in *Tuscany*, by the Duke of *Infantado*, Viceroy of the Island, who paid a very large Sum for it. I reckon'd about thirty-six Statues, most of them antique, that belong to it, exclusive of *Tritons*, *Sea-Horses*, &c. and many of these are in a good Taste. Not far from this, lie ranged in good Order against a Wall, about thirty Inscriptions, *Greek*, *Arabic*, *Gothic*, and *Roman*. Most of the latter make mention of the Commonwealth of *Palermo* (t), and are engraved upon Stones that served

(t) DIVO CLAUDIO
RESP. PANHORMIT.

The following to *Julia Pia*;

IVLIAE. AVG.
IMP. CAES. L. SEPTI
MI. SEVERI. PERTINA
CIS. AVG. PII. PARTHI
CI. ARABICI. ET. PAR
THICI. ADIABENI
CI. P. M. TR. POT. III
IMP. V. COS. II. P. P.
RES. PVBL. PANHORMI
TANORVM.

There are likewise several to *M. Aurelius*, *Septim. Severus*, *Dioclesian*, *Galer. Maximianus*, and other Emperors; and a singular one to *Herodianus*, who had been Lieutenant to some Emperor in *Sicily*.

served probably as Pedestals to the Statues of *Emperors*, or other great Men: I took notice of one where the Name of *Commodus* had been manifestly erased.

THE *Dome* or *Cathedral* of *Palermo* seems to have been built in great measure upon the Model of some *Saracen* Mosque, and probably some Part of it at least may have been one. The Materials have been mostly borrow'd from Pagan Temples, especially forty Pillars, each of one Piece of Granite, which support the Nave, being distributed into ten Groupes of four Pillars to a Groupe; a Manner of Building very uncommon. The great Altar is richly embellish'd with modern Statues of no bad Taste; and the Isles and Choir abound with Monuments, among which are two *Emperors* of *Germany*, with their *Empresses* (u), and three or four other Crown'd Heads. Their *Custodia*, or Shrine for the *Host*, is of Gold and *Lapis Lazuli*, exceeding rich and costly, and was a Present King *Victor Amadeus* made the Church at the

TI. CLAUDIO HERODI
ANO. C. V. LEG. PROV. SI
CIL. IVDICI. RARISSI
MO. PATRONO. COL.
PANHORMIT. PRINCI
PALES. VIRI. EX. AERE. COL
LATO. D. D.

Panormus, or *Panhormus*, as we find it most commonly upon old Monuments, is a Compound, derived from $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$ and $\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\epsilon\theta\iota$, i. e. *Omnino Navium Statio*, which is tantamount to *Eximius Portus*. *Cluv. Sic. Ant. lib. ii. cap. 3.* The first Foundations of this City were laid by the *Phœnicians*, then it was improved by the *Greeks*, (*v. Thucid. lib. vi.*) and lastly, perfected by the *Carthaginians*, about the *fiftieth Olympiad*; it was made a Colony by *Augustus*, in the Year of the *Roman Æra* 733. *Dio. Cass. lib. liv.* and therefore called, as we find it in some of these Inscriptions, COLONIA AUGUSTA PANHORMITANORUM. *Inveges*, in his *Palermo Antico*, and *Paruta*, exhibit a Medal struck in *Palermo*, with the Head of *Augustus*, the Legend round it ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ, and an Eagle on the Reverse, that holds a Stick between his Talons, with this Word writ upon it, ΑΠΟΙΚΙΑ, which implies the sending of a Colony thither: $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\epsilon\theta\iota$ is made use of in *Homer* to signify a good Harbour,

——— λιμένες τε πάντορμοι.

Et Portus opportuni.

Odyss. lib. xiii.

It is remarkable that the God *Pan* is represented by way of *Rebus*, upon some of the old Coins of *Palermo*, as he is upon the Medals of *Pansa* of the *Hirtian* Family. Among the Poets I find *Silius Italicus* only who mentions *Palermo*,

Tergemino venit numero facunda Panormos.

Lib. xiv.

(u) *Henry VI.* of the *Suabian* Line, Son to *Frederic Barbarossa* and his Wife *Constantia*, who being the only remaining Heiress to the Crowns of *Naples* and *Sicily*, of the *Norman* Blood, was taken out of a Convent at Fifty to be married to the said *Henry*, by whom she had *Frederic II.* Emperor and King of *Sicily*, who is also buried here, with his Wife *Constantia*, and who was Grandfather to *Conradin*. Here is also *Robert* King of *Sicily*, Son to *Roger the Norman*; all these Coffins are of *Porphyry*.

Time

Time of his *Inauguration* there; a Ceremony which had not been perform'd in it for almost three Centuries past, as appears from the (x) *Leonine Verses* that are over the Porch of the *Cathedral*. This stately Building suffer'd much from the Earthquake of 1726.

At the *Jesuits* I observed several beautiful Terrasses, one under another, in the Nature of the ancient *Horti Pensiles*, but 'else their College had nothing very remarkable, being a Medly, for the most Part, of ill-judg'd Guilding, Stucco Work, Sculpture, &c. as indeed the Fathers of this Order in all Countries build generally with more Profusion than Taste. We met a monstrous *Tunny* borne one Day in a Kind of Triumph to these Fathers, with Beat of Drum, which was an annual Tribute to them it seems, from the great *Tunny* Fishery in the Bay.

I saw certain old Mosaics and Pillars at the Monastery of *San Simone*, and many Collections of Paintings (tho' but few good ones) in the several Palaces of the City; in that of Duke *Cesaro* particularly (who is a Branch of the *Roman Colonnas*) I was agreeably entertained with the Perusal of many curious Fossils, (the Growth of the Island) antique Medals, Jewels of great Value, (y) and other Curiosities of Art and Nature.

THE

(x) They contain an Account of all the Kings and Queens crown'd here since *Roger the Norman*: they are, I think, eighteen in all; the last was *Martin II.* of the *Aragon* Line. I saw in the same Church Christian Inscriptions of the *Roman* Times, but none very remarkable.

Among the modern Inscriptions at *Palermo* I cannot omit the following one, for its singular pathetic Turn; 'tis at *St. Catharine's*.

D. O. M.
D. Hyeronimi Assali, & Solomone
Formosissimi Juvenis
Nobilissimi illius Valerii postremum germen
Hic latet:
Calent adhuc nimium flebilis ab! Suspirati cineres!
Unâ tacent Musarum Lyra, Charitum Lepores;
Morum Suavitate, Comitatus, Prudentiâ,
Cunctis gratus;
Ingenio, Poesi, Dexteritate nulli secundus
Inter Plausus rapitur
Mortuo Patre vixit Proles posthuma
Felici indulta fidere; iniquo succubuit Fato
Ætatis suæ Flore XXIIX. A° Sat. MDCXXXVII.
Joanna Maria Solomone
Unicè dilecto, amantissimoque Filio
Simulque Patri Hyeronimo
Urnam banc Lapidemque Amoris Testem.
M. P.

(y) This Nobleman is particularly curious in the Fossils of his Island, and shew'd us some Agates, Chalcedonies, &c. little inferior to the Oriental; also many curious Works in Amber and Coral; a Silver gilt Bason and Ewer of extraordinary Workmanship, made use of by the Archbishop of *Suze*, at the Christening of *Henrietta Maria* of France (Wife to King *Charles I.*) and given this Family by the said Prelate.

THE Castle of *Palermo*, the Viceroy's usual Residence, whatever its Condition may be now, was at that Time a very massy old Fabrick, but out of Repair, and without one good Apartment; they shewed us some Cracks in it which had been occasioned by former Earthquakes. About a League East of the Town we were conducted to *Ziza* (z) and *Cuba*, two other Castles, at no great Distance from each other, that bear the Names of the *Moorish* Queens by whom they were built. It was in the former of these, the Evacuation of *Sicily* by the *Spaniards* was concluded in the Year 1720, between the Plenipotentiaries (a) of the Powers concerned.

FROM *Palermo* it is no more than five or six *Italian* Miles to *Monreale*, a very small Town, but the first *Archbishoprick* (b) in the Island, where there is a *Benedictine* Cloister adjoining to the Church, the Fathers of which officiate here in the Nature of Canons. This Convent owes its Foundation to *William II.* surnamed the *Good*, who lies buried in one of the Isles of the Dome, near his Father *William I.* (or the *Bad*) and not far from his Mother *Margaret*. These royal *Depositums* are each of them known by the sumptuous Tombs that have been erected over them, and Epitaphs suitable to the Ignorance of those Times. The Canons (c) told me that it was out of the Treasures which had been buried under Ground by the first of these *Williams*, and discovered miraculously by his Son, the Church and Monastery were built; but that his Gold Sceptre and Crown still continued in the same Vault with him. The Isles are filled with historical Representations in a barbarous Mosaic, out of the old and new Testament.

THERE is a most delicious and well-water'd Solitude, half way between *Palermo* and *Monreale*, at a Place called *Veneen*,

Prelate. He has also abundance of Pots of artificial Flowers in Silver, most exquisitely labour'd by one *John* of *Palermo*, very famous for these Sorts of Works; abundance of which are to be seen at the Constable *Colonna's* in *Rome*, who had them from Duke *Cesaro*. He shewed us also what he called a Piece of the Jaw-Bone of a Giant, which was manifestly that of an Elephant, and might very possibly be one of those mentioned by *Polybius*, lib. i. at the Time of the Engagement near the River *Oreto*, between *Asdrubal* and the Roman General *Cecilius*. Among his Coins I took Notice of a Gold one of *Charles V.* and *Joan* of *Castile* his Mother, that weigh'd seventy *Spanish* Pistoles. Most of his Pictures were of the Cavalier *Calabrese*.

(z) *Ziza*, in which are the Pictures of all the *Spanish* Viceroys of *Sicily*, belongs to the Prince of *Castel-Reale* of the House of *Sandoval* in *Spain*. *Cuba* belongs to Don *Vicenzo Rbô*.

(a) The late Lord *Torrington*, the Marquis *de Lede*, and General Count *Merci*.

(b) It is pretty extraordinary for two Archiepiscopal Sees to be so near each other as *Monreale* and *Palermo*. The former belongs to Cardinal *Cienfuegos*.

(c) These are of the *Benedictine* Order, and all Noble.

among

among *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Pomegranate*, and other such Trees, from whence the Bay, the *Bagueria*, and the City, are plainly distinguished, and compose a most delightful Scene.

I cannot leave *Palermo* without some Notice of a *Franciscan* Convent, that stands at some Distance from the City, where there is to be seen a very singular but disagreeable Curiosity: It is a large *Souterrain* filled from Top to Bottom with the dried-up Carcasses of the Friars of the House from Time immemorial, in the Habits of their Order. This is caus'd by depositing them as soon as dead in a peculiar Ground that belongs to them, which, by a consuming Property, turns the Corpse into a perfect Mummy in a few Weeks. I have seen Instances of the same Desiccation at *Toulouse* in *France*.

THE *Palermitan* Language is a very odd *Jargon* (d), and the Corruption, as I may term it, of a Corruption; for indeed the *Sicilian* Tongue itself is no better. I was told that in a certain District, some Miles from hence, the Natives speak a Kind of broken *Greek*, scarce understood by any of their Neighbours.

IN this City there is great Encouragement to Traders of all Nations, but none of them enjoy such Privileges as the Subjects of *Genoa*.

THEIR Bay, which is very large, I found full of Ships from most of the *European* Ports; but I was surprized not to see so much as one Galley in it for the Security of the Coast; along which, but for the *Maltese*, there would be no sailing in small Vessels. The Corsairs come into the very Mouth of it sometimes, and snap up the Fishermen.

SETTING Sail from *Palermo* about ten in the Morning, with the Wind full a-stern, within less than thirty Hours we reach'd *Messina*, which was a most uncommon Run, being near two hundred *Italian* Miles. Nothing offered remarkable in this expeditious Passage, except two or three Promontories of a great Height; and certain Modern Towns, we could discern about the Coast, built upon the Ruins of ancient ones, that History makes frequent Mention of, as *Himera*, *Cephalædium*, *Alesa*, *Agathyrna*, *Tyndarium*, and *Mila*, under which *Sextus* (the last of the *Pompeys*) was overcome in a naval Fight by *Agrippa*: it is now that *Melazzo* which the Siege of 1720, has rendered so famous. Here we came up once more with the *Æolian* Islands, but saw them in a different Position, *Volcano* and *Lipari* bearing North-west

(d) It is a Mixture of *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Saracen*. Over the Chapel of the Castle there is a Clock, as old as the Reign of King *Roger*, with Inscriptions in all the three Languages.

from us, and *Strombolo* almost full North. As we sailed between the Capes *Cephalu* and *Orlando*, we could discern three or four more of them that were quite new to us; and kept the Top of *Aetna* in Sight all the latter Part of the Way.

AFTER a Week's Refreshment at *Messina*, we bid a last Farewel to *Sicily*, and embarking in the same Felucca, arrived in about six Days at *Naples*, having made little Halts by the Way, at (e) *Tropea*, in the Gulph of Saint *Eufemia* (f); at *Paola* (g) near Cape (h) *Palamede*; and at *Salerno* (i), from which last Place we pursued our Journey by Land. The beautiful Landscapes (k) and singular Variety of the greater Part of this Coast, (along which are several noble old Castles (l), Monasteries, &c. besides many considerable Towns, and well-peopled Villages) made us some Amends for the bad Accommodations we met with all the Way, and one or two remarkable Instances over and above, of the savage inhospitable Nature of the *Calabrese* (m), who have the Banditti Spirit born with them equally with the *Sicilians* themselves. The common Sort are all in a State of Vassalage to the Princes and great Men, who are their Protectors and Skreens from Justice, when they commit a Murther, or any other capital

(e) This is supposed to be the ancient *Portus Herculis*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, situate in a little Peninsula at the Extremity of the Gulph of St. *Euphemia*; stands exceeding pleasantly, and has a Castle garison'd by German Soldiers. I observ'd here some Rocks pierc'd quite thro' by Nature, which has a fine Effect. The Jesuits have a beautiful Convent. *Tropea* is an Episcopal See.

(f) The ancient Name of it was *Sinus Lameticus*, from the River *Lametus*. *Nauplia* is mentioned in *Lycophron*.

(g) Famous for being the Birth-Place of St. *Francis de Paola*, so renown'd for his Sanctity and Miracles, that he was sent for from *Calabria* to *Tours* by *Louis XI.* when that Prince was given over by his Physicians, in order to prolong his Life by the Saint's Mediation. He was Founder of the Order of the *Minims*.

(h) This was the celebrated *Palinurus*, that took its Name from *Aeneas's* Pilot, drown'd off this Coast. We met here with extreme rough Weather, which put us in some Dangers, and the Wind proving contrary, were forc'd to take Shelter under it, an whole Day.

(i) *Salerno* was the ancient Name of it. *Strab. Ptol. Plin. &c.* it was a Principality under the Greek Emperors, before the *Norman* Times, and the Sovereigns of *Calabria* of this Race often resided here. Pope *Gregory VII.* fled to *Salerno* to avoid the further Revange of the Emperor *Henry IV.* who had deposed him, and died here soon after in great Misery.

(k) Plantations of Lemon, Citron, Pomegranate, Almond, and Orange Trees, are in very great Quantities along the Coast, and some Parts of it abound in Box Trees, &c. particularly at *Pisciotta*, between Cape *Palinure* and the Gulph of *Salerno*. It was for this Reason anciently called *Balanitis*.

(l) Those of St. *Lucido* and *Fascido*, belonging to two Marquises, were the best I saw.

(m) Near Cape *Palinure* we met with a Landlord that upon our disputing a Reckoning, barricadoed himself up in one Part of his House, that had been the Tower of an old Castle, and was preparing to fire at us from certain Loop-holes made on Purpose, if we had not been apprized of the Danger, and made haste to our Boat.

Crime;

Crime; tho' these are nothing near so frequent as formerly, since the Kingdom of *Naples* has been under a *German* Government. The true Bounds of *Calabria* are near the City of *Policastro*, (n) what lies West of that being *il Principato Citra* (o), which makes Part of the *Neapolitan* Province.

SALERNO stands exceeding pleasantly in a Kind of Amphitheatre, in the very Center of a Bay of the same Name (p), shut up between two high Promontories, and fenc'd by the Hills that lie to the Back of it, against the *Tramontane*, which are not less noxious to the Fruits of the Earth than the *Siroccos* to the Constitutions of the People.

To avoid entering into an accurate Description of Places that are so well known, and have been the Subject of so many learned Pens, as (q) *Naples*, and its Bay, I shall confine my Remarks to a few hitherto unobserv'd Particulars, which will not be the less entertaining, I hope, for being interspers'd with some of the History of a Kingdom that has made so considerable a Figure in *Europe* for five or six Centuries past.

THE Case has been pretty much the same with *Naples*, ever since it became a Province, under the Government of Viceroy's, as with *Syracusa*, *Palermo*, and other *Sicilian* Towns; the *Spanish* Governors having scarce left any Curiosity behind them that was moveable, and purchased with Money (for the most Part on very easy Terms) what they could not lay hold on without a manifest Violation of Property. Hence it is that antient Statues, Relievos, Urns, Coins, &c. are become so extreme scarce in this vast and opulent City, here being nothing that can deserve

(n) Some Authors place here the antient *Tepion* or *Tepion*, *Temesa* or *Tempsa*; which often occurs in the *Greek* and *Roman* Historians and Geographers. *Livy* says it was made a *Roman* Colony, lib. xxxiv. and *Pliny* commends its Wines. This is the beautiful little City of *Policastro*, at the Bottom of a Gulph of the same Name: Near this is the little River formerly called *Lai*, which separated the *Lucani* and the *Brutii*. *Strab.* lib. vi. which last were Part of the *Magna Grecia*.

(o) To distinguish it from the *Principato Ultra*, which lies on the other Side of *Salerno*.

(p) It is shut in by the two Promontories of *la Minerva* and *Castel Abbate*, and was formerly called *Sinus Acropolitani*, from the Town of *Acropolis*, now *Agrapoli*; which stands a little below *C. Abbate*. Some Authors place the antient *Velia* (whence *Virgil's* *Portus Velini*, *Æn.* vi.) at the *Torre di Mare di Brucca*, now an inconsiderable Town upon this Coast, above *C. Abbate*. Below *Agrapoli* is the antient *Pæstum* (now *Pesti*) so famous for its *Roses*.

—— *Biferique Rosaria Pæsti.* Virg. *Geor.* iv.

Near it are some Tracks of an old Sea-port, suppos'd to be the *Ποσειδωνία*, *Posidonia*, of *Strabo*, *Solinus*, &c. *Pliny* calls this Gulph *Sinus Pæstani*.

(q) *Misson*, *Addison*, *Lassels*, and now lately *Mr. Wright*.

the Name of a Collection, especially since those of *Cantelmo* (r), *Caraffa* (s), and *Valetta* (t), have been dispersed and sold. I scarce saw one antique Statue at *Naples* that was not miserably maimed, except the Colossus of *Jupiter Terminalis* (u), near the Viceroy's Palace, at the *Fontana del Gigante*; such as he is found on a *Denarius* of the *Terentian* Family.

IT is not surprizing that there should be such few Vestiges of antient Buildings in a City that has been so often plundered and destroyed as *Naples*, and that labours moreover under such frequent Calamities from Earthquakes. All that is worth Notice above Ground (for the subterraneous Works, I mean the Catacombs (x) and Aqueducts (y), are not every Traveller's Taste)

(r) Cardinal *Cantelmo*, of the House of the Dukes of *Popoli*, who pretend to be descended from the *Stuarts*, and quarter the Arms of *Scotland*. They write themselves *Stuart-Cantelmo*. There were several curious Busts, Urns, Lares, Medals, &c. in this Collection, which were all sold by the Cardinal's Executors some Years ago.

(s) This is the Palace, (now the Duke of *Matalona*'s) in the Court Yard of which is that famous Colossian brazen Head and Neck of an Horse, which the common People had a Tradition among them was one of *Virgil*'s Pieces of Art Magick. Some say that this Horse was placed originally under a Statue of the Emperor *Trajan*, of the same Proportion; others affirm that it was an Emblem of the Liberty of *Naples*, made in the Times of the *Bas Empire*, and that it stood in the Place before the Church of *La Restituta*, where is the present Archbishoprick. King *Conrade* (Son to the Emperor *Fred. II.* and Father to the unhappy *Conradin*) is said to have check'd the Bride of the *Neapolitans*, by putting a Bridle (some Marks of which are yet visible) into the Mouth of this Horse, causing these two quibbling Lines to be engrav'd upon it,

Hactenus effraenis, Domini nunc paret habenis;
Rex domat hunc Æquus Parthenopensis Equum.

The Inquisition, to put a Stop to the Superstition of the People, caused this Horse to be broke to Pieces, and the rest of him went into the Composition of some of the Bells of the Cathedral.

Here are also in the Cortile of the same Palace some Bas Reliefs of a noble Stile, and several Inscriptions; without the Gate there is a Colossian mutilated Figure of the *Nile*, but of a much inferior Taste to the Horse. There was sent away to *Spain* in the last Century, by one of the Viceroys, a very beautiful Statue of *Parthenope* (which was the antient Appellation of *Naples*, from a Syren of that Name) but was lost at Sea. That fine *Mercury* of my Lord *Bateman*'s belong'd once to the *Caraffa* Collection.

(t) Here was among other Curiosities a noble Bust of *Apollonius Tianeus*; also those vast *Tuscan* Urns that were since at Cardinal *Gualteri*'s in *Rome*.

(u) The Feasts call'd *Terminalia* were in Honour to this *Jupiter*.

(x) See Mr. *Wright*'s Account, which is by far the exactest I know. The Catacombs have three Rows of Arches one over another, and are said to extend many Miles.

(y) The City is in a Manner undermined by these subterraneous Works: the Aqueducts supply it particularly, chiefly from the *Sebethus*, (a River that runs near *Naples*) with such Quantities of excellent Water as few Cities can equal. These Vaults, by the Means of certain Banquettes along the Sides of them, are cleans'd with great Ease. It was by the Means of the Aqueducts that *Alphonfus I.* made himself Master of *Naples*, as *Belisarius* had done many Ages before, when the *Goths* were dispossest of it.

is Part of the Façade of *St. Paolo Maggiore*, once a Temple of *Castor* (z) and *Pollux*, and that very antient Church of *S. Restituta*, (a) (said to have been formerly a Temple of *Neptune*) the Pillars of which are manifestly antique.

To pass by the Profusion of costly Materials, and rare modern Sculptures and Paintings, obvious almost in every Church and Convent of *Naples*; I shall only observe, that such a Number of splendid Monuments for Persons of both Sexes are to be equalled, perhaps, by no City in *Europe*. Those of the royal Families of *Anjou*, *Duras*, and *Arragon* lie scatter'd up and down at *S. Clara* (b), *S. Lorenzo* (c), the *Annunciata* (d), *S. Giovanni di Carbonara* (e), &c. There are likewise several unburied *Depositums* rang'd

(z) These Pillars, now but three standing, since the Earthquake of 1688, are *Corinthian*, of a most noble *Greek* Taste. There are three other broken ones that lie upon the Ground, which made up the rest of the Façade. The Meaning of the *Greek* Characters in the Freeze was this,

*Tiberius . Julius . Tarsus . Jovis . Filius . Et
Civitati . Templum . Et . quæ . sunt . In
Templo . Augusti . Libertus . Et . Marium
Procurator . Ex . Propriis . Condidit . Et
Consecravit.*

Upon the Pediment are still some distinguishable Bas Reliefs, one of which represents a River God reclined upon his Urn (probably the *Sebethus*, that runs into the Bay of *Naples*, eastward of the City) and another an *Apollo*, to whom this Temple is said to have been originally dedicated. The Foliage of the Capitals is wonderfully beautiful, and the Stones that compose the Entablature of a prodigious Bulk.

(a) This was the antient Cathedral, and is now almost contiguous to it.

(b) Here lies buried under a stately Monument King *Robert*, Son to *Charles de Boiteux*, and Grandson to *Charles* of *Anjou*; Founder of the Church and Convent. His Son the Duke of *Calabria*, his Grand-daughter *Joan* I. Her Sister *Mary*, and two or three Princes and Princesses of the *Duras* Branch.

(c) In this Church are the Tombs of *Charles* Duke of *Duras*, who was strangled at *Aversa*; *Mary* his Grand-daughter; *Robert* of *Artois*, and *Joan* of *Duras* his Wife (both poisoned in one Day for Reasons of State, by their Cousin Queen *Margaret*, Wife to *Charles* III.); *Catherine* of *Austria*, Wife of *Charles* Duke of *Calabria*, Son to King *Robert*, and *Lewis*, Son to the same King.

(d) Here lies *Joan* II. who, tho' not much better than *Joan* I. has very honourable Mention made of her in her Epitaph. Her Style runs thus, many of her Titles being ideal ones taken from the *Holy Land*, and other Places.

*Joannæ II. Hungariæ, Hierusalem, Siciliae,
Dalmatiæ, Croatiae, Ramæ, Serviciæ, Galatiæ,
Lodomeriæ, Comaniæ, Bulgariæque, Reginæ.
Provinciæ, Forcalquerii, ac Pedemontii
Comitissæ. Anno Dom. m. cccc. xxxv. die xi. mens. Feb. &c.*

(e) Here is a very sumptuous and extraordinary Tomb of the *Gothic* Kind, erected for *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* and *Naples*, who was Son to *Charles* III. of the House of *Duras*, and Father to *Joan* II. This Prince died of a poisonous Ointment that was given him by a Physician's Daughter whom he had debauched. The Girl's Father, from whom she had it, having told her it was a Philtre, in

rang'd in Coffins covered with purple or black Velvet, and richly embossed with Silver, in the Sacristy of the *Dominicans* (f); among them I took more particular Notice of *Isabel* of *Arragon*, who, upon the Account of the Mischiefs which her Beauty was the Cause of, (if we give Credit to *Varillas* and *Guicciardin*) may be stiled the *Helen* of *Italy*. She was Grand-daughter to *Ferdinand* I. and given in Marriage by her Father *Alphonfus* Duke of *Calabria* to *John Galeas Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*: This Prince being at that Time a Minor, under the Tuition of his Uncle *Lewis*, surnamed the *Moor*, *Lewis* was so taken with her Charms, the Moment he saw her, that he would have annulled the Contract between *Isabel* and his Nephew, and demanded the Lady of her Parents for himself. The Refusal of *Ferdinand* and *Alphonfus* piqu'd *Lewis* to that Degree (g), that he pay'd the Way for *Charles* VIII. his Invasion, which ended in the Conquest of *Naples*, and a War that embroil'd all *Italy* for more than fifty Years. *Isabel's* (h) great Reputation of Virtue lost something of its Lustre in her latter Days, by a Familiarity unbecoming her Rank and Situation, with the renown'd *Prosper Colonna*.

THE *Neapolitans* have taken Care to perpetuate the Memory of their wicked, or unfortunate, as well as of their good, and successful Princes. *Joan* I. (i) has a Cenotaph with an Inscription that takes Notice of the Murder committed by her upon the Person of her own Husband; and this detestable Action is moreover related in few but very emphatical Words upon

order to be revenged for the Dishonour done his Family. In another Part of the Church lies under a stately Monument the great *Senechal Caraccioli*, principal Favourite of *Joan* II. who was murdered out of Envy by some of the Queen's Servants, to her infinite Regret. His Chapel is painted by *Michael Angelo*.

(f) They are *Alphonfus* I. *Ferdinand* I. *Ferdinand* II. and his Queen, *Isabel* of *Arragon*, the great Marquis of *Pescara*, one of *Charles* V. his Generals at the Battle of *Pavia*; a Secretary of State that was strangled, and found innocent afterwards; and some Grandees descended from the House of *Arragon*.

(g) He married afterwards two Princesses successively of the House of *Este*. He poison'd his Nephew *John Galeas*, and usurped the Dutchy. Having revolted from the *French* Interest, which he had so perfidiously espoused, he was at last taken and sent Prisoner to *France* by *Lewis* XII. where he died.

(h) *Paul. Jov. Elogia*. p. ccccxxiv. *Varillas*. Life of *Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. *Isabel* was Mother to *Bona*, Wife to *Sigismond*, King of *Poland*, who left a very infamous Character behind her. *Tbuan*. lib. xvi.

(i)

*Inclita Parthenopes jacet hic Regina Joanna
Prima; prius felix, mox miseranda nimis
Quam Carolo genitam, multavit Carolus alter
Quâ morte illa virum sustulit ante suum.*

Her Body was buried in the Chapel of the Castle of *Monte S. Angelo* in *Gargano*, where she was strangled in the Year 1382. by the Command of *Charles* of *Duras*, Nephew to that *Charles* that helped to commit the Murder upon *Andrew*.

the

the murder'd King's Monument at the (k) Dome. *Charles* of *Duras* (l), *Joan*'s Kinsman, and suppos'd Accomplice in the shedding of that innocent Blood, has met with better Quarter in the Epitaph they have given him. There was something so singularly inhuman in that Tragedy, and it was reveng'd in so severe a Manner, that the Reader will excuse a short Digression, especially as the History of this Princess has been put in parallel by Authors with that of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*; and indeed, it cannot be denied but that there are Circumstances which seem to carry a great Resemblance.

JOAN was scarce at Woman's Estate when her Grand-father *Robert* left her Heiress to the Crown of *Naples*, he having survived the Duke of *Calabria* his Son. She had a great Share of Beauty, and with it those unhappy Desires that prov'd her Ruin. *Joan* was already married, during *Robert*'s Life-time, to *Andrew* King of *Hungary* (m), her Cousin, for whom she conceiv'd an early Aversion, from Reasons (as is pretended) that are far from doing her Honour (n), and this Hatred gain'd Ground to that Degree, that in a few Years after her coming to the Crown, having desired *Andrew* to pass some Days with her at their Castle of *Aversa* (o), she, with the Assistance (as is affirmed) of her Sister *Mary* (p), and *Charles* of *Duras*, strangled and hanged the helpless King with a golden Cord, wove by her own Hands,

(k)

*Andreae Caroli Uberti Pannoniae Regis F.
Neapolitanorum Regi, Joannae Uxoris dolo, et
Laqueo necato, Urbi Minutoli Pietate hic
recondito: Ne Regis Corpus insepultum, sepul-
tumve facinus posteris remaneret. Franciscus
Berardi F. Capycius Sepulcrum, Titulum, No-
menque P. Mortuo. Anno 1345. 14 Kal. Octob.*

(l) The Affinity was thus. *Charles* was Son to *John* of *Duras*, fourth Son of *Charles* the *Lame*, or *II.* and younger Brother to King *Robert*. Besides he was Husband to her Sister *Mary*. This *Charles* was titular Emperor of *Constantinople*. His Epitaph calls him *Virtutibus ornatus*. He was sent to *Aversa*, and hang'd at the same Window at which King *Andrew* had been put to Death.

(m) He was Grand-son to *Charles Martel*, King of *Hungary*, Elder Brother to King *Robert*, who succeeded to that Crown in Right of his Mother, Daughter to *Ladislas*, King of *Hungary*, and Wife to *Charles* the *Lame*.

(n) *La cagione per molti si dice che fù perche detto Andreaffo, anche che fusse molto giovane non era si bene sufficiente alle opere Veneree come lo sfrenato appetito dela Regina bavaria voluto.* *Pandolph. Collenuccio, Hist di Nap.* Some Authors hold that the Queen was innocent.

(o) Within twenty Miles of *Naples*, in the Way to *Capua*; it was the *Atella* of the *Antients*, famous for *Pantomimes*, thence called *Atellani gesticulatores*.

(p) Some Authors believe this Princess (who was famous for her Wit and Beauty) to have been that *Fiametta* so much commended in *Boccace's Decameron*. She was beheaded by the Order of *Lewis* King of *Hungary*; as having been concerned with her Husband and Sister in the King's Death.

at

at the Bars of a Window in his own Bed-Chamber. Being delivered soon after of a Son (who liv'd but a few Months); she took for her second Husband another near Kinsman, *Lewis* Prince of *Tarento* (q), but enjoyed no long Interval of Rest and Pleasure; *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, who invaded *Naples* soon after, (in 1348) to revenge the Murder of his Brother, obliging her to fly for Safety, into her hereditary State of *Provence* (r). Left a Widow (s) within a few Years by the above-mentioned Prince, *Joan* took to her Bed a third (t) Husband, and then a fourth, which last (u) she lov'd so entirely, that upon his having the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of her inveterate Enemy *Charles* of *Duras* (x), General of *Lewis's* Forces, she resign'd her own Liberty to procure his (y). *Charles* soon caus'd her to be put to Death, which Sentence is said, by some Authors, to have been executed at *Aversa* itself, where *Andrew* had been massacred by her; and this the Pope (z), her fast Friend, resent'd to that Degree, that, besides vain Excommunications thunder'd out against *Lewis*, *Charles*, and all those that had an Hand in the Queen's Death, he openly

(q) Grandson to *Philip*, who was third Son to *Charles* the Lame.

(r) It was then she sold *Avignon* to the Pope for a Trifle.

(s) His Overfondness of her is said to have brought an *Hectic* Distemper upon him, of which he died in 1362.

(t) *James* Prince of *Majorca*, whom in a Fit of Jealousy she put to Death.

(u) *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick*.

(x) Nephew to that *Charles* that had been strangled at *Aversa* by the Command of King *Lewis*, and Son to *Lewis* of *Duras*, Count of *Gravina*, who had been imprisoned and poisoned by *Joan* for Suspicion of Treason; upon which *Charles* had escaped into *Hungary*, and became her inveterate Enemy. He was afterwards King of *Naples*.

(y) *Joan* by *Clement* VI. his Assistance having recovered *Naples*, and driven out *Lewis*, was publicly crowned with the Prince of *Tarentum* in 1352. Her Kingdom being a second Time invaded about 1382, she shut herself up in the *Castello del Ovo*, and sent *Otho* to give Battle to *Charles*. *Otho's* bad Success having obliged her, out of the Affection she bore him, to surrender herself Prisoner, *Charles*, become Master of *Joan's* Person, sent to know of King *Lewis*, how he should dispose of her, who ordered she should be strangled, and her Sister *Mary* (Widow to *Charles* of *Duras*, who had been put to Death at *Aversa*) beheaded. Some Authors place this Execution in 1382, and others three Years later. She was then almost sixty Years old. Some hold that she was actually buried at *S. Clara's*, and that her Body was exposed twenty Days to the publick View.

(z) *Clement* VII. who ordered public Masses also to be sung for her Soul. *Froissard*, *Brantome*, and *Maimbourg*, all of them acquit *Joan*, against the Opinion of most other Historians, of the Death of King *Andrew*, and pretend to prove that she punished his Murderers. And *Mezeray* says, that *Charles* of *Duras*, who de-throned and put her to Death, owed her the greatest Obligations, having been design'd her Successor, and married by her to her Niece *Margaret*. It must be observed that at this Time the Schism of the Church was commenced, *Clement* residing at *Avignon*, and *Urban* VI. in *Rome*, where he had crowned *Charles* of *Duras* King of *Naples* and *Sicily* in 1381.

espoused

espoused the Prince's (a) Interest, whom she had appointed her Successor.

IN the tragical End of so many of the Descendants of *Charles of Anjou*, Providence seems to have avenged upon that Monarch's Posterity, the Blood of the innocent *Conradin* (b), the Duke of *Austria*, and the rest of those unhappy Victims whom he had sacrificed to his Ambition. The Spot (c) on which these Princes were butcher'd, is distinguished in a remarkable Manner, by a little Kind of Oratory or Chapel, painted round with a very antient Fresco, that represents the Circumstances of that dismal Event. *Margaret*, Mother to *Conradin*, was on her Way to *Naples*, bringing with her a Princely Ransom, at the very Time

(a) This was *Lewis of Anjou*, youngest Son to King *John of France*, in whom began the fourth Line of *Anjou*, which Domain had been reunited to that Crown in the Person of *Philip of Valois* (Father to *John*) who had it in Right of his Mother *Margaret*, Daughter to *Charles the lame*, King of *Naples*. *Lewis* was crown'd at *Avignon* by *Clement*, but proceeding to *Naples*, was met and repuls'd by *Charles*. *Joan II.* at her Death reviv'd the Pretensions of the *Anjou* Line; but they remain'd a very little while in Possession: By the Death of *René* Duke of *Anjou* (titular King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, who was Brother to *Lewis III.* King of *Naples*, of the *Anjou* Line) the Pretension to these Crowns devolved upon *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, as Heir General to the *Anjou* Family; and it was in Virtue of this Claim that *Charles VIII.* made the Conquest of *Naples*.

(b) He was Son to *Conrade*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, (one of those many Princes that assumed the Imperial Title in the long *Interregnum*, after *Frederick II.* was deposed) and last of the illustrious Line of *Suabia*. This poor Prince, who came to recover his hereditary Dominions (being Grandson to the Emperor *Frederick II.* whose Right to *Sicily* and *Naples* was undeniable, in Virtue of his Mother *Constantia*, the last of the *Norman* Line) losing the Battle of *Tagliacozzo*, near the Lake *Celano*, fled in Disguise toward the Sea Side, not far from *Mola*, along with *Henry of Castile*, and *Frederick of Austria*, and had agreed with the Master of a Bark to carry them to *Pisa*. As they had no Money, a Ring of great Value which *Conradin* gave the Master, begat a Suspicion in him who his Passengers were, and tempted the Villain to betray them. *Conradin* was beheaded at the Instigation of Pope *Clement IV.* who, upon *Charles's* advising with him how he should dispose of his Prisoner, returned this Answer: *Vita Conradini Mors Caroli, Mors Conradini Vita Caroli*. He was but sixteen Years old when he died, and the Duke of *Austria* but fourteen. *Conradin*, who fell last, is said to have taken up the Head of his Cousin, and have wept over it exceedingly, as having been the Cause of his Misfortune. He likewise threw his Glove into the Throng that were about the Scaffold, requiring the Person that took it up to carry it to his next Heir. The Gentleman to whose Share it fell, took it with him to *Peter* King of *Arragon*, as *Conradin's* nearest Kinsman: And hence followed the Pretensions of that House, which involv'd *Naples* and *Sicily* in such bloody Wars. *Henry of Castile* had his Life given him, but was confin'd twenty-five Years.

(c) On the very Place where they fell under the Ax, stands a large Pillar of Porphyry, with the following Distich in *Lombard* Characters.

*Asturis ungue Leo pullum rapiens Aquilinum
Hic deplumavit acephalumque dedit.*

Tho' I cannot see which way the *Leo Asturis* should be applied to *Charles of Anjou*, who was a Prince of the Blood of *France*, and gave not the Lions but the Lucs in his Arms; it may be here is some obscure Hint that the Prince was taken at *Asturi*, near the Sea Side.

of his Execution; and on her Arrival, finding the Blow already given, converted that Treasure to the founding and endowing of a noble Monastery of *Carmes* (close to the Place on which her Son had suffer'd) where daily and perpetual Masses should be celebrated for the Repose of his Soul. Her Statue, adorn'd with Imperial Robes, is placed in the Entrance of this magnificent Pile. They have here in great Veneration a miraculous Crucifix, that by a seasonable ducking of its Head, escaped a Cannon Ball from the Batteries of (d) *Alphonfus I.* when that Prince was besieging *Naples*.

As the Monuments of this City are generally in a great Taste, with Regard to their Workmanship, there being scarce a Church or Chapel without some splendid Instance of this Kind, so are most of these likewise remarkable for elegant *Latin* Compositions, whether in Prose or Verse, not a few of them by *Pontanus*, *Sannazarius*, and other eminent Wits of the fifteenth and sixteenth Centuries: Some of these have been made publick by *Misson* and other Travellers, but I meet with a much greater Number of unobserved ones. In some of the royal Epitaphs (e) I remark'd

(d) In the same Manner as *Joan I.* had adopted *Lewis* of *Anjou*, *Joan II.* of the House of *Duras*, for Want of Issue, named *Alphonfus* King of *Arragon* to succeed her; but as the Queen's infamous Life and wavering Disposition made *Alphonfus* apprehend some Change in this Settlement, he endeavoured to secure the Crown during her Life-time; and an Attempt he made to seize upon her Person having miscarried, *Joan* immediately cancelled his Adoption, and declared for *Lewis III.* of *Anjou* (Grandson to the former) who made himself soon Master of *Naples*, and the best Part of the Kingdom. *Alphonfus*, who was a very warlike Prince, laid Siege to *Naples*, and recovered it, after *Lewis's* Death, by means of the Aqueducts (as has been already observed) and the *Arragon* Family remained undisturbed in their Possession till *Charles VIII.* invaded *Naples*. This Cannon Ball was a forty Pounder, and is shewn to this Day.

(e) At the Church of *St. Lorenzo* are these among many others.

*Hic jacet Corpus Illustris Puellæ Dominæ
Mariæ de Duracio, Filiæ Regis Caroli III. quæ obiit
Aº Dom. 1371. 4 Indiæ.*

*Hic jacet Catharina Filia Regis Alberti, et
Neptis Rodolphi Romanorum Régis, ac soror
Federici in Reg. Rom. electi Ducum Austriæ,
Consortis spectabilis Caroli Primogeniti, serenissimi
Principis et Domini nostri Roberti, Dei Gratiâ
Jerusalem et Siciliæ Regis, &c.*

*Hic requiescit spectabilis Juvenis Dominus
Ludovicus, Filius Serenissimi Principis Dni. Roberti, &c.*

a peculiar

a peculiar Simplicity of Stile, and two private ones (f) I have also transcribed, as very unusual Examples of an Enemy's Generosity. They were erected by *Ferdinand*, Grandson to the famous *Gonsalvo* (call'd the *Great Captain*) the one for *Peter Navarro*, and the other for *Lautrec*, General of the *French* Armies, who died of Sickness in the Camp before *Naples*.

IN the Enclosure of the Duke of *Termini's* Palace, they shew the Tracks of a Theatre, which may possibly have been the same in which *Nero* entertain'd the Publick with his Voice and Harp, to the extreme Scandal of the Imperial Dignity. There are likewise in many other Parts of the City, manifest Foundations of antient Edifices, insomuch that the Virtuosi pretend to point out the certain Boundaries of *Palæpolis* and *Parthenope*, which two Cities became united into one about the End of the Consular Times; but the whole was not wall'd in till the Age of *Augustus*, nor even then bore any Proportion to what *Naples* is now, owing its *Eclat* in a great measure to the Neighbourhood of *Baiæ*, where there was scarce a *Roman* of any Figure that had not a Palace or a Villa. In the Decadence of the Empire, *Naples* being governed as at present, by Substitutes, could receive but few additional Embellishments, especially as these Vicegerents were commonly greedy and avaritious Men, whose Views tended chiefly to make the most of their precarious Power, in such an Age of civil Revolutions. The *Normans* were the first who resided here and did not administer by Proxy; but, over and above the Allowances to be made for the Ignorance of the Times, costly and pompous Buildings were not to be expected from Princes who had so lately established their

(f)

Offibus et memoriæ Petri Navarri Cantabri, solerti in expugnandis Urbibus arte Clarissim. Gonsalvus Ferdinandus Ludovici Filius, Magni Gonsalvi Nepos Sueffæ Princeps, Ducem, Gallorum Partes secutum pio Sepulcri munere honestavit. Quum hoc in se habeat præclara Virtus, ut vel in hoste sit admirabilis.

Navarro had rais'd himself from being a common Soldier, to the highest military Dignities; he left the *Spaniards* upon a Disgust, and went over to *Lautrec*. *Odet de Foix de Lautrec* was of the royal House of *Navarre*, a very able General under *Lewis XII.* and *Francis I.* and died of the Pestilence then raging in the *French* Camp. His Epitaph runs thus.

Odetto Fuxio Lautrecco Gonsalvus Ferdinandus Ludovici F. Corduba Magni Gonsalvi Nepos: Quum ejus Ossa, quamvis Hostis, in Avito Sacello, ut Belli Fortuna tulerat, sine Honore jacere comperisset, humanarum miseriæ memor, Gallo Duci Hispanus Princeps posuit.

These are at *Santa Maria la Nuovo*.

Dominion,

Dominion, and had the *Greek* Emperors and *Saracens* to struggle with. They provided indeed for the Strength and Security of their Capital, as appears from the *Castel Nuovo* (g) (built upon the Ruins of *Lucullus's* (b) Reservoir) and a great Part of the old City Walls : But the *Anjou* Princes who came after, and enjoy'd an unmolested Tranquillity for some Generations, made the ornamental Part of *Naples* their Care ; took in a great deal of new Ground into its Compass, and lavished immense Treasures upon Convents and Churches, leaving but little to be added by their Successors of the *Arragon* Line. Here it may not be improper to observe that where-ever you see a sumptuous Building in the Neighbourhood of *Naples*, you will generally find it belongs to some religious Order, to which it has been formerly given away by some Bigot of Distinction, over the Heads of his own Posterity, who are confin'd to some little adjoining Habitation, that has rather the Air of a Porter's Lodge, than of a Nobleman's Palace.

THERE is scarce a religious Foundation in the World that can match Revenues with the *Annunciata*, the Income of which would be sufficient for the Support of a crown'd Head. The Wealth this House owes to private as well as royal Benefactions is almost incredible ; for to pass by the numberless Fiefs, Lordships, Castles, Towns, &c. it is possess'd of ; its Jurisdiction, with Power of Life and Death, extends even to some of the remotest Parts of *Calabria* and *Sicily*, together with the princely Property of Taxes and Gabelles. It must be confessed indeed, to the Honour of the Founders, that the Publick reaps very considerable Advantages from hence ; abundance of Schools, Hospi-

(g) The five Towers in this antient Structure are of the Stone called *Piperno*, were built by the *Normans*, and, as appears from an old Record, cost in those Days 235000 Crowns ; but this seems incredible. This Castle is behind the Viceroy's Palace ; in it I took Notice of some Pieces of Cannon that were taken by *Charles V.* at the Battle of *Muhlberg* from the Elector of *Saxony*. There is a triumphal Arch that was made for *Alphonfus I.* In the Chapel, which is in common with the Palace, is an old Picture of the Adoration of the Magi, who are represented by *Charles I.* King of *Naples* and his two Sons.

(b) *Cicero* calls it *Neapolitanum Luculli*. This Promontory was formerly separated by an Earthquake from the Main Land, formerly call'd *Eccbia*, suppos'd from *Hercules*, who liv'd there some Time. It is join'd to it now by a Platform and a Bridge. The Inscription over the Gate runs thus.

*Philippus II. Rex Hispaniarum, Pontem à
Continenti ad Lucullanas Arces, olim Austri
fluctibus conquassatum, nunc saxeis objicibus
restauravit firmumque reddidit. D. Joanne
Zunicâ Prorege. Aº. M.D.LXXXV.*

The opposite Promontory is now called *Pizzifalcone*. This Castle is commonly the State Prison.

tals,

als, and Workhouses drawing their Maintenance from the *Anunciata*, the Revenues allotted to this End being not in the Disposal of the Monks, but managed by a certain Number of Lay-Governors annually chose, half out of the Nobility, and half out of the People.

THE Church of St. *Angelo* owes its Origin to a pretended Miracle; the Account of which may not be unpleasing. In the Year 574, the *Saracens*, then besieging the Town, and having broke down one of the Gates, were already in Possession of a great Part of *Naples*, and the *Christians* giving Ground on all Sides, when an Abbot of great Sanctity advancing in Person against the Enemy, with the Standard of the Cross, encouraged, by his Example, the *Neapolitans* to rally, and beat the Infidels back into their Camp. On this Occasion (z) *Michael the Archangel* made his personal Appearance in the first Ranks, as a *Latin* Inscription shews; and the very Spot where the Abbot fix'd his Standard, is distinguished by a Brass Nail stuck in the Pavement. To pass by an infinite Number of other Legends, in the Church of St. *Marcellinus* there is a Crucifix, which being sent as a Present to an Archbishop of *Naples*, by a *Greek* Emperor, stopped at this Fabrick of its own Accord, nor could possibly be prevailed upon to stir one Step farther.

SINCE the *Germans* have been Masters of *Naples* it has been their Care to secure the City against all Attacks from without, as well as all Seditions from within. They have render'd the Castle of *Sant Elmo* (a) in a Manner impregnable, and the Command of it is such, (as the *Neapolitans* know to their Sorrow) that upon any considerable Insurrection, it would be but a four and twenty Hours Work to beat their Town about their Ears. The beautiful Views from the adjoining *Carthusian* Cloister (b) make that

(z) In this manner St. *Ambrose* at *Milan* is said to have turned the Scale of a doubtful Battle in favour of the Faithful; and St. *James* frequently in *Spain* did the like, in the Encounters with the *Moors*. It seems to be an Hint borrowed from the Heathens, whom their Generals often amused and encouraged, by telling them they saw the Gods come to their Assistance.

(a) Its right Name *S. Erasmo*: It is a kind of Work a *l'Etoile*. The *Neapolitans* stand in great Awe of this Citadel. At the Beginning of the last *Sicilian* Invasion, Count *Daun*, Viceroy of *Naples*, observing the People ripe for an Insurrection in favour of the *Spaniards*, having assembled the *Grandeess*, told them, That if they did not immediately quell this malcontent Spirit, he would first lay their City in Ashes, and then, in case he found his Retreat cut off, would blow up this Castle, with himself and all his Troops. This Declaration made all quiet in an Instant.

(b) There are particular Accounts of the Magnificence of this Cloister in some of our Travel Writers.

one of the pleasantest, as the other is one of the strongest Spots in the World. These Fathers are possessed of great Revenues, but come short of most Houses of the same Order, in Point of Hospitality. We dined there indeed, and were well entertain'd, but it was upon a Recommendation from higher Powers. The *Camaldoli* (c), (about a Mile further to the South) who are Beggars in Comparison to them, are infinitely less parsimonious. The Prospect from hence carries it, I think, from the *Carthusians*, but the nauseous Manufactures of Flax and Hemp at the *Lago d' Agnano*, which lies directly under them, lessen considerably the Value of this delightful Spot.

IN three several Journies I have made to *Naples*, I never had an Opportunity of seeing the Exposition of the Blood of *San Gennaro* (d), a Ceremony never performed but upon extraordinary Occasions (unless it be the Saint's Anniversary) and then with an Exclusive to all Heterodox Persons, whether out of Superstition, or to guard against Discoveries, I cannot determine. I am assured however by Protestants who have had the good Luck to slip in with the Croud unperceiv'd, and were near Eye-witnesses to this famous Operation, that it is very far from being that bungling Piece of Legerdemain some of our Authors represent it. Our Religion as well as Reason forbids us to pin our Faith indeed on Popish Miracles, (and most of them doubtless are palpably gross and ridiculous) yet ought we to do the Performers the Justice sometimes to own they are dextrous Jugglers, as in the Case in Question more particularly. The *Dome* where this Blood is preserved, was begun upon the Ruins of Part of (e) the antient Cathedral, by *Charles* of *Anjou*, and finished by *Charles le Boiteux* his Son. The former lies buried on the Inside of the

(c) They were founded in the tenth Century by a Saint called *Romualdus*, and borrowed this Name from the first House of their Order in *Tuscany*. This Ground was the Donation of private Benefactors. The Church is finely adorn'd, and *Neapolitans* of Quality often come here in their devout Recesses.

(d) In *Latin Januarius*. Such Care is taken not to expose the Blood in the Presence of Hereticks, as they call us, that in the late *Sicilian War* (as I have been assured) *Sir George Byng* and his Officers were excluded, tho' introduced by the Viceroy himself. An eminent Author, who was at *Naples* in the Beginning of this Century, says he saw it twice in a very short Stay that he made, and thought it a very bungling Performance. I am apt to think he mistook, and was pleas'd to say this the better to introduce a classical Application. It is certain they are always very shy of shewing this pretended Miracle before Protestants, not so much, possibly, out of Fear lest the Juggle should be discovered by them (which was the Reason why the Priests of *Alexander*, the *Paphlagonian* Impostor, would not perform their Orgies before the quick-sighted *Epicureans*) as to avoid giving Occasion to any Scandal or Irreverence, which Travellers of a different Opinion (young ones especially) are too apt to express, and not seldom to their very great Danger. For the manner how the Operation is performed, see *Misson*, *Burnet*, and *Addison*.

(e) *S. Restituta*. Vide above, P. 53.

great Portal with some of his Family (f), under a Monument erected for them about two Centuries ago, by the Viceroy, Count of Olivarez.

IT is amazing to see the Waste occasioned by the frequent Eruptions of the *Somma*, or *Vesuvio*, in the Country between that and *Naples*, of so many fine Towns and delicious Villas as here were antiently, scarce a Track hardly remains, and though Princes and Grandees have hazarded in later Times, (tempted by so alluring a Situation) the Building of Castles and Palaces, yet are they for the most Part in so ruinous a Condition, as not to be at all habitable. Among these, near the Bridge of *la Madalena*, on the little River *Sebeto*, I was shewn *Poggio Reale*, a Gothic Fabrick, said to have been one of those favourite Recesses where *Joan II.* (following the Tracks of her Name-sake) used to pass her Time with her Minions, (g) *Caraccioli* and (h) *Coglione*, while the Houses of *Anjou* and *Arragon* (i) were contending about her Succession. She was the last of the illustrious Branch of *Duras* descended from *Charles le Boiteux*; and her Death seems to have put a Period to the *French* Power in that Part of the World,

(f) His Grandson *Charles Martel*, King of *Hungary*, and his Queen *Clementia* Daughter of the famous *Rodolph I.*

(g) Of this *Caraccioli* mention has been made, p. 53. He had been made Senechal of the Kingdom by her Father *Ladislaus*. It was supposed that *Joan* intended to marry him, as is hinted in this Part of his Epitaph, at *St. John de Carbonara*.

Nil mihi ni sceptrum summo de Culmine deerat.

(h) *Bartolomeo Coglione*, a Soldier of Fortune of a good Family at *Bergamo*, which had been ruined by the War between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*. *Jovius*, in his *Elogia* speaks thus of him. *Fuit Coleo corporis statura erectâ atque habili, adeo formosus atque agilis, ut Regina Joana ingenio procaci Mulier avidaque Virorum fortium Coleonis amore caperetur cum eâ spectante cunctos in Palæstrâ, jactuque ferrei vectis, & saltu cursuque certantes, cum magno spectantium plausu superaret.* He was afterwards made a General of the *Venetians*, and has an equestrian Statue at *Venice*, of which in its proper Place.

(i) The better to understand the Grounds of that Contest, the following short Account will be necessary, *Joan II.* having been parted from her Husband *James* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Marche*, (who died a Monk at *Besancon*) adopted *Alphonfus* of *Arragon*; in Opposition to whom Pope *Martin V.* set up *Lewis III* of *Anjou* (whose Family had a Claim from *Joan I.*) and who with the Assistance of the brave *Cotignolo Sforza*, was very near being Master of *Naples*. *Alphonfus*, after having imprudently seiz'd the Person of the Senechal *Caraccioli* (her great Favourite) and narrowly miss'd securing the Queen herself, she declared openly for *Lewis*, cancelled her Will in favour of *Alphonfus*; and was treated with so much Humanity by this new-adopted Heir, that (as he died before her) she left her Domains to his Son *René*, Duke of *Anjou*, and Count of *Provence* and *Maine*, whom *Alphonfus* afterwards dispossess'd. The *Arragon* Male Line ended in the Person of *Frederick*, who abdicated and died in *France*, in the Time of *Lewis XII.* when *Ferdinand* the Catholick seized upon *Naples* and *Sicily*. One of *Frederick's* Daughters was married to a Count of *Laval*, from whom the House of *Tremouille*, in *France*, lays its Claim to the Crown. The Kings of *France*, as Heirs by Will to the above-mentioned House of *Anjou*, always maintained their Pretensions till they renounced in favour of *Philip V.*

notwith-

notwithstanding so many Struggles they have had for *Naples*, under *Lewis III. of Anjou*, *Charles VIII. (k)*, *Lewis XII. Francis I.* and *Lewis XIV. (l)*

I shall not dwell upon so known a Subject as the *Vesuvio*; all the Curious are sufficiently inform'd of the Nature, History (*m*), and Desolations of that surprizing *Volcano*. At my second going up, having then seen *Ætna*, my Admiration was much lessened; then indeed all was much quieter than at my first Visit, when two or three sudden Eruptions, that carried huge Pieces of burning Matter into the Air with incredible Violence (some falling several Paces behind us) forced our Company to a speedier Retreat than we could have wish'd. For some Time before I left *Naples*, in the Year 1725, there issued from the *Vesuvio's* Mouth

(*k*) This Monarch was actually some Time in Possession, which none of his Successors ever were. *Henry II.* miss'd a fine Opportunity of recovering this Kingdom, it being offer'd him by some of the Grandees, who could not endure the *Spanish* Viceroy's. *Dragut* the famous *Turkish* Pirate was of Intelligence with *S. Severin*, Prince of *Salerno*, (then at the Head of this Conspiracy) and offered the *French* Squadron to join them with his Gallies. *Henry* sacrificed all these flattering Views to the Assistance he was giving *Sienna*, against the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* *Cosmo I.* who took that Town notwithstanding.

(*l*) In the Year 1647, when *Massanello* (who had rose to that amazing Pinnacle of Greatness in so short a Time) was massacred by the Multitude, the Revolters, having no Man of Weight to confide in, sent and invited to *Naples*, *Henry Duke of Guise*, (at that Time in *Rome*) whose Adventures in this Kingdom, if we believe *Maimbourg* and *Gualdo Priorato*, were altogether in the Romantick Strain. The *Neapolitans* declared him immediately their Generalissimo, and Defender of their Liberties, under *Lewis XIV.* with the same Honours that the Princes of *Orange* enjoy'd in the *Low-Countries*. But the Ministry of *France* neglected this fine Opportunity, and the Prince, in Spite of all his Gallantry, was betray'd into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, who sent him to *Madrid*.

(*m*) The first known Eruption was in *Titus Vespasian's* Time, eighty-one Years after Christ, (*Sueton.*) when *Pliny* the Elder, who commanded the *Roman* Fleet at *Misenum*, eager to satisfy his Curiosity by a nearer Enquiry into so unusual a *Phænomenon*, was smother'd with the Dust and Smoak at *Stabie*, near the Foot of the Mountain, (*Plin. jun. Ep. lib. vi. 16. ad Tacitum*) the two other Towns then destroy'd with *Stabie*, were *Pompeianum* and *Herculaneum*, or *Portus Herculis* (built by *Hercules*, according to *Dionys. Halic.*) now call'd *Portici*, near *la Torre del Greco*, where not long since some *English* Gentlemen being let down into a Well about thirty Yards, discover'd noble Fragments of Entablatures, Pillars, &c. It was near this last Place that the renown'd *Decius* devoted himself for *Rome*, in a Battle against the *Latins*. *Eutropius*, giving an Account of the Mountains of *Campania*, as they were in the Consular Times, says, *Et pulcherrimus cunctorum Vesuvius*. *Silius Ital.* supposes falsely that these Eruptions were in *Hannibal's* Time. *Dio* enlarges mightily upon that first breaking out. *Martial*, who was contemporary with *Domitian*, has a fine Epigram upon this Occasion, where after a beautiful Description of the *Vesuvius*, and circumjacent Country, he adds,

*Cuncta jacent flammis, & tristi mersa favilla,
Nec superi vellent hæc licuisse sibi.*

Lib. iv. Epig. 44.

The *Vesuvius* was the Place where *Spartacus*, after his Escape from *Capua*, first assembled his Army of Slaves, and made Head against the *Romans*. This was properly the Country of the *Samnites*.

a River

a River of Fire, but accompanied with none of these dreadful Phænomena which at some Times have happened, as particularly in the Year 1715, when the terrible Clouds of Smoak intercepted the Light of the Sun for several Days, the Mountain vomiting out Flames, and Thunderbolts, as it were, all the while, with so dreadful a Noise, that the *Neapolitans* look'd for nothing less than a general Conflagration. These Accidents, and the frequent Earthquakes (*n*) together, are a severe Drawback upon the Pleasures of so luxurious a People, and Presages of what must be, sooner or later, the Fate of this noble Tract of Country, which seems to have no other Foundation than one continu'd Arch of Sulphur, that being prey'd upon continually by subterraneous Fires, will, in all Likelyhood, subside all at once.

THIS Vein of combustible Matter (which some have suppos'd to have an Intercourse, under the Sea, with *Ætna* itself, and the *Æolian* Islands) seems to terminate Westward at *Baiæ*, where there are evident Signs of it, not only in the famous Baths at *Tritoli* (*o*), but likewise in some Places along Shore, where the Heat of the Sea-Water is so intense, that it will boil an Egg in a Minute's Time. I make no doubt of the *Solfatara's* (*p*) having once been a *Volcano* of a small Circumference, that fell in many Ages since: This certainly communicates with the adjoining Bay, as is evident from the Fermentation of that gummy Fluid it is filled with, always observed to be increasing or diminishing, in Proportion to the Agitation of the Waves.

(*n*) There happened lately a very terrible one in November 1732, which, had it lasted but a Minute longer, would have destroy'd all *Naples*. The Towns of *Avellino*, *Ariano*, and *Mirabella*, up in the Country, were quite ruined by it; and in *Naples* itself, I am assured, there is now scarce a Building of any Sort that is not prop'd.

(*o*) These pass for a Work of *Nero's*, and are commonly call'd *Bagni di Nerone*. There are Passages cut from the several Apartments a great Way down into the Bowels of the Rock, from whence there issues out a sulphureous Steam, not to be ventured in too far without Danger. They are of a most excellent Quality for leprous, scorbutick, and venereal Distempers, and frequented by *Neapolitans* of both Sexes of the best Fashion, at particular Seasons of the Year.

(*p*) This wonderful Plain is a Subject handled by all our Travel Writers; old Authors called it *Campi Phlegrei*, or *Lucogabi*, *Forum Vulcani*, and sometimes *Mons Puteolanus*. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Silius Italicus*, &c. At one End of it they have Manufactures of Allom, Vitriol, Sulphur, Sal Ammoniac, &c. which those who farm it of the *Annunciata* at *Naples* make a great Advantage of, tho' they give but 800 Scudi per Ann. for the Ground. It is affirmed, that one particular Portion of this boiling bituminous Matter shifts its Place very frequently. An adventurous Stranger spurrnig his Horse over it about two Centuries ago, sunk in, and was never more heard of. *Strabo* describes the *Solfatara* with great Exactness.

THE many Grotto's, Caves, and subterraneous Passages in the Rocks about *Pozzolo* (q) and *Cumæ* (r), much of the same Kind with those at the *Lylibean Cape*, and in other Parts of *Sicily*, (the Effect of Nature at first, improv'd by Art) gave Occasion probably for those Fictions of the Poets, with regard to *Sybils*, Soothsayers, and People that carried on an infernal Correspondence. Whoever the *Aborigines* of this Country may have been (whether call'd *Cymmerians*, as the Poets will have them, or not) that they endeavoured to secure themselves in these rude Habitations against outward Attacks and Invasions, is a Thing that scarce admits of any Doubt. The *Greeks* (Destroyers of that savage Race) improved upon the Discovery, and converted these Holes into Quarries for the Use of the Towns they were beginning to build, or might dig in them possibly for Metals and Minerals; and this I take to be the original Intention of what they call the *Sybil's Grot* (s), as also of that amazing

(q) This was the antient *Dicæarchia*, a Town where the old *Cumæans* had a great Commerce; it is mentioned by the Name of *Puteoli* in many old Authors, and particularly in the *Acts of the Apostles*: It was first made a Roman Colony in the Time of the second Punic War, *Liv.* xxxiv. but had new Privileges bestowed upon it by *Nero*, *Tac.* l. xiv. Two Things *Pozzolo* was chiefly famous for, in old Times, viz. its purple Die, and its admirable Cement, known by the Name of *Pulvis Puteolanus*, *Plin.* lib. xxxv. c. 6. and 13. and *Vitruv.* lib. ii. The present Curiosities are, a brick oval Amphitheatre, still pretty entire, (built by *Vespasian*, not by *Augustus*, as *Suetonius* will have it) which was the Model of the *Coliseum* in *Rome*; a Reservoir, they call'd a Labyrinth (much of the same Nature with the *Piscina Mirabilis* at *Baiæ*); an old Temple dedicated to *Augustus*, (now the Church of *St. Proculus*) vastly damaged by Earthquakes; the Monument erected by the fourteen Cities of *Asia*, which *Tiberius* rebuilt after the terrible Calamity that befel them in his Reign (upon which Occasion the Senate also decreed him that fine Medal of Grand Bronze the Curious have in such Esteem; some remarkable Inscriptions (often made publick); and lastly, those noble Remains of the old Mole, which Travellers (who run away too often with common Report) generally mistake for Part of the Bridge on which *Caligula* marched in Triumph two Days successively to *Baiæ*, with an Ostentation that has not its Parallel. (*Sueton. Dio.*) This Error would easily be rectified, would they but consider that a Line drawn from these Piles to the Shore, would come vastly short of *Baiæ*, besides that a known Dedication to *Antoninus Pius* on one of the Town Gates, in which the Word *PILÆ* is mentioned, is no small Proof that it was he was at the Charge of making that Mole. I had almost forgot the fine Statue of a Consul that stands in the great Place near the Monument of the twelve Cities. *Gronovius* has writ a Dissertation to prove that this was but the Pedestal of a Colossean Statue of *Tiberius*.

(r) *Cumæ* (of which I shall speak more hereafter) was reputed more antient than any Town either of *Italy* or *Sicily*. *Dionys. Halic.* lib. v. and *Liv.* iv.

(s) This Grott was the suppos'd Abode of the *Cymmerians*, a People, as *Homer* tells us in his *Odyss.* who never saw the Light; and *Sil. Ital.*

*Infernis pressas nebulis, pallente sub umbrâ
Cymmerias jacuisse domos.*

Lib. xii.

I shall say more of it in its due Place.

Cut

Cut through such a Body of Mountain as we meet with at the *Paufilypo* (t).

THE Experiment of the Vapour at the *Grotta del Cane*, is a Thing too well known to require a Remark; but I do not remember any Author's taking Notice of a Quality which I am assured the Earth of it has when distilled, I mean that of being a special Preservative against pestilential Diseases. *Charles VIII.* at the Time of his Residence in *Naples*, tried the Force of the Vapour upon an Ass, which had the usual Effect; but the Viceroy *Peter* of *Toledo* (a), in the sixteenth Century, carried the Experiment further than is consistent with Humanity, forcing two Slaves into it till they expir'd (b). The Antients seem to have been no Strangers to this mortal Property, as (c) *Pliny* bears Witness, which appears the more surprizing, as the Country all around is filled with Springs and Caves of a most wholesome and medicinal Virtue. A little to the North-west of the adjoining *Lago d' Agnano*, the Kings and Viceroys of *Naples* had antiently a magnificent (d) Country Seat, (now in Ruins) with a spacious Park well stock'd with all manner of Game.

THERE never was any Tract of Land perhaps, where the Contrast was greater between Objects, than in this I am about to treat of, which may be a Circumference of some 24 Miles, beginning and ending the Tour at the *Paufilypo*.

(t) This subterraneous Way we find mentioned by *Strabo*, who ascribes it to one *Cocceius*; and also by *Seneca*, *Ep. lvii.* who calls it *Crypta Neapolitana*; and adds, *Nihil illo carcere longius, nihil illis faucibus obscurius.* The Light that is let in thro' the Top of it, is ascribed by modern Historians to *Alphonfus I.* by whom also the Way was widened considerably. I think there is a great Probability that *Lucullus* might first make it a Passage, his publick Spirit considered, and the many Palaces and prodigious Works he had in the Environs of *Naples*. This, according to the ignorant People of the Neighbourhood, was the Master-piece of *Virgil's* Necromantick Art. *Naudeus* has been at the Pains of collecting all their silly Traditions concerning that great Poet. *Apolog Viror. Illust.* It is not impossible but that his eighth Eclogue might at first set him up in his Credit, as a Magician, tho' he owed the Hint to *Theocritus*. *Alexander ab Alexandro* says, that he had a very strange Account from *Jovianus Pontanus's* own Mouth, of a Piece of the Rock of the *Paufilypo*, torn away by a violent Storm, upon the breaking of which an huge Beam was found in it intire: A strange Instance, if true, of the Accretion of Matter. *Genial. Dies. lib. v.*

(a) *Leandro Alberti* falsely charges King *Charles VIII.* with this Barbarity.

(b) *Andreæ Scotti Itinerar.*

(c) He calls these Kind of Caves, of which there were more known in his Days, *Scrobes Charonæas.* *Hist. Nat. lib. ii. c. 90.*

(d) It is called *Astroni*. When the Emperor *Frederick III.* consummated his Marriage with *Eleanor* of *Arragon*, he and all his Court were magnificently entertain'd here by *Alphonfus I.* his Father-in-law. An Hill encompasses it all round almost in Form of an Amphitheatre.

TOWARDS

TOWARDS the Lake (e) *Avernus* and the *Solfatara*, all was Horror, and an Image of Hell; towards *Baiæ* (f), the

(e) The Steam of it was in former Times so noxious, that Birds died in their Flight over it, hence came the Name of *Avernus*, *tanquam Aegyptus, sine Ave. Boccate*, in his Treatise *de Lacubus*, says, that he saw a vast Quantity of Fish taken out here in King *Robert's* Time, that had been all killed by a Vein of Sulphur's accidentally communicating under Ground with the Lake. It is certain that *Agrippa* first got the better of this noisome Property of the Air about *Avernus*, by clearing its Borders of the thick Woods they were covered with, which was the Occasion, 'tis said, of discovering the *Sybil's* Cave, a Work of the old *Cymmerians*. *Dio*, *Strabo*, &c. The Account we have of the noxious Quality of the Air over this Lake reminds me of that Passage in *Dryden's* *Knight's Tale*;

*The Fowl that scent afar, the Borders fly,
And shun the bitter Blast, and wheel about the Sky.*

This seems to be an Hint *Chaucer* borrowed from *Virg. lib. vi.*

*Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes,
Tollere iter pennis, talis sese halitus atris,
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat,
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.*

This Lake has been particularly design'd also in another Passage of *Virgil. lib. vi.*

——— *Quando hic inferni Janua Regis
Dicitur, & tenebrosa Palus Acheronte refuso.*

Silius Italicus, and other *Latin* Authors, call it *Palus Acherusia*, and the Country People are firmly persuaded that it was at the Lake *Avernus* our Saviour came out of Hell at his Resurrection, when he triumphed over the infernal Spirits. This Circumstance some modern *Italian* Poets have hinted at. *Schot. Itinerar. Ulysses* is supposed to have sacrificed *Elpenor* at this Place, to the Oracle that was on the Borders of it, (*Strabo*) and *Servius* makes *Aeneas* put *Misenus* to Death upon the same Account. There are, in the Spring Time of the Year, great Multitudes of Serpents that roll down the neighbouring Hills into this Lake, as there do also into that of *Agnano*, but they are said to be inoffensive. The Sea had a Communication with this Lake before the Earthquake and fiery Eruption in 1538, when the *Monte Novo* was formed; it had another also with the *Lucrine* Lake, which, according to *Suetonius*, was the Work of *Julius Cæsar*. *Horace*, in *Epod. v.* makes his Witches use the Water of *Avernus* in their Incantations. *Livy* says, that *Hannibal* came to this Lake under Pretence of sacrificing to the Oracle, but in Effect to seize *Puteoli*.

(f) *Strabo* ascribes the Origin of *Baiæ* to a Causeway which *Hercules* made for the more commodious Passage from *Bauli*, for the Oxen he had taken from *Geryon*. A great Part of this delightful Spot, destroy'd by Earthquakes, lies now under Water, as is manifest when the Sea is clear, so that nothing appears above Ground of so delicious a Place but the Ruins of two or three Temples mentioned by all our Travellers, the *Camera di Venere* is the most remarkable, upon the Account of the fine Stucco Work, which *Raphael* himself did not disdain to copy from. On my second going there, missing several Pieces, I was told they had been clandestinely carried off. At low Water there is seen a very beautiful pav'd Way, of a great Length, flagg'd with Marble. The circular Temple of *Diana*, much like that of *Minerva Medica* in *Rome*, I measured thirty Paces in Diameter, and the Walls nine Foot thick; the great Arch, which was the Entrance, is forty Foot wide. I observ'd in the Sides four lesser Chapels, design'd, I suppose, for as many inferior Divinities.

The Compass of the *Baiæ*, in which the *Mare Mortuum* was included, might be about ten Miles, that were entirely taken up with Gardens and Palaces, which made *Horace* say,

Nullus in Orbe locus Baiis præluet amans.

Vide also *Tully's* *Epistles to Atticus*. Part of the old Mole is yet visible at low Water, it was a prodigious Work. *Julius Cæsar* repair'd the Harbour, and made it a Station for Ships.

Lucrine

Lucrine (g), *Miseno* (h), and *Cumæ* (i), what agreeable Views! how celestial a Variety! I am persuaded that the *Greeks*, who were possessed

(g) This Lake, so famous for its excellent Fish, is now almost wholly choak'd up by the above mentioned wonderful Eruption of the *Monte Novo*, at which time the fine Village of *Tripergola* was quite destroy'd, and the whole Space almost between the Bay, Mount *Gaurus*, or *Monte Barbaro* (on which grew the *Falernian* Wines) and the Lake *Avernus* (being a Circumference of four or five Miles) taken up with this new Mountain. *Julius Cæsar* made a Communication between these two Lakes for the better Conveniency of the Fish, and also rais'd a Bank, (called *Opus Julium*) to hinder the Inundations that were occasioned by the Sea's Inter-course with them.

*An memorem Portus, Lucrinoq; addita Clastra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus Æquor,
Julia qua Ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur Æstus Avernis.*

Virg. Geor. II.

Martial speaks thus of the *Lucrine* Oysters;

*Ebria Baiano veni modo Concha Lucrino,
Nobile nunc sitio luxuriosa Garum.*

(h) The Reason why so called is assigned by *Virg. Æn. vi.* who tells us that *Aeneas*, having lost his Trumpeter *Misenus* (who, as *Servius* says, was sacrificed by him) buried him here.

Monte sub Aerio qui nunc Misenus ab illo, &c.

This was one of the two great Stations of *Augustus's* Ships; and made a commodious Harbour first by *Agrippa*, (*Dio*): It was to this End, very probably, he contriv'd that immense Reservoir called *la Traconara*, in order to supply his Navy with fresh Water. The very Bowels of the Mountain seem to have been scooped out for this Structure, the Roof of which is supported by twelve huge Pilasters, four by three, that divide it into five Alleys one Way, and into four the other; the Height is about twenty-five Feet, the Length about 175 Feet, and the Breadth (for the Alleys this way are unequal) in some Places exceeding 220 Feet, and in others not above 180. This Promontory is joined to the main Land by a very narrow Isthmus, having the Sea to the left, and the *Mare Mortuum* to the right. Coming out of the *Traconara* you see great Ruins, which are supposed to have belonged to the *Lucullanum*, or Country House of *Lucullus*, spoken of by *Plutarch* (*in vita Luculli*) and by *Marc. Varro de Re Rustica*. The *Saracens* in the ninth Century destroyed all that was left of the old *Misenum*. The *Mare Mortuum* above-mentioned was the Place where *Charon* kept his Ferry-boat for the departed Souls, according to the Superstition of the Antients, who placed their *Elysian* Fields on the opposite Side of this Lake, where is seen a long Range of old Sepulchres, called now *Mercato del Sabato*. 'Twas in the *Villa* of *Lucullus* that *Tiberius* expir'd, and near it was the Seat of *Cornelia*, Daughter to *Scipio Africanus*, and Mother of the *Gracchi*.

(i) Built by the *Cumæans* of *Eubæa*, now *Negropont*, in the *Archipelago*, who, according to *Strabo*, *Dionys. Halic.* *Pliny*, &c. passed into *Italy* not long after the *Trojan* War, and took Possession first of *Ænaria*, now *Ischia*, then passed into the Continent, and drove out the *Cymmerians*. It begun at the very antient Gate yet standing, called *Arco Felice*, situate between two Hills, and from thence was continued up a rising Ground quite to the Sea, about a Mile further; but such has been the Havock in all these Parts, that the whole is quite a naked Rock almost at present, some few Ruins excepted just at the Extremity, which they fancy might be the celebrated Temple of *Apollo*, founded by *Dædalus*, and dignified with that fine Description in the sixth *Æneid*.

*At pius Æneas arces quibus altus Apollo
Præsidet, &c.*

T

Here

possessed of this Part of *Italy* some Ages before it was known to the *Romans*, were Men of too good a Taste to leave it unimprov'd. *Lucullus*, who with an unbounded Fortune, possessed the *Asiatick* Spirit of Luxury (*k*) to an incredible Degree, was the first of the *Italians* that undertook any thing here in the *Gusto Grande*. But the Records of most of the ancient Structures in these Parts are unfortunately buried in Oblivion. *Nero's* Folly, rather than Vanity, put him upon immense Designs (*l*) which he did not live to execute. The other *Emperors* (*m*) and *Senatorial Romans*, who had Villas about *Baia*, seem to have aimed at nothing so much, from what is obvious to this Day, as at Fish-

Here it was, if we believe *Pausanias*, the *Cumæan Sybil* was buried, tho' the *Sicilians*, as I have observed in another Place, pretend to the Honour of her Bones. This City was of that Strength and Importance, as *Agathias* observes, that the *Gothic Kings Totilas* and *Teias* deposited all their Treasure there in Trust with *Aligernes*, who made that brave Defence above-mentioned, against the *Romans* under *Narses*. A *Spanish Viceroy*, in the Beginning of the last Century, having the Curiosity to dig here (which Example I wonder no body since him has followed) made a Discovery of some Antiques, the best of which were sent into *Spain*, and the worst are yet remaining at the Palace of the Regency in *Naples*, or at the royal Academy. Some 200 Paces from these Ruins is the old Temple, from whence the Colossean *Jupiter*, above spoken of, was carried to *Naples*, it is called *Tempio del Gigante*; the Vault of the Roof was divided into Compartments, (like the Temple of Peace in *Rome*) the Roses and Ornaments of which are said to have been Brass. In coming down the Rock on the East Side, we were shewn where was the other Mouth of the *Sybil's* Cave, now impenetrable for Rubbish. *Justin Martyr*, in his Account of *Cumæ*, gives a wonderful Description of this subterraneous Work. There is among *Sanazarius's* Poems a very fine Elegy, *Ad Ruinas Cumarum*.

With regard to the *Cymmerians*, it is worth taking Notice, that (notwithstanding all that is related of them by *Homer*, *Silius Italicus*, and others, as that they liv'd in Caves, and never saw the Sun) *Strabo* affirms the contrary, for that magnificent Ruins of very remote Antiquity were found in the Neighbourhood of the Lake *Avernus*, when *Agrippa* destroyed the Woods; and that the *Sybil's* Cave, upon which this System seems in a great measure grounded, was, in Effect, nothing more than a subterraneous Communication between *Cumæ* and the said Lake, contriv'd by the same *Cocceius* to whom the Cut thro' the *Pausilypo* is ascribed. About two Miles from *Cumæ* were the *Lucus Sacer* and *Sylva Hami*. (*Liv. lib. xxxiii.*) And it was in a Village of this District that the great *Sylla* ended his Days quietly, at the Age of sixty-five, after abdicating his Dictatorship.

(*k*) This he had contracted while he commanded the *Roman* Armies against *Mithridates*: He used to be called, because of his vast Enterprizes, the *Xerxes* of *Italy*. *Varro*, in *Re Rust.* says, that the Architects had an unlimited Power from this great Man to contrive Summer Recesses for Fishes, by undermining Rocks and Mountains, which seems a Proof of the *Traconara's* being one of his Works. When that Structure was compleat, he made his Boast that he was equal to *Neptune* in this Part of Delicacy.

(*l*) He had form'd a Project for taking in the whole Compass of the *Baia* into a Palace and Gardens, as also to join the Lake *Avernus* and the *Tyber* by a Canal that should have no Communication with the Sea. *Sueton.*

(*m*) *Julius Cæsar*, *Domitian*, *Alexander Severus*, *Cicero*, *Marius*, *Pompey*, the *Piso's*, *Servilius Vacia*, *Hortensius* the Orator, &c.

ponds,

ponds (n), Bathing-places, and Cisterns of great Cost and Magnificence.

WHAT was formerly the Ornament and chief Excellence of *Baiæ*, I found to my Surprise, to be its present Nuisance, and the very Cause that renders it not habitable; I mean the great Abundance of Waters, which by a Stagnation of many Centuries, having no more the Intercourse with the adjoining Bay, and the Lakes, which they formerly had, have render'd what is left of that Place a noisome and poisonous Marsh. At the Extremity of (o) *Bauli*, which joins to *Baiæ*, the Emperor *Charles V.* built a strong Castle, where State Prisoners are usually confined. All the adjoining Fields, towards *Pozzolo*, *Miseno*, and *Cumæ*, are cover'd with Ruins of Villas, Temples, Reservoirs, and Mausoleums. It was near the Shore of *Bauli* that *Nero* (p) put in Practice that horrible Treachery against the Person of *Agrippina* his Mother, whom (finding this Stratagem ineffectual) he caused to be murdered the same Night in her own Villa near the *Lucrine Lake*. These were the fatal Spots that enervated the Roman Virtue, and to which *Hannibal* (q) himself may, in a great measure, have owed his Ruin. I meet with no Record of any Building for Pleasure hereabouts, later than the Age of *Alexander Severus*, who erected a Sumptuous Palace at *Baiæ*, by the Name of (r) *Mammæa*, in Token of the Veneration he had for his Mother.

MISENO is the Western Extremity of that spacious Sweep (called *Crater* by the Antients) that begins Eastward of *Naples*, at the Cape de la *Minerva*, opposite to *Caprea*, taking in a Compass of more than fifty Miles; which was in the Roman Times all

(n) The principal of these are the *Cento Camerelle*, the *Piscina Mirabilis*, (ascrib'd to *Nero* by some, and by others to *Lucullus*) the Labyrinth of *Pozzolo*, and the Baths of *Tritoli*, of which *Martial* says,

Quid Nerone pejus?
Quid Thermis melius Neronianis?

(o) Ἀπὸ τοῦ Βαυλῆν. Because it was here that *Hercules* shut up *Geryon's Oxen*, when he brought them from *Spain*. Here is what they call the Sepulchre of *Agrippina*, *Nero's Mother*, but upon very uncertain Grounds.

(p) Having decoy'd his Mother to his Palace at *Baiæ*, under the Pretence of entertaining her magnificently, he took Care to provide a Galley for her Return, in such a manner, as it should fall to Pieces, and crush her to Death, at a certain Signal the Captain was to give. *Agrippina* escaped this great Danger by throwing herself into the Sea, from whence some of her People sav'd, and conducted her by Land to her Villa, where *Nero*, without any further Ceremony, dispatch'd his Favourite *Anicetus* to put her to Death. *Sueton. Tacit. lib. xiv. &c.*

(q) *Siquidem Hannibalem, invictum Alpibus, indomitum armis, Campaniæ (quis crederet!) soles, & tepentes fontibus Baiæ subegerunt.* *Florus, lib. ii. c. 6.*

(r) *Hist. Aug. Script.*

one continued (a) Range of delightful Towns, Palaces, Castles, and Villa's, that received an additional Beauty from so many fruitful Hills as rose like a Theatre behind them, especially before the Eruption of *Vesuvio*; nay, even now, as desolate and as much in Ruins as all the Coast lies, carrying the deplorable Marks of so many Convulsions of Nature, and of all those Disadvantages that attend Bigottry and Oppression, I may venture to affirm that nothing in *Europe* can yield a more delightful or astonishing Prospect. *Linternum* (b) is usually the utmost Limit of this little Excursion.

TO avoid the least Appearance of a Transcriber, I shall only stop the Reader in such Parts of the Rout between *Naples* and *Rome*, that will afford something not unworthy his Attention.

THE little Town of *S. Maria* (near which are those noble Remains of (c) *Alexander Severus's* Amphitheatre) is the real Seat of the old *Capuans*, so renown'd for their Luxury (d), the Effect,

(a) To the East of *Naples* lay the Towns of *Surrentum*, *Herculaneum*, *Pompeianum*, *Stabia*, &c. to the West of it, *Puteoli*, *Baia*, *Bauli*, and *Miseno*, besides Villages without Number, &c.

(b) It was here the great *Scipio Africanus* ended his Days in a voluntary Exile. They pretend that a little Tower, called *Torre de la Patria*, was Part of his Villa. His Monument and Burial-place was here, if we believe *Strabo*, *Val. Maxim.* and particularly *Seneca*, in his 87th Epistle to *Lucilius*, which was writ at *Linternum*. *Pliny*, lib. xvi. tells us that there remained in his Time an Olive Tree, and a Myrtle, of *Africanus's* own planting, under which his *Manes* were guarded by a Dragon. This perhaps was the Origin of the Name of *Mondragone*, an Hill in this Neighbourhood, in which there resides to this Day a legendary Dragon, that keeps the Country People in great Awe. *Pontanus Hist. Belli Neapolit.* *Livy* leaves it dubious whether *Scipio* was buried in *Rome* or *Linternum*, for he had Monuments in both Places; that which was in the last had been thrown down by a Storm in this Author's Days; on the Monument in *Rome* were the Statues of the two *Scipio's*, and of *Ennius* the Poet, lib. xxxviii. cap. 56. This Circumstance about *Ennius* is likewise mentioned in *Pliny*, lib. vii. 30.

(c) In your Way hither you pass thro' *Aversa*, (the *Atella* of the Antients) where King *Andrew* was murder'd, near which grows the Wine called *Lacryma Christi*. This Amphitheatre has been very well described by Mr. *Wright*: The Outside only is of Marble, all the rest being of Brick, (*Mattoni*) some few Heads are yet remaining over the first Entablature; *Montfaucon* says there were Busts also over the second Order, and entire Statues over the third.

(d) *Athenæus*, lib. xii. says, that the *Capuans* surpassed even the *Sybarites* and *Crotoniatæ* in all Sort of Luxury. The *Romans* might have spar'd the Punishment they inflicted upon them in putting to Death fifty-two Senators, for inviting *Hannibal* into their Country after the Battle of *Canne*, since nothing contributed more to his Ruin than his Recels among them. *Liv.* lib. xxv. *Cicero*, in one of his Orations *de Lege Agrar.* against *Rullus*, speaks of the *Capuans* in this Manner, *Capua in domicilio superbæ, atque in sedibus superbæ collocati*; Again, *Agras Vaticanum & Papiam cum suis optimis atque uberrimis campis conferendos non putabunt*. This City took its Name from *Cappys* the Founder;

Effect, in a great measure, of the Richness of their Soil, which not requiring the usual Tillage and Manure, was the Means of inclining the Natives to Sloth and Voluptuousness. It was perhaps from this Indolence that the brave Gladiator *Spartacus* (e) took the Opportunity to shake off his Bondage. They yet pretend to shew the Plains where *Hannibal's* Army lay incamp'd, while he, infected with the Vice of the Country, gave himself up to Ease and Pleasure, lending an Hand to his own Destruction. I make no doubt but this Town and Neighbourhood might afford Scope enough for curious Enquiries, to Gentlemen that (f) have a Taste for Antiquity: There are the (g) Remains of a prodigious Causeway that led from hence to *Gaeta*. The present *Capua*, a fortified Town, situate upon the *Volturno* (h), was the *Casilinum* of the Bas-Empire, where *Bucelin* (i), General of the *Franks*, received a total Overthrow from the united *Romans* and *Goths*, under *Narses* and *Aligernes*, to the great Disappointment of *Theodebert* King of *Austrasia*, his Master, who hoped to improve the War between those two Powers to his own Advantage, and make himself Master of *Italy*.

— Cui nomina liquit
A Jove ducta Capys, magno cognatus Iulo.

Sil. Ital. l. i.

And was made a Roman Colony by *Julius Cæsar*, tho' strongly oppos'd by *Cicero*. *Sueton*. The same Author mentions a Prophecy relating to *Julius Cæsar's* Murder, that was found in the Tomb of *Capys*. The first *Tuscan* Name of *Capua* was *Osca*, from whence the old Language of the *Ofci*.

(e) He, at the Head of several other Slaves, broke out of *Lucullus's* Amphitheatre, where they were kept Prisoners, and begun the War called *Bellum Servile*, making *Vesuvio* their Head Quarters. They beat three Roman Generals successively, *Vatinius*, and *Claudius Pulcher*, in *Latium*, and *Spurius Cassius*, near *Modena*; they were subdued at last by *M. Crassus*. *Florus*, lib. i.

(f) In the Town-house of *New Capua* they have a Bas Relief brought from the Ruins of the Theatre of the old City, with this Inscription:

Genio Theatri Luceius Peculiaris Redemptor
Proscenii ex Bisso fecit.

The learned Jesuit *Paschalis* has published a Dissertation upon it. The *Genius Theatri* is not unusual in old Inscriptions (*Gruter*, *Reinesius*) but the rest I will not here take upon me to explain.

(g) The uppermost Stones are of that Size that twenty Men can hardly move them. This is, according to *Guicciardin*, a Part of those supposed magical Works of *Virgil*, who passes all over the Kingdom of *Naples*, among the common People, for the Contriver of the *Sybil's* Grot, the *Pausilypo*, &c.

(h) There were two Towns upon this River, the one synonymous to it, *Vulturnus*, the other *Casiline*, which having been both destroy'd, as well as *Old Capua*, during the Wars of the Bas Empire, this *New Capua* was built on the Ground-plot of one of them, by some of those *Lombard* Dukes who set up an Aristocracy over all *Italy*, in the sixth and seventh Centuries. *Sabellicus* the Historian charges the *French* with great Outrages committed here in the Wars of *Charles VIII.* tho' the *Capuans* received them with open Arms, insomuch that many Matrons and Virgins of Quality threw themselves into the *Volturno* to avoid their Insolence.

(i) *Agathias*, lib. ii.

U

Between

Between *Capua* and (k) *Suessa*, or *Sessa*, we met with several Fragments of the antient Causeway of *Domitian* (l), which had a Communication with *Baiæ* and *Gaeta*, and of which I take that above-mentioned to have been a Part; but there are so many of these kind of Works all *Italy* over, and such was the Number of smaller Roads that branch'd out from the Principal (m) ones, (as Veins do from the great Arteries) that it is scarce possible for a Traveller to know which is which.

THE Buffaloes, which draw most of the Carriages in this Part of the Country, were brought in originally by *Alphonfus* I. They are an ugly, stubborn, and sometimes mischievous Animal, but live upon Straw, and are of prodigious Strength and Service.

WE pass'd the *Liris* of the Antients, now the *Garigliano*, at (n) *Minturnæ*, a Town famous for the Concealment of the great *Marius* (o), when *Sylla's* Faction sought his Life. Here are still

(k) This was the old *Suessa Pomelia*, and *Arunca*, the Country of *Lucilius* the Poet, which was the last Boundary Westward of the delightful *Campania*, the Beginning of which was at *Naples*, (*beati Campaniæ Sinus*, *Tacit. Hist. lib. iii.*) It lies a little to the Right of the Post Road; it is now a Dutchy. The Country between this and *Capua* was called by the Antients *Campi stellati*. To the North lies *Virgil's Tiburnus*, which seems to be *Livy's Mons Tifata*.

(l) It was to this Causeway those Lines of *Statius* allude,

*Quis duri silicis, gravisque ferri
Immanis sonus æquori propinquum
Saxosæ latus Appiæ replevit.*

Silv. iv.

(m) These were the *Appia*, which took its Rise at the *Porta Capena* in *Rome*, and terminated at *Brundisium*; the *Flaminian*, which took its Rise at the old *Porta Flumentana* in the *Campus Floræ*, and ended at *Rimini*; and the *Æmilian*, which begun at the *Porta Aurelia*, and keeping along the Sea Coast Westward, pass'd thro' *Pisa*, *Genoa*, the maritime *Alps*, and *Marseilles*, quite as far as *Arles* in *Provence*, where there are still some Vestiges of it. This last is not to be confounded with the other *Æmilian* Way in *Gallia Cisalpina*. The *Appian* and *Latin* Ways join'd at *Mount Cassin*, sixteen Miles from *Capua*. There were also in this Part of *Italy*, besides the *Domitian*, the *Via Numicia*, (another Branch of the *Appian*, mentioned by *Horace*) the *Setina*, *Valeria*, and the *Trajana*, which join'd the great Road at *Benevento*.

(n) By the Side of the River I met with this Inscription,

*Hujus monumenti Jus, quâ maceriâ
Clusum est, cum Tabernâ & Cœnaculo,
Heredes non sequitur
Neque intra maceriam humari quemquam licet.*

Minturnæ was the Place to which the *Latins* retired after their Defeat near the *Vesuvio*, by the *Romans*, when the Consul *Decius* devoted himself, but were pursued and routed a second Time. The Place is now called *Trajetto*, because of the Ferry over the River, and, as small and inconsiderable as it seems, was erected into a Dutchy in favour of *Prosper Colonna* by *Ferdinand of Arragon*.

(o) This was before his Escape into *Africa*, from whence he return'd to *Rome* in Triumph. *Livy, Plutarch.*

*Exilium & carcer, Minturnarumque Paludes,
Et mendicatus viâ Carthagine Panis.*

Juven.

There

still great Ruins of an Amphitheatre and an Aqueduct. *Athenæus* (p), and other antient Writers, take Notice of the Delicacy of the Lobsters of the *Liris*, which surpassed even those of *Alexandria*, as *Apicius* the celebrated *Epicure* declared, who made a Voyage to *Ægypt* on purpose to decide in so important a Case.

IT was near this River that *Pyrrhus's* Elephants struck that Panic into the Roman Army, under the Consul *Lævinus*; and here the victorious *French* were repuls'd by the great General *Gonsalvo*, in the Time of *Lewis XII.* The unfortunate *Peter of Medici*, Son to the immortal *Laurence* (whom we shall have Occasion to mention hereafter) was lost in that Action, his Horse sinking in the *Garigliano*, then more than usually impetuous (q). Rivers like those of *Italy*, that are supplied from the *Alps* or *Appennines*, serving as Outlets for the melted Snows and Rain Waters that run down the Mountains in such vast Plenty, at certain Seasons, must of Course be extreme rapid and dangerous, whenever that happens, of which I have sometimes seen dreadful Instances.

NEITHER at *Formiæ* (r), now *Mola*, nor at *Gaeta*

There was here a sacred Grove dedicated to *Circe*, by the Name of *Marica*. *Strabo*.

——— *Umbrosæ Lyris per stagna Maricæ.* Lucan. l. ii.

——— *Et innantem Maricæ
Littoribus tenuisse Lyrin.* Hor. Carm. iii. Ode 17.

*Hunc Fauno & Nymphâ genitum Laurente Maricâ
Accipimus.* Virg. Æn. viii.

Pope *John X.* assisted by *Alberic Marquis of Tuscany*, gave the *Saracens* a great Overthrow at *Minturnæ*. And Pope *Marcellinus* assembled a Council here in the Year of *Christ* 297.

(p) *Deipnosoph.* lib. i. p. 8. *Apicius* had a House at *Minturnæ*. I am apt to believe these were the *Scillæ* of *Martial*.

*Cæruleus nos Lyris amat, quem silva Maricæ
Protegit, hinc Scyllæ maxima turba sumus.*

(q) The Epithet of *taciturnus*, which *Horace* bestows upon the *Lyris*, seems to be given rather for the Sake of the Measure, than upon the Account of a Stillness peculiar to its Current more than to any other. *Carm.* i. Ode 31.

The Duke of *Mantua*, and the Marechal *La Tremouille*, commanded *Lewis's* Army. *Guicciard, Varillas, &c.*

(r) This was the pretended Country of the *Lestrigons*, and their King *Antiphatas*. *Horace*, in his fine Epistle to *Ælius Lamia*, *Carm.* iii. Ode 17. derives him from *Lamus*, Prince of *Formiæ*. *Leandro Alberto* says, it was built by the *Lacedemonians*, and destroyed by the *Saracens* in the ninth Century. Here was that *Formianum* of *Cicero*, (of which all Travellers are shewn the pretended Ruins) where that great Man used to entertain *Scipio* and *Lælius*. lib. ii. *de Oratore*. *Martial* calls it, *Temperatæ dulce Formiæ Littus*. lib. x. ep. 138. It is reported of King *Alphonfus I.* that at the Time of his besieging *Gaeta* (which was maintained by the Partisans of *Lewis of Anjou*) his Engineers, whose Ammunition was exhausted, having asked his Leave to make Use of the Stones of *Cicero's Villa*, their Request was absolutely refused. *Paul. Jov. Elog.* The *Apennines* begin to close again about *Formiæ*, and the Way is very bad most Part of the Road to *Velitri*. On the Right of *Mola* appears the Mount *Cæcubus*, so famous for its Wines.

(s) did

(s), did I meet with any Thing, except what is commonly known; but at *Fondi*, some Miles beyond, I took Notice of the Havock made among the Tombs of the illustrious House of *Colonna* (to which this Fief belongs) by the Pirate *Barbarossa*, in Revenge for his Disappointment, in missing the Prize which had been his Motive to this famous Expedition: It was (as the Story is related at length by (t) *Paul Jovius*) the beautiful *Julia Gonzaga*, Widow to *Vespasian*, a Lord of the above-mentioned Family, who with the utmost Difficulty, by the Assistance of her Servants, escaped almost naked out of a Window, just as the Pirates (who landed in the dead Time of the Night) had broke into her Palace. They plundered the Town, carried away above 2000 Inhabitants, of both Sexes, and left the Marks of their Revenge as far as *Terracina*. *Barbarossa*, who was Generalissimo of the *Ottoman* naval Forces, intended the Lady as a Present to *Solyman* his Master. Authors differ a little in their Accounts of this Adventure, for there are some who add, that the Lady, in her Flight, fell into the Hands of certain *Banditti* among the Mountains; where how so fine a Woman passed her Time may easily be guessed; others say that a Gentleman carried

(s) *Gaeta* derived its Name, according to *Virgil*, from *Caieta*, Nurse to *Aeneas*. The Harbour of it was repaired by *Antoninus Pius*, (*Spartian*) The Town suffered incredible Damage from the *French*, when *Charles VIII.* invaded *Naples* in 1494; and their Massacres and Rapes here contributed very justly to render them odious. The unhappy *Zizim*, or *Zemeš*, Brother to the Emperor *Bajazet*, who had taken Sanctuary first among the Knights of *Rhodes*, was by them sold to Pope *Alexander VI.* and by him delivered to King *Charles*, as he passed thro' *Rome*, and who treated the *Turkish* Prince with great Humanity, proposing to place him on the *Ottoman* Throne; but he died at *Gaeta*, during that Expedition, of a Poison, as is supposed, given to him under Hand by the Pope's Order, at the Instigation of *Bajazet*, whose original Letters concerning *Zizim* are preserved in the *Ambrosian* Library at *Milan*. This Piece of Perfidiousness the *Turks* justly reproach the *Catholicks* with to this Day. The Mausoleum of that illustrious Senator *Munatius Plancus*, Founder of several Colonies in the Days of *Augustus*, built in a circular Form (much like that of *Cecilia Metella* in *Rome*) is upon an Eminence within Musquet Shot of the Castle of *Gaeta*, but almost inaccessible for Brambles. *Alphonfus I.* above-mentioned, who mistook it for *Cicero's* Tomb, had the Curiosity to go up to it. The Rent in the Rock (said to be occasioned by the Earthquake at our Saviour's Crucifixion) is a Circumstance too well known to be enlarged upon. Of the famous Constable of *Bourbon*, that was killed in the Attack of *Rome*, nothing is now remaining but his Scull, which they have tack'd to a Body of Pastebord, and the whole is dressed in a ridiculous Manner, with a laced Coat, a long black Wig, Hat and Feather, &c. As he fell in the Emperor's Cause, they have him in great Veneration, tho' he died excommunicate. The Castle was built by *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*; they keep it well garison'd. In the Dome or great Church is that noble Greek Bas Relief upon an Urn of Marble, representing the Nymph *Leucothoe*, who receives the Infant *Bacchus* at the Hands of *Mercury*. The Workman's Name Σαλπίων. *Salpion*. *Montfauc. Antiq. Exp. p. i. pag. 30.* and concerning the Fable, *Ovid. Metam. lib. 3.*

(t) Vide also *Brantome*, and *Varillas*, this happened in 1534. her Husband was Son to *Prosper Colonna*, and Duke of *Trajetto*. She was of the Duke of *Mantua's* Family.

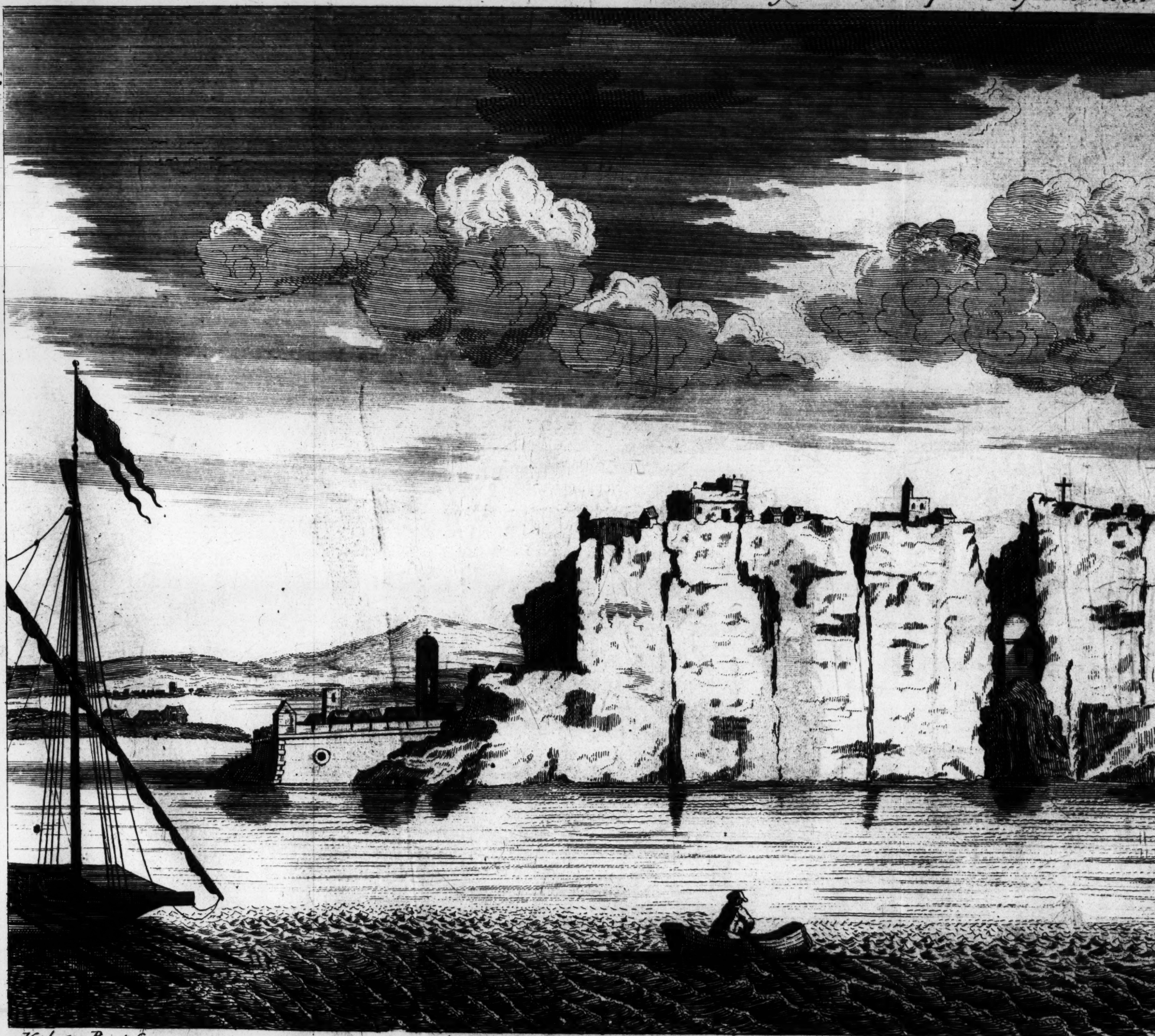
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The Rock of GAETA to the Land Side





A View of the back part of the Rock



Rock at GAETA.



her off; but be that as it will, *Julia* returned safe to her House, as soon as the *Turks* had clear'd the Country, tho' not without some *Pasquinades* upon her, as it is natural to suppose. Such was the Terror this Descent struck all over the Coast, that had the Pirate pursued his Rout to *Ostia*, 'tis thought he might have plundered *Rome* without Opposition.

FOR some Miles about *Fondi*, the *Appian* Way has been wonderfully preserv'd, tho' more than 2000 Years old; the Stones of the Surface are most of them irregular Polygons, of five, six, or more Angles, of a brown Iron Colour, and about ten Inches thick, supported by a Foundation (u) of a prodigious Depth, consisting of several Beds, all different in Nature, and strongly cemented together. It is wide enough for two Wheel-Carriages to go a-breast, and the uppermost Stones are said to have been fetch'd (which must have been an incredible Expence) from the utmost Parts of *Calabria*. The Rock at *Terracina* (some Miles West of *Fondi*) was scarp'd away above 120 Feet in Heighth (as is manifest from the Numerals that were cut upon it) to carry on this vast Work: And there are seen in the *Area* before the Dome (x) of the said Town, two splendid Inscriptions, the one to *Trajan*, and the other to *Theodoric*, for their generous Repairs of the *Appian*. It was under this Rock that *Tiberius*, (y)

(u) Concerning the Composition of these Ways, (*Bergier des grans chemins des Rom. in Græv. Antiq. Vol. X.*) the Materials were the *Sabulum*, a dry loose Sand; the *Arena*, a moist loose Sand; the *Glarea*, what the French call *Terre Glaise*, a Kind of Gravel, or Assemblage of Pebbles; then over these *Calx*, Chalk; and lastly, the *Silex*, or broad flat Stone, of incredible Solidity. This was chiefly used in those Roads that were built for Magnificence as well as Conveniency, like the *Appian*, *Flaminian*, &c. but the common Surface was the *Glarea*, or small Flint, mix'd with Chalk, as we see the *Chaussée de Brunebault* in *Flanders*, our *Watling-street*, *Ikenild-street*, and other Roman Ways in *Britain*. Where the Ground was marshy, Piles and huge Beams of Timber were sunk into the Ground, especially where they had Occasion for Bridges and Arches to carry the Roads over. In most of these Works it is observable that the middle Part was rais'd above the Sides for the Sake of the Water's running down; and there was generally the Foot Path upon broad Stone, the Sides, which were compos'd of the *Glarea*, being more convenient for Horses and Carriages. Sometimes we find a strong Margin, rais'd a little higher than the Road, on each Side, to keep it firm, and here the Stones were often fastened together with huge Iron Cramps. Vide also *Vitruvius*, *Pliny*, *Palladio*, &c. *Grævius* hath collected abundance of curious Passages concerning the *Appian*, in Vol. III. of his *Antiquities*. *Appius Claudius* (the same who first contrived the bringing in of the *Aqua Claudia* into *Rome*) was, during his Censorship, the Undertaker of this prodigious Work, about four hundred Years before Christ.

(x) This was a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*. Of the famous one of *Jupiter Anxur*, from whom the old Town took its Appellation, nothing at all remains. The first of these Monuments says, *Quod viam silice sua expensâ stravit*. We find the Name of *Terracina* used so long ago as in *Pliny's* Time. *Supra flumen Oufens oppidum Terracina, linguâ Volscorum Anxur. lib. iii. c. 5.*

(y) *Sueton. in Tiber. Tacit. lib. Hist. iv.* That Emperor had a small Villa there, called *Spelunca*.

being at a Banquet, narrowly escaped having his Brains dashed out, (as some of his Retinue had) by the sudden rolling down of loose Stones. *Leandro Alberti* affirms, that the Cave where the Guard of the Coast has his Lodging (z) was cut in the Rock by *Minutius*, whom the Dictator *Fabius* dispatched hither to secure this important Pass against *Hannibal*.

THOSE superstitious Followers of *Pythagoras*, the *Amycleans* (a), had their Residence, if we believe *Pliny*, between *Terracina* and *Gaeta*. It was not far from hence that the Executioners of the proscribing *Triumvirate* (b) overtook *Cicero* in his Flight by the Sea Side, at the little Port of *Stora* (c), or *Asturi*, where *Conradin* was betray'd into the Hands of his Enemies, about thirteen Centuries later.

THE Top of the Hill on which stands *Terracina*, commands a great Extent of Prospect, for you discover *Miseno* to the East, the *Capo d'Anzio*, the old *Antium* (d), to the West, as also the (e) *Palus Pontina*; full before you to the South lies the Promontory

(z) This was when *Hannibal* lay at *Capua*. *Livy*, lib. xxi.

(a) The Tradition concerning them is as ridiculous as incredible, for being forbid by their Principles to kill any living Creature, they were at last, he says, all devour'd by Serpents. This other Story is recorded of them by the same romantick Author, that upon a Report of an Enemy's approaching the Town, the Magistrates upon the severest Penalties, forbade the People to mention what they had heard, insomuch that the City, being quite defenceless, was taken without Difficulty. It was this that occasioned the Poet *Lucilius* to say, *Mibi necesse est loqui, scio enim Amyclas tacendo periisse*.

(b) The Centurion who cut off his Head was that very *Popilius*, in whose Behalf *Cicero* had pleaded before the Senate. *Livy*, *Plutarch*, &c.

(c) See in the Account of *Naples* above.

(d) The old Mole and Harbour are still discernable, as the Draught will shew, which a Friend of mine obliged me with, and which was taken on the Spot. Here have been dug up and carried off, of late Years, by Cardinal *Albani*, several Statues, Busts, and other fine Fragments of Antiquity. There are some noble Villas, as that of *Costaguli*, but the Fief belongs to the *Barberini* Family.

(e) This vast unwholesome Marsh contained formerly no less than twenty-three Towns which have been destroyed in the Wars of *Italy*, not the least Track of them remaining, no more than of *Trajan's* Communication of the *Appian* over it, for which that celebrated Medal was struck with *VIA TRAIANA*. They now call it *Palude Aufente*: The principal Town was that of *Feronia*. *Horace*, *Serm. lib. i. Sat. 5*. They were called *Campi Pomietini* from the Town of *Pometia*, and esteemed very fruitful. *Livy*, lib. i. *Dion. Halic. lib. v. &c.* In Time, by the Neglect of the Inhabitants, who took no Care to keep open the Outlets into the Sea, being a Valley, half surrounded by the *Appenines*, and sometimes subject to Breakings in of the *Mediterranean*, it became a Fen, and contracted that noxious Quality it still retains, and which seems to have spread itself over all the flat Country, or *Campagna* about *Rome*. Hence *Sil. Ital. lib. viii.*

Et quos pestiferi Pontina Uligine Campi, &c.

The little Channel of the *Aufente*, visible yet in some Places, was the *Aufidus* of the Antients, which, while the Bed of it was kept clear, carried off a great Part of the superfluous Waters into the Sea. This Marsh has been drain'd three Times upon Record, the first Time by *Cethegus*, (*Livy*); the second by *Julius Cæsar*, (*Suetonius*)

montory of *Circello* (f), (a Place famous in (g) History, as well as Fable) and a little further are those poetical Abodes of the *Syrens*, a Cluster of small Rocks two or three Miles distant from Shore.

ABOUT two Miles North-east of that difficult and cragged Rock of *Piperno*, at a little Town, remarkable only for its bad Entertainment, are to be seen, should any think the Digression worth their while, some Ruins of the old *Privernum* (h), which was the Capital of the *Volsci*. Between this and the Remains of the *Tres Tabernæ*, a decisive Overthrow was given to *Severus* (i), by the Usurper *Maxentius*: These lie almost directly under the pleasant Village of *Sermoneta*, situate upon an high Mountain, in the Road to *Velitri*. Here you take Leave of those uncomfortable Marshes of the *Palude Ausente*, and pursue your Rout to the last-mentioned Town, thro' the noble Woods of the Prince of *Cisterna*, once a famous Lurking-Place for the Banditti.

ANOTHER noble Fragment of the *Appian* carries you up to (k) *Velitri*, the Birth-place of the immortal *Augustus*, where the fine Palace of *Ginetta* deserves an Hour's Halt.

BETWEEN

(*Suetonius*); and the last by the *Ostrogoth Theodoric*, a Prince of a very publick and noble Spirit, (*Volaterran*): In all Likelyhood it will never be thought worth a fourth Attempt of the same Kind. The livid and jaundice-like Complexion of the few miserable Inhabitants, is a sufficient Inducement to Travellers to make the best of their Way over it, not to speak of the Wretchedness of their Accommodations.

(f) It was the *Circæum* of the Antients, the supposed Habitation of *Circe*, Daughter of the Sun, the noted Enchantress. *Hom. Odyss.* *Ovid. Metamorph. Virgil, &c.*

(g) *Lepidus* being turn'd out of his Share of the Administration by *Augustus*, after the total Overthrow of the *Pompeian* Faction, ended his Days here in Banishment. During the Troubles of *Italy*, some Popes formerly took Sanctuary in an old Castle that is yet standing, as particularly *Gelasius II.* in the twelfth Century. *Leand. Albert.* The Cape of *Circelli* shuts up to the Westward the Gulph of *Gaeta*, as that of *Miseno* does to the East.

(h) This Town, which was the reputed Birth-place of the *Amazon Camilla*, lay in the Plain, in the Road to *Anagnia*; it was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Metabus*.

*Pulsus ob invidiam regno, viresque superbas,
Priverno antiquâ Metabus cum excederet urbe.*

Virg. Æn. xi.

In the same Book he mentions the River *Amisenus*, which ran under the Hill where *Piperno* stands. The *Privermates* were a mutinous People, and not quite subdued till towards the Middle of the Consular Times. *Livy, lib. viii.* Their Town was destroy'd by the *Germans* and *Normans*.

(i) *Valerius Severus*, he had been adopted *Cæsar* by *Galerius Maximianus* (surnamed *Armentarius*) his Uncle. *Eutropius* says, that *Severus*, being deserted by his Troops, fled to *Ravenna*, and was there put to Death. These Ruins, which may cover about an Acre of Ground, are all of Brick, and of the Sort called *Opus Reticulatum*.

(k) A most antient City of the *Volsci*, and the Country Residence of the *Octavian* Family (which *Augustus* descended from); it is thought their Seat was on the very Spot of the *Ginetta* Palace. According to *Suetonius*, that Prince was not born here, but in *Rome*, at a Place called *Capita Bubula*, tho' educated at *Velitri*.

The

BETWEEN *Velitri* and *Rome* runs out a most delightful little Branch of the *Appenine*, that takes in the only good Situations of the *Campagna*, which lie out of the Reach of those Damps and Stenches that corrupt all the Air of the circumjacent Plain. These are *Palestrina* (l), *Tivoli* (m), *Frescati*

The same Author adds, that the *Octavians* were a very antient and patrician House, so long ago as *Tarquinius Priscus*, but that having degenerated afterwards into Plebeian, they were restored to their old Patrician Rank thro' the strong Interest of *Julius Cæsar*, whose Sister was married to *Accius Balbus*, Brother to *Augustus's* Mother; however he was reproach'd for his ignoble Blood, both by *Marck Anthony* and *Cassius Parmensis*.

The famous *Sigismund Malatesta* obtain'd a great Victory here in favour of the *Gibelin* Faction, over Pope *Sixtus IV.* and the Duke of *Calabria*. This Town was first reduced by *Ancus Martius*, but frequently revolted afterwards, for which at last the Inhabitants suffered severely. *Livy, lib. viii.*

(l) This was the celebrated *Præneste*, famous for the Oracle of the *Sortes Prænestinæ*, of which I shall have Occasion to speak hereafter. The Prince of *Palestrina's* Palace stands upon the Ground Plot of the Temple of Fortune, Part of the Mosaic Pavement of which (representing, as it is generally supposed, *Alexander's* Expedition to the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*) is now to be seen in the said Palace. The Difference between the two Temples of *Præneste* and *Antium* consists in this, the former was dedicated *Deæ Fortunæ*, and the latter *Fortunis*. *Macrob. l. i. c. 23.* and *Cicero de Divinat. l. ii.*

(m) A Detail of *Tivoli* alone, which was the antient *Tibur*, in the Country of the *Hernici*, so frequently occurring in *Roman* Authors, would take up a Volume. Some ascribe the Building of it to the *Phocenses*; but *Solinus*, *Cato*, &c. to *Catulus*, *Coras*, and *Tibur*, Commanders of *Evander* (the *Arcadian*) his Fleet, and Sons to *Amphiaras* of *Thebes*. Hence *Virgil*,

*Tum gemini fratres Tyburtia limina linquunt
Fratris Tyburti.*

Æn. vii.

It was call'd *Herculeum* from a Temple of *Hercules*. *Strabo*, *Hor.* &c. That which we see that fine Remainder of to this Day, was sacred to the *Sybil Albunea*, also known by the Name of *Leucothea* and *Tiburtina*, who had an Oracle here, which was in great Veneration among the *Latins*. *Lactantius* speaks of a Statue of her found in the River *Anio*, now *Teverone*, where is that celebrated Cascade. It is remarkable that the River conceals itself under Ground for about two hundred Paces, immediately after the Fall, and then rises up a noble Stream. The *Romans* were a long Time subduing the *Tyburnines*, and that Conquest was typified in that famous Group of the Lyon tearing the Horse, (now in the Capitol) which in *Leandro Alberti's* Time stood at one Extremity of *Tivoli*. On a Bridge over the *Teverone*, not far from the Town, in the antient *Via Salaria*, there is a remarkable Inscription to the Honour of the great *Narves*. There is nothing about *Rome* more astonishing than the immense Ruins of *Adrian's* Palace, which antiently, including the Gardens, &c. belonging to it, took up a Circumference of seven or eight *English* Miles. Here was an Amphitheatre, a Circus, a *Lyceum* or Academy, a *Naumachia*, besides the Emperor's Apartments; and no less than ninety Courts were reckoned, with Porticos supported by Pillars of all the rarest Marbles. At the *Barberini* Palace in *Rome* I have seen several fine Mosaics, and an *Europa* particularly, that were found in this Villa. The Jesuits are now Masters of the Ground, and have a fine Vigna in these Ruins. Among the several antient Villas they shew at or near *Tivoli*, that of *Mæcenæ* is the most considerable: And of the modern Palaces, that of *Este*, belonging to the Duke of *Modena*, and that of *Barberini*, known by the Name of *la Bagnaia*. The *Plautian* Family have a noble Monument not far from hence, the Inscription of which is to be found in most of the Sepulchral Collectors. 'Tis circular, and much of the same Structure with that of *Metella* in *Rome*, but a great

Frescati (n), *Marino* (o), *Albano* (p), *Gensano* (q), *Castel Gondolfo* (r),

a great deal smaller. *Syphax*, and *Zenobia* long after him, both ended their Days in Captivity, in Country Seats appointed for them at *Tibur*. The Stone of the *Tivoli* Quarries is what the *Romans* call *Travertino*, and what most of their Churches and Palaces are built with. There is somewhere, I have been credibly assured, among *Pyrrho Ligorio's* Designs, either in the *Vatican*, or at *Turin* (where they are for the most Part) a Plan and Elevation of *Adrian's* Villa, done by that eminent Hand. *Tivoli* stands sixteen Miles from *Rome*, twelve from *Frescati*, and as many from *Palestrina*, shelter'd every Way by Mountains except towards *Rome*. It has, I think, by much, the Superiority over the rest of these Environs. *Cluver* confounds *Horace's Fons Albunæ*, by which that Poet (whose Villa was here) understood some Spring near the *Sybil's* Temple, with the stinking sulphureous Waters of *Albula*, between this Place and *Rome*. *Tibur* was just on the Confines of the *Sabines*. I remark'd a beautiful Figure of *Isis* lately dug up there.

(n) The *Tusculum* of the Antients, (founded by *Telegonus* Son of *Circe*) in which was that noble *Villa Lucullana*, thought to have stood were now is the *Villa Aldobrandina*, (belonging to the *Pamphilian* Family) so much in Vogue for its Water-Works, which (like those of the *Villa Estense* at *Tivoli*) are the Admiration of such *Italians* as never cross'd the *Alps*. It was from hence the Water called *Aqua Vergine* was brought to *Rome* by *Agrippa*. *Plin. l. xxx. c. 3.* The antient *Tusculans* were the Chiefs of the *Latin* League, till the Defeat received from the *Romans* at the *Lacus Regillus*, (now *Lago di S. Praxede*, or *Castiglione*) which is plainly discernable from the Heights of *Frescati*. *Grotta Ferrata*, about a Mile from hence, is supposed to have been the celebrated *Tusculanum* of *Cicero*, on the Ruins of which a *Greek* Monk, flying from the Persecution of the *Saracens* in *Calabria*, in the Beginning of the eleventh Century, with sixty of his Brethren, with the Permission of the old Lords of *Tusculum*, (of the most antient House of the *Roman Conti's*, that has produced so many *Popes*) built and endowed the present Convent of the Order of *St. Basil*, which, in Process of Time, encreased vastly in Wealth, till the Schism between the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches grew to that Head, that the *Popes* obliged the above-mentioned Family to lay Claim to their Lands, and make a general Resumption. *Pope Pius II.* at last, in 1462, compromised the Affair, and bestowed the old Monastery of *Grotta Ferrata*, in *Commendam*, on *Cardinal Bessarion*, (who was himself of *St. Basil's* Order, and a *Greek*) and it has continued Part of some *Cardinal's* Property, in the same Manner, ever since. These Fathers at first had no other Chapel than a Cave in the Rock, barricado'd with Iron Grates, which gave Occasion to the Name of the Convent; and they still perform, as they used to do then, their Service in *Greek*. Here are some fine Paintings of *Dominichine*, but mightily damaged by the Damps, one of which represents the Interview between *St. Nilus*, their Abbot, and the Emperor *Otho III.* In the Group of Figures behind, is the Resemblance of a country Wench, who was the Painter's own Mistress. There is another Piece representing their two first Abbots, by *Hann. Carache*. *Frescati* commands a most noble open View to the East, as far as the *Mediterranean*, beyond *Circelli*; and as far as the Mouth of the *Tiber* to the South. Here are several Palaces besides the *Aldobrandine*, as *Mondragone*, belonging to *Prince Borghese*; the *Villa Ludovisa*, &c. The *Hermaphrodite* belonging to the *Pamphilian* Family, which is at their fine Villa a little Mile from *Rome*, being found at the *Grotta Ferrata*, was the principal Ground of the Hypothesis that this was *Cicero's Tusculanum*. *F. Kircher*, the great Antiquary, having taken upon him to prove that this must be the *Hermathena* mentioned in the Account *Cicero* gives *Atticus* (*Ep. ad Att. lib. i. ep. 2. l. 3.*) Part of the vast Ruins of *Lucullus's* Amphitheatre and Palace are yet to be seen between *Frescati* and *Marino*, at a Place called *Grotta di Lucullo*. Considering what immense Spoils that great *Roman* must have brought home from his *Asiatick* Conquests, all his Expence in Building, and other prodigious Undertakings, may easily be accounted for.

(o) Here stood the Villa of *G. Marius*, it is thought by some, but falsely, to have been the antient *Ferentinum Hernicorum*. 'Tis now the Estate of the *Colonnas*, and here was found the *Apotheosis* of *Homer* still preserv'd in their Palace in *Rome*. *Kircher, P. ii. c. 7.*

Y

(p) This

(p) This is falsely supposed to stand on the same Ground where *Alba Longa* was antiently; but from the Accounts we have of that City in *Dionys. Halicar.* it must have stood where is situate at present the little Village *Palazzolo*, and the Convent of the Fathers of *St. Francisco de Observantiâ*, much nearer the Lake *Albano*. The said Friars shew an huge unwrought Stone in one of their Vaults, which they call *Ancus Martius's* Monument; whatever it be, both this and the other Monument with the five Cones, at one Extremity of *Albano* (which are said to have been erected for the two *Horatii* and the three *Curatii*, who fell in the famous Combat that decided the Fate of *Rome* and *Alba*) in all Likelihood, were older than the Consular Times.

Albano is upon the *Appian*, admirably situated on a rising Ground, between a beautiful Lake on one Side, and a delightful Plain on the other; the Wines of which are not now less in Esteem than they formerly were; witness *Pliny* and *Martial*. *Pompey's* old Villa, and some Part of his honorary Monument yet standing, (where Cardinal *Barberini* has his Country Seat) are worth a Traveller's Notice; as likewise the old *Castra Prætoria* in the Gardens of the *Pamphilian* Palace. I observed an imperfect Bas Relief in a private House, representing the known Story of the Sow (or *Scropha*) and her thirty Pigs, that were the Occasion of the founding of *Alba*. *Virg. Æn. l. viii.*

The supposed artificial Outlet for the Waters of the *Alban* Lake is one of the most stupendous Works I ever saw, for it was a subterraneous Passage of no less than four Miles, cut quite thro' a Mountain into the Sea, and must have employ'd as many Hands as perhaps any Work of Antiquity whatever. It is the received Opinion, upon the Strength of old Authorities from *Livy*, *Valerius Maximus*, and others, that it was originally design'd as a Drain for the overswelling Lake, by the Command of the Oracle, during a War with the *Veientes*; but this will appear to carry little Probability if one considers what a Distance there is between the Top of the circumambient Hills and the Water-Level of the Lake, so that for this last to exceed the Limits Nature had set to it, was a Circumstance (without a Prodigy) altogether impossible. It was therefore contriv'd, 'tis most likely, for the greater Conveniency of watering the Country round about *Alba*, and perhaps for turning of Mills: If this was not the View of those who projected it, to find out the real one is past human Penetration. Opposite to *Albano*, on the other Side of the Lake, appears Mount *Algido*, now *Rocca del Papa*, from whence *Hannibal* shew'd *Rome* to his Army, and where the *Ferie Latiales* were kept; this was an anniversary Rendezvous of the *Romans* with the *Hernici*, *Volsi*, and other Inhabitants of old *Latium*, in order to keep up Commerce and good Neighbourhood, (*Dionys. Halicar. lib. iv.*) and lay aside all antient Animosities. A cruel Custom, deriv'd from the *Scythians*, is said to have been observ'd upon such Occasions, of offering a human Sacrifice to *Jupiter Latialis*, which was not abolished till *Constantine's* Time. Old *Alba* was quite destroyed by Pope *Alexander III.*

(q) From *Cynthianum*, because of the *Nemus Cynthiæ*, it is four Miles from *Albano*, where is now a very delightful Convent of *Franciscans*. The adjoining Lake of *Nemi* (*speculum Dianæ*) is one of the finest Basins in the World, being about four Miles in Compass, surrounded by a natural Amphitheatre of tall and shady Trees, which were interspers'd formerly with the Villas of Senators and Emperors. *Strabo, lib. v.* calls this Grove *Artemisium* (from *Diana's* Greek Name) and says, that *Orestes* and *Iphigenia* had built a Temple here in antient Times to *Diana Taurica*, whom no Person could serve as a Priest but what was a known Murderer. On this Lake it was that the infamous *Tigellius* entertained his Master *Nero*. *Sueton. Tacit.* This Grove was *Virgil's* *Trivium Nemi*. *Æn. viii.* And in it *Julius Cæsar* began a Villa, finish'd afterwards by *Augustus*, of which they yet shew some Foundations.

(r) This Castle, which belongs to the Pope, situate on one Extremity of the *Alban* Lake, is supposed to stand on some of the Debris of old *Alba*. Pope *Alexander VII.* caus'd *Bernini* to rebuild it almost from the Ground (for it was an old papal Palace) and to add a Cupola, which has a noble Effect. The holy Fathers for some Reigns past, have frequented it very little.

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and

The supposed Monument of the HORATII, and CURIACII near ALBANO, or ancient ALBA.





and *Aricia* (s); they are too well known to require a Detail.

THE rest of the Road to *Rome* (t) offers nothing to our Observation that I can suppose the Curious unacquainted with. You leave the *Appian* Way near *Velitri*, and fall in with the *Latin*, so nam'd because it led into *Latium*, or the *Campagna*. This was less slippery than the former, and consequently much more commodious for Beasts of Burden and Carriages; but the Course it takes thro' an unfrequented and mountainous Country, is the Reason why so many fine Towns of old *Latium* as *Anagnia*, *Alatri*, *Arpino*, &c. escape the Notice of the Generality of Travellers.

(s) The present Name is *Rizza*, or *la Riccia*; it derives it originally from *Aricia*, a fabulous Nymph or Follower of *Diana Taurica*, who was married by her Mistress to *Hippolytus*, (Son of *Theseus* and Father of *Virbius*) who having been miraculously preserv'd by the Goddess (tho' common Fame reported him slain) they pass'd the rest of their Days in this Part of *Italy* together, and built a Temple here to their Patroness. *Orestes* afterwards coming to *Aricia*, in Company with *Iphigenia*, brought a Statue of *Diana* from *Tauris*, and plac'd it in this Temple. Whence the *Aricians* can have this extraordinary Piece of Mythology, I will not pretend to enquire, but both Poets and Historians take Notice of it. Between *Aricia* and *Albano* I was shewn the *Fossa Cluilia* (still a very visible Encampment) where the *Horatii* and *Curatii* decided their Contest. Some say that the Vale between *Rizza* and *Gensano* was the Place where *Numa* had his Conferences with *Egeria*. The real Fountain of *Egeria*, tho' pretended to be shewn out of the *Porta Capena* near *Rome*, (which agrees indeed with *Juvenal's* Account) is fix'd by some Authors in the Woods of *Aricia*, under an old Tower, which they say was Part of the Temple of *Diana Taurica*. They add, that *Diana's* Statue, as brought by *Orestes*, remained there till the fifteenth Century, when *Charles VIII.* in his Way to *Naples*, took it away with him. 'Tis not many Years since some oriental Urns and Vases of most exquisite Materials and Workmanship, were found by the Peasants of *Rizza*, who sold them for a Trifle to the Curate of the Place, from whom a Friend of mine had them as reasonably. I must not forget *Virgil's* Passage with regard to the Fable about *Hippolytus*. *Æn.* vii.

*Ibat & Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello
Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit.*

Servius has a fine Criticism upon this Passage, and will have it that by *Aricia* the Town itself is understood, and called *Mater* in Compliment to *Augustus*, whose Mother *Accia*, Sister to *Accius Balbus*, was of an *Arician* Family. *Porjenna* besieg'd this Town in vain. (*Dionys. Halicar. lib. vii.*) And *Marius* committed a terrible Massacre here in the War against *Sylla*. Poets often call it *Nemoralis Aricia*. *Ovid. Martial, &c.*

(t) Between *Albano* and *Aricia* are the Ruins of *Bovilla*, where *Julius Cæsar* had a Villa; and where *Milo* was murdered by *Clodius*. All the Road on both Sides the *Appian* and *Latin* Ways is throng'd with Ruins of Villas, and Remains of old Monuments, quite as far as *Rome*; about a Mile from which, keeping along the *Latin* Way, you come up with the first Arches of the *Aqua Claudia*, that brought the Water from as far as the Lake *Fucinus*, now *Celano*, up in old *Latium*, fifty Miles from *Rome*, and which has been repair'd by some late Popes at an immense Charge.

R O M E.

R O M E.

R O M E is an unexhausted Treasure of Antiquities, continually furnishing the Curious with something yet unobserv'd and particular. Many Things and Places never before touch'd upon I made publick in a former Work; but as, upon a second Tour thither, it was not possible to resist the Temptation of fresh Remarks, I shall here set them down just in the Order that they were taken, beginning with such Discoveries as are of a fresher Date than 1721.

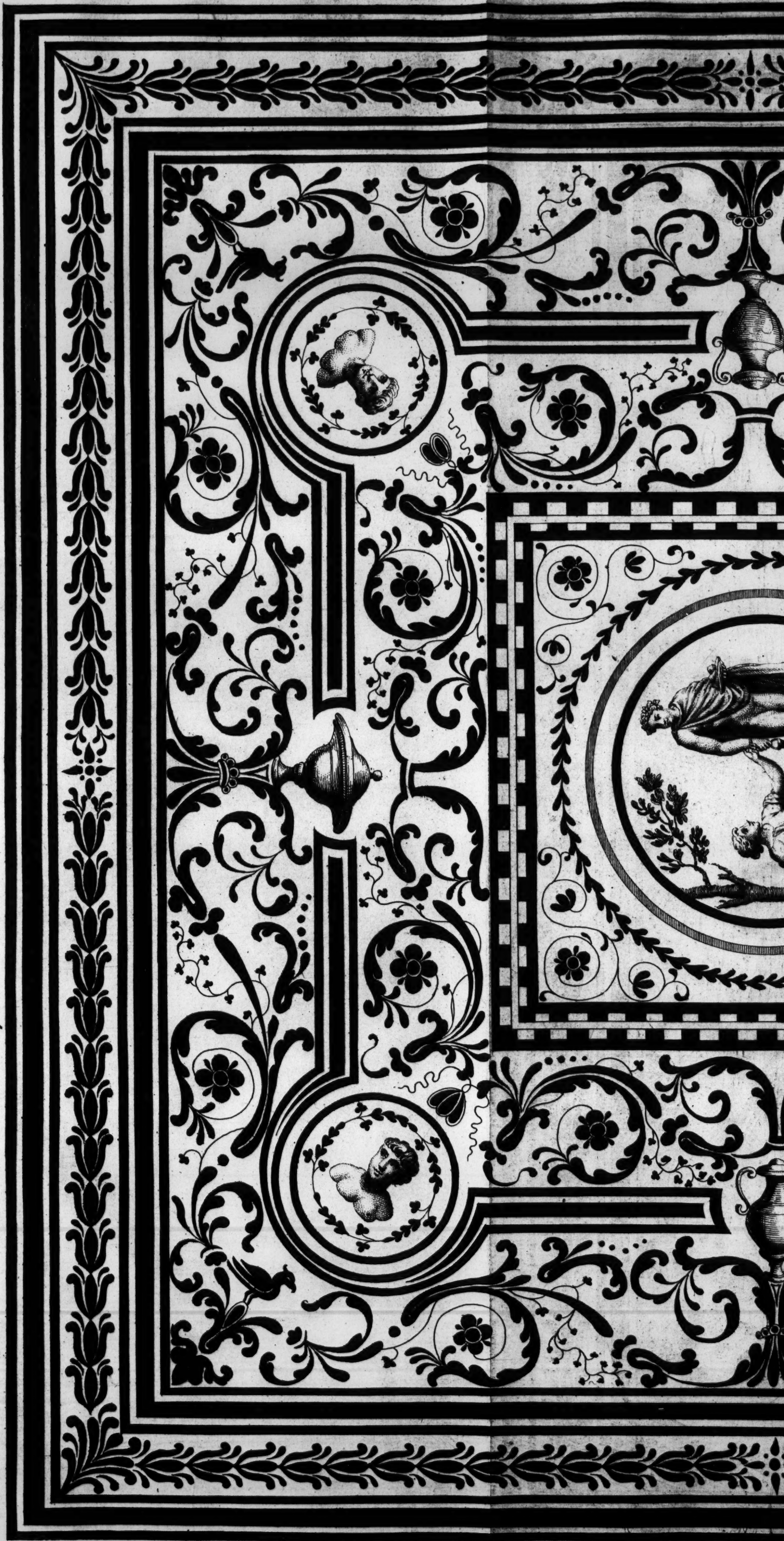
THE breaking open of the *Palatine* (a) Hill, (a Project long in Agitation) has at last brought to light a greater Variety of exquisite Works than any (b) *Terra Vergine* perhaps hitherto known. It is indeed Pity that more disinterested Persons were not employ'd by the illustrious Proprietor, to see a Ground of that Consequence

(a) This vast and magnificent Palace, which took up the whole Space of Ground between the Foot of the Capitol and *Titus's* Arch, owed its Foundation to *Augustus*, who was born, according to *Suetonius*, in an obscure Part of this Mount, called *Capita Bubuli*; we do not find that he finished any thing more than *Apollo's* Temple, his own Apartments, and the *Palatine* Library, where he used sometimes to assemble the Senate; and as (notwithstanding his great Genius for Building, and the great Additions he made to *Rome* in general) we find him extremely frugal, towards his latter Days especially, in what related to his own Person, it is highly probable that the beautiful Baths here mentioned (of which I obtain'd with Difficulty exact Copies, from the Person employed to design them before they were demolished) were the Work of some subsequent Emperor. That Quarter of the Mount they called *Velia* was first built upon; but almost every Successor of *Augustus* making some Addition, notwithstanding the terrible Conflagrations under *Nero*, *Vespasian*, and *Commodus*, the Palace increas'd in Extent as well as in Beauty (till it covered at last the whole *Palatine* Mount) facing the *Circus Maximus* one Way, and the *Via Sacra* and *Roman Forum* the other. In this splendid Situation it seems to have continued very far down in the Bas Empire, (*Vopiscus* in *Carino*) and very probably even till the first Defolation of the *Vandals*. *Antoninus Pius* found it so much too large on his Accession to the Empire, that he caus'd all but the Apartment of *Tiberius*, where he himself made his Residence, to be shut up. There are Authors who tax *Pope Gregory* the Great, in the seventh Century, with burning the *Palatine* Library, with all its Books, out of his Zeal against Paganism; but it is hardly probable that this invaluable Collection could have continued down to his Time. The Ground belongs to the *Parma* Family, who have a small Villa here, but nothing very remarkable in it, except a Summer House painted by *Perrin del Vago*, and some uncommon Statues, as *Agrippina junior*, and *Poppæa*, both in Chairs; the *Æsculapius* that belong'd to the known Pedestal of the *Insula Tiberina*; one of the *Arfinoes*, Queen of *Ægypt*, &c. Here is also the Pedestal of an Equestrian Statue erected to *Constantius*. *Dio* speaks of a Court of the *Palatine* that was called *Sicily*.

(b) By this Technical Term is meant any yet unbroken Ground in or about *Rome*.

dug

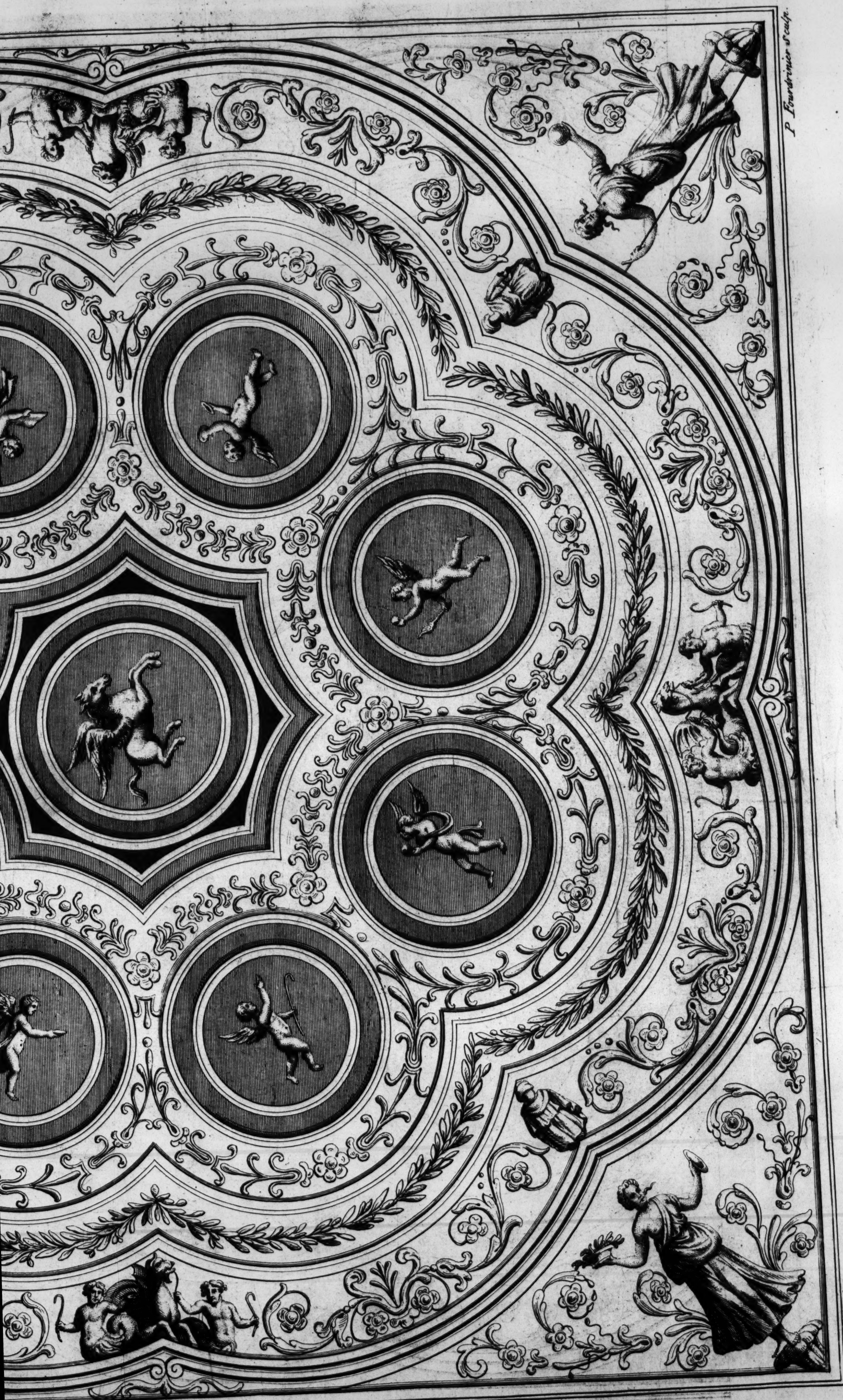
The PAVEMENT of the BATHING ROOM in the PALATIN Hill



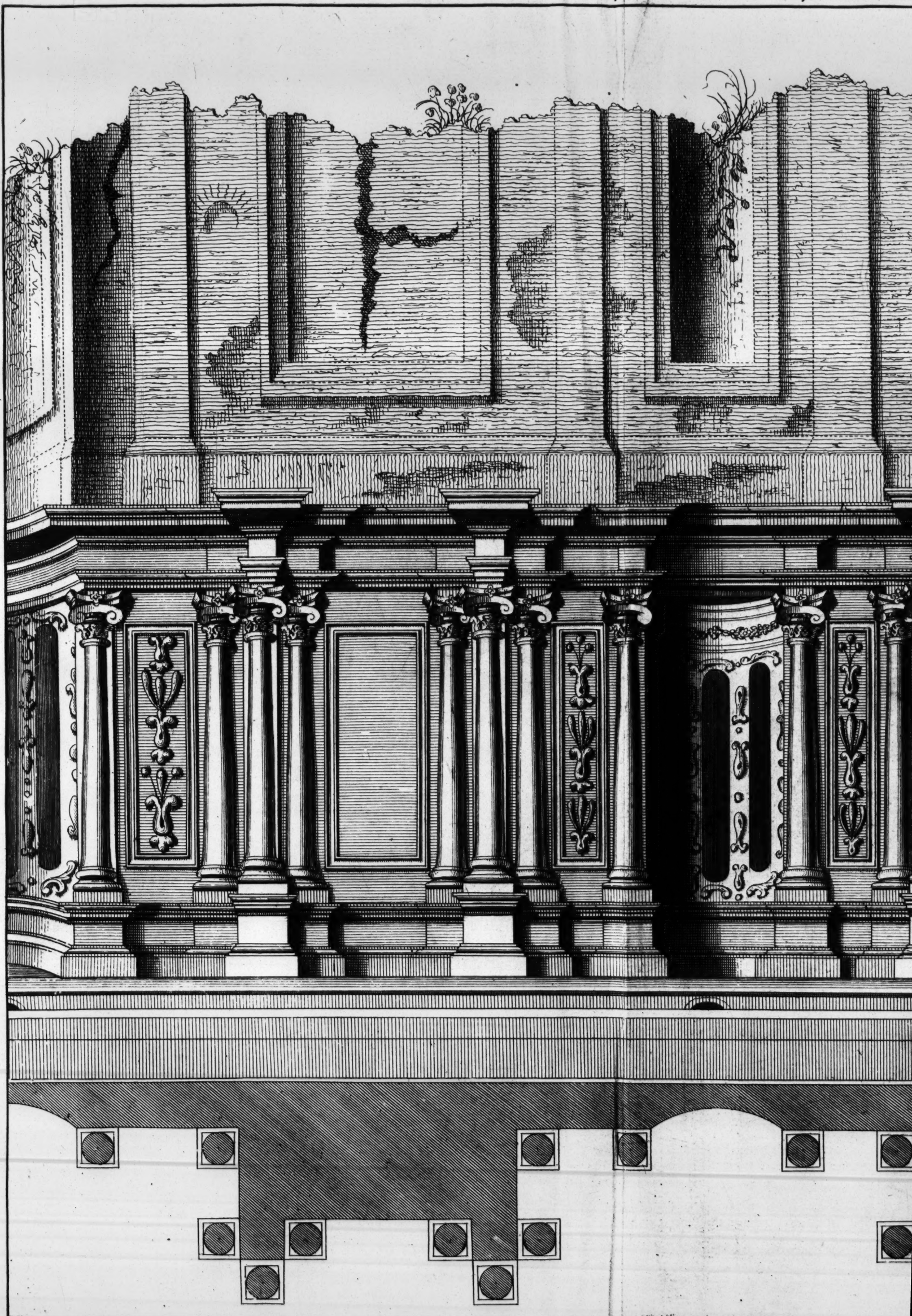


The CIELING of the BATHING ROOM in the PALATIN Hill.





The SECTION of the INSIDE of the BA

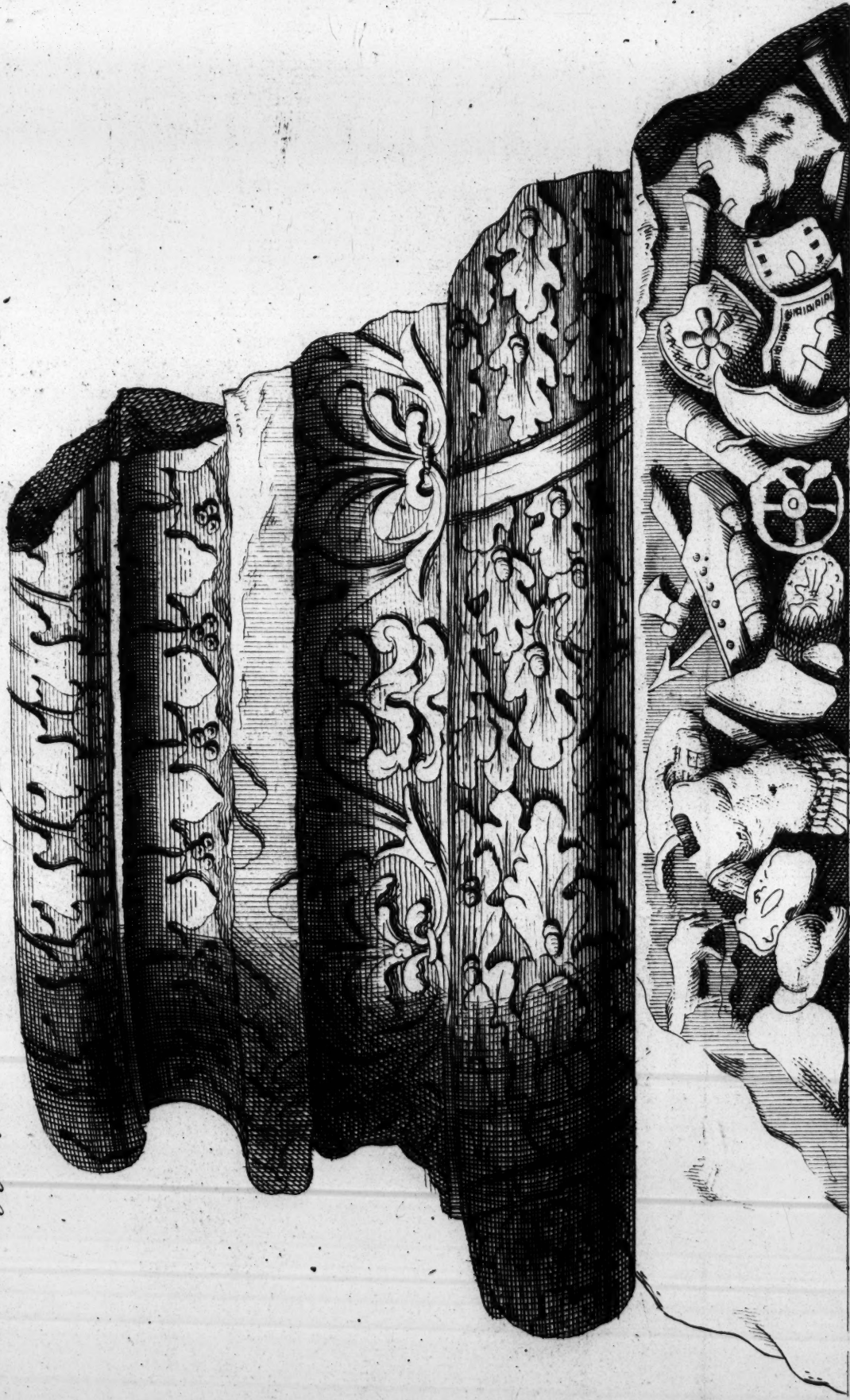


the BATHING ROOM in the PALATIN Hill.



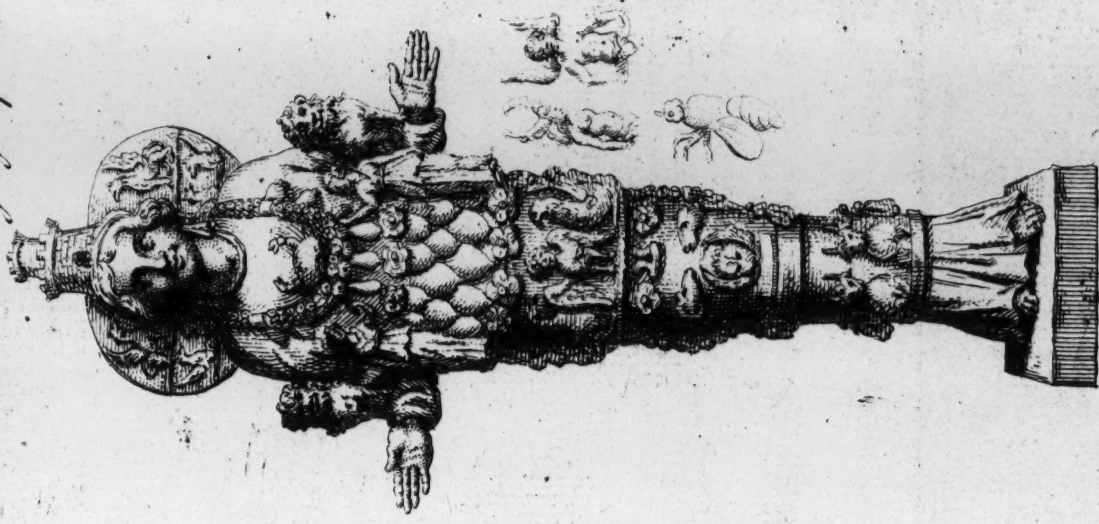


*A most curious CORINTHIAN Base adorn'd with Trophies &c. in ALTO
RELIEVO dugg up at the PALATIN Gardens about three foot in Diameter.*



Vol. I. P. 85

*A DIANA EPHESIA or POLUMAMMA at the late
Cardinal GUALTIERIS of Oriental Alabaster.
sc. about thrice the bigness of the Plate.*



Vol. I. P. 90

dug up, which might have redounded as much to his Honour, as it probably has to their private Emolument. A Bathing Chamber, supported by Pillars of *Giallo* and *Verde Antico*, and of Porphyry, whose Bases and Capitals were of Brass, with a *Soffito* and Pavement all of *Mosaic*, and the richest Incrustations that Art could be capable of, was scarce sooner discovered than lost again, being pulled to Pieces by these *Vandals*, merely for the intrinsic Value of the Materials, which were scandalously retail'd to common Stone-Cutters, and Dealers in *Pietre Commesse*. A vast (c) Salon underwent the same Fate. To pass by many sumptuous Apartments, from which, as much in Ruins as they were, skilful Architects might have form'd Plans of great Part of an House that never had its equal on this Side *Ægypt* or *Asia*; what Labour and Cost was bestowed on them I leave the Reader to judge from the single Fragment of a Pillar of *Parian* Marble, faithfully copy'd from the Original. Statues and Busts have had better Luck, two of the former I have since seen at *Colurno*, the Duke of *Parma's* Country Seat; they are of *Pietra Paragone*, each eight Foot high, but not of the first Taste. The one is an *Hercules*, the other, if I remember rightly, an *Iole*. One of the latest Discoveries made in this Mount, as I am informed by a *Roman* Gentleman, is a Repository of the Ashes of the *Atian* (a Consular) Family, in the Nature of the *Columbarium* (d) *Liviae*, that was found about six Years ago near the Gate of *St. Sebastian*, lately made publick by the learned *Bianchini*; nor am I to omit this other Particular, which I had from the celebrated Abbe *Ficoroni*, that he had himself had in his Possession one of the Feet of the Colossus of *Apollo* (which stood opposite to the great Entrance of the *Palatine*, and that having given the Refusal of it to the *Conservators* of *Rome* (because the Head is at the (e) *Campidoglio*) they declined the Purchase of so great a Curiosity.

THE Discoveries of the *Palatine* Mount were an Inducement to every *Roman* almost, that was the Proprietor of any *Terra Vergine*, to fall to Work with the Pickax. Among these I know of none that succeeded better than Count *Marcioti*, a Gentleman possessed of a small Vineyard near the *Appian* Way, not far from *Capo di Bove* (f), whose Workmen having broke through a sub-

(c) This I am apt to think may have been what Authors call *Jovis Cœnaculum*.

(d) A Word derived from the Resemblance which the little Niches for the Urns in Mausoleums of this Kind, bore to Pigeon Holes. It was a Burying-place particular to the *Liberti* and *Libertæ* of *Livia*, Wife to *Aug. Cæsar*.

(e) The present *Capitol*, or *Sala di Conservatori*, where the *Roman* Senators have their Assemblies.

(f) This is *Metella's* Mausoleum, near *Caracalla's* Circus. Vide *Pietro Bartoli's Sepulcra Rom.* also my former Remarks, P. II. p. 170. It is called *Capo di Bove* from the *Bucrania* (Heads of Oxen) in the Frize.

terraneous Brick-work, about ten *Palmi* in Thickness, discovered immur'd in the Centre of it, an Urn of transparent oriental Alabaster (about four Feet and a half by two Feet and a half) which Time had not in the least impair'd, and which was an Object of general Curiosity in 1725, the Year that I was last in *Rome*. Three Sides of this Urn were adorn'd with Relievs, the Subject of which seemed partly historical and partly fabulous; one Group expressed a Warrior holding his Pike, in act to engage a Sea Monster, and a *Cupid* near him upon a Dolphin's Back; in another Place there sat a Lady veil'd, in a disconsolate Posture; a Figure of great Dignity stood near her, intended seemingly for some General of an Army, who received from a Person of inferior Rank, an Helmet and (g) *Parazonium*. The Sculptor had laid the greatest Stress on this Part of the Bas Relief, which was indeed in a very noble Stile; but as there was no Sort of Inscription without the Urn, nor any thing characteristical within it, more than a Skeleton, (which Surgeons affirmed to be that of a Girl) nothing can be concluded concerning it with any Certainty, but only that the Person so buried (h) must have been of a very distinguished Rank.

It would be endless to enter into a Detail of all the elegant Pieces of Antiquity that have come to light in the same manner within these eight or ten Years past; a good Part of them have fallen to Cardinal *Albani's* Share, (the only *Italian* left that keeps up the Spirit of *Virtu*) not a few to his Eminency of *Polignac*, who is an Honour to his Country in every Respect; and the rest are at (i) *Lisbon*, *Dresden*, or *Vienna*; I am sorry to say, none (at least, not to speak of) in *London*.

DIFFICULTIES heretofore unknown having been started since the Death of the last Pope, with regard to the exporting Curiosities

(g) The short Sword which Emperors, Consuls, and Generals are oftentimes represented with upon Coins and Bas Reliefs, &c.

(h) It is very unusual to find entire Bodies in this manner, because of the Custom of burning, which continued from about the Middle of the Consular, down to the lowest of the Imperial Times. *Macrobius* says, it was not wholly disused till *Theodosius I.* We are told by *Pliny*, lib. vii. and *Fabretti* proves it also from old Monuments, that the Custom of Burying, and not Burning, was kept up always among certain Families. This, even down to *Cicero's* Days (*de Leg. lib. ii.*) was observ'd particularly among those of the *Cornelian*, and *Sylla* was the first of this House that ordered his Body to be consumed. This Urn the Proprietor ask'd 500 *Roman Scudi* for, (about 120 Pounds Sterling). I have not yet heard of its being sold.

(i) The King of *Portugal* had an Agent in *Rome* when I was last there, with full Powers to purchase whatever was curious. The late King of *Poland* employ'd a Person to the same Purpose, and made a late Acquisition (but a little before his Death) of the whole *Cbigi* Collection. Prince *Eugene* is likewise a great Purchaser, whether for himself or the Emperor I cannot tell.

of any Value, are the Cause why an infinite Number of Discoveries of this Kind will be sunk upon the Publick, till there is a Repeal of a Law so detrimental to Learning. Peasants, who have generally the Maidenhead, as I may say, of such Treasures, rather than be robb'd of their Right by an Order from the *Vatican*, bury them again oftentimes deeper under Ground than they found them at first, and so the next Generation will either quite have forgot where their Fathers deposited these Rarities, or possibly (as *Connoissance* may be then universally lost) may not think them worth the Pains of a second Digging up. The Ecclesiasticks indeed, and Nobility, (which last are generally exceeding poor) will always find ways to elude too strict an Enquiry from the *Camera*; and provided the Humour of purchasing holds but a few Years longer, in some foreign Courts, I make no doubt but the *Justiniani* (k), the *Barberini* (l), the *Colonna*

(k) Besides the great Palace this Prince has near the *Rotunda*, he is Master of two Villas, the one near *St. John Lateran*, the other out of the *Porta del Popolo*, all crowded with Antiques of one Kind or other, tho' nothing in Proportion to what he has in his famous Gallery. In the Garden of the former of these Villas, stands upon a Pedestal that noble Vase with the Bacchanal, which none of the Curious are Strangers to. I cannot omit a fine Piece of Criticism of Baron *Stofsch's* upon the Lizard we see carv'd there, which he supposes to be the Symbol or Mark of *Sauron* the *Cnidian* Sculptor, (the Word *σαῦρον* signifying a Lizard) according to the Custom of the *Virtuosi* of Antiquity. (*Plin. l. xxxvi. c. 5. §. 12.*) The Author just mentioned produces an Instance of this in some Part of *Octavia's* Portico, that stood in his Time, on which were the Lizard and the Frog, as Symbols of the two Architects, (for so they were, as well as Sculptors) *Sauron* and *Batrachos*, who had been employed in that Fabrick. In the same Garden is a most remarkable obscene Vase of a fine Taste, supposed to be one of those *Schemata obscena* that *Elagabalus* caus'd to be wrought. (*Lampria*) The famous *Palmirene* Inscription mentioned by *Spon*, &c. is in the Hall of this Villa. In that of the *Porta de Popolo* I observ'd nothing remarkable, besides a colossian Statue of the Emperor *Justinian* (from whom the *Justiniani* derive themselves as well at *Rome* as *Genoa*) and two singular Monuments, the one a Dedication to *Æsculapius*, with the Epithet of *Epidaurius*, the other the sepulchral Urn of one *Taurio*, who had the Office of Purveyor to the Empress *Poppæa*.

Taurionis Opsonatoris Poppææ Aug.

(l) The Collection of this Family, most of it owing to Pope *Urban VIII.* is prodigious in every respect; they had the entire Plunder of *Pompey's* Villa at *Albano*, (spoken of above) and of no small Part of *Adrian's* at *Tivoli*, and the Temple of Fortune at *Palestrina*; among the Statues are those very remarkable ones of the *Amphitrite* with two Tails, the *Isis* with the God *Horus*, and of *Osiris* with the *Caput Ancipitris*, which might be Presents to *Pompey*, in all Likelyhood, from *Alexandria*, where he was so mightily respected in his most prosperous Days. The broken Obelisk which lies before the Palace, all wrought with Hieroglyphics, was offer'd to Sale under-hand not many Years ago; and a noble *English* Lord, as he told me himself, had at that time some Thoughts of it, the Fragments being easily portable, and as easy to be put together. The Inheritance of this Family (which is a vast one, the Lands they are possessed of considered) has been in Dispute a great many Years, but is at last, after the present Cardinal's Decease, like to come entire to the Prince of *Carbognano*, who has married the only Daughter of the late Prince of *Palestrina*. This Contest between the respective Pretenders, was the Cause that neither the Intaglios, Cameyos, nor Medals, were accessible to Strangers in my Time,

Colonna (m), and other (*n*) yet untouch'd Collections, will follow those

Time, tho' I have known many fine Pieces disposed of under-hand. Among the Coins there is a very singular Silver Medaglion of *Julian the Apostate*, half Length in Armour. In the Library they have the famous Vase of Calcedony, (or Composition rather, as seems most credible) with the Figures of *Alexander* and *Olympias*, that was taken out of the great Urn now in the *Campidoglio*, in which were deposited the Ashes of *Alexander Severus*. (vide my *Remarks*, Vol. ii. p. 171.) Among a great Number of valuable Manuscripts, I took particular Notice of an original Letter of *Lewis XIII.* to Pope *Urban VIII.* in which the King entreats his Holiness to use his good Offices with the Emperor, not to afford his Protection to the Duke of *Orleans*, at that Time retired to *Brussels*, nor to encourage the rebellious Hugonots. This was during *Richieu's* Administration, and a most artful Contrivance to elude a prior Request from the said Pope to the King, that he would withdraw his Succours from *Gustavus Adolphus*, which the King, upon this Condition (not easily practicable) promised to comply with. Among the Paintings are the two antique ones of *Roma Triumphans*, large as Life, brought from *Titus's Baths*; and a *Venus* in the same Room, (newly touch'd over indeed) from which *Titian* seems to have borrowed his Hint. The Inscription concerning *Claudius's* Conquest in *Britain*, is mentioned by *Nardini*, and very lately by Mr. *Wright*; it is in great uncial Characters under the Bridge that leads to the Southern Avenue of the Palace; but upon narrow Examination, I found half the Stone to be modern, for the rest I refer you to my *Remarks*, Vol. II. p. 302. & 303.

(*m*) For an Account of this, see my *Remarks*, Vol. II. p. 307. l. 8. This Family have got a great Addition by marrying the Heiress of the *Savelli's*, and succeeding to the *Salviati* Estate besides; but such is their profound Neglect, that, I am assured, there are no less than ninety Entaglios and Cameyos kept in a Drawer under a Dresser in the Kitchen of the Palace, of which the Cook, I suppose, may keep the Key; among them there is an inestimable *Germanicus* upon a Saphyr.

(*n*) As most of the other Collections have been mentioned in Vol. II. of my *Remarks*, I shall only take Notice of some few that remain unobserv'd, among these are,

1. The *Rospigliosi*, a Family founded by Pope *Clement IX.* and the Palace built by Cardinal *Mazarine*. They have a larger Collection of antique Paintings in Fresco, than ever I met with together any where; the *Retiarius* and *Lanista* are of the Number: I may pass the *Aurora* of *Guido*, sufficiently known to all Connoisseurs; but cannot help observing, that on the Outside of the same Garden-house, where that fine Ceiling-piece is seen, there is an antique Bas Relief, from which the Painter seems to have taken his Hint. Here is a most curious Cistern of *Verde Antico*, brought from *Julius Cæsar's* Villa at *Gabium*.

2. In the Gardens which were the old *Salustian*, now the Princess of *Piombino's*, there is an infinite Collection, but nothing extremely remarkable, except a noble Obelisk with Hieroglyphics, lying along and broke, larger much than the *Barberini*; the dying *Mirmillo*; and the *Papirius Cursor with his Mother*; the Greek Inscription of the Base shews it to be the Work of *Menelaus*, Scholar to *Stephanus*. At the Extremity of the Gardens, towards the Wall, there is a *Sarcophagus* with an Equestrian Battle in *alto Relievo*, of a very great Taste. A petrified human Body is shewn in the Summer-house of the Garden, the Bones and Scull strangely jumbled together. After the Death of the Princess, the Jesuits, as I am told, are to be her Heirs. In these Gardens stood that beautiful little oval Temple of *Venus Salustia*, one of the Pillars of which, of a kind of Flame-colour'd Alabaster, is in the *Vatican* Library.

3. The Villa of *Montalto*, built by *Sixtus V.* but now belonging to the Family of *Negrone*, is in the old *Esquiline* Quarter, and takes up, as well as the *Ludovisian*, a very large Compass of Ground. Here are particularly remarkable, the two sitting Figures, which both seem by their Habit to be intended for Senators. The Name of ΠΟΣΕΙΔΙΠΠΟΣ on the Base of one of them has inclined Criticks to suppose that it was the Statue of *Posidippus* the Comedian, who succeeded *Menander*; but I take it to be rather the Name of the Workman. The *Roman Auriga* and the Bas Relief known by the Name of *Vulcan's Forge*, are Things too well known to be dwelt

dwelt upon. I observ'd here three Altars with uncommon Dedications, the one *Spei Sacrum*, another *Viribus Sacrum*, and the last *Laribus Augustis*.

4. The *Villa Aldobrandina*, belonging to Prince *Pamphili*, where is the celebrated antique Fresco of the *Nuptiæ Romanæ*. Here are those fine Bas Reliefs of *Dares* and *Entellus*, spoke of by Mr. *Addison*; and the Monster with the Body of a Bird, and the Head and Breasts of a Woman. This has been generally taken for a Syren or an *Harppe*; but the learned *Spanheim*, and *P. Montfaucon*, both of them affirm it, upon good Proofs, to be one of the *Stymphalides* that were destroyed by *Hercules*. I have seen a still more convincing Proof on the Reverse of a Medaglion of *Antoninus Pius* (who caused all the Labours of *Hercules* to be represented on Coins) it was in the Possession of the late famous *Sabbatini*.

5. The other *Villa Pamphilia*, that lies out beyond *S. Pietro Montorio*, and takes in a Compass of four or five Miles: These Gardens are the best laid out of any about *Rome*; the Park is well wooded, and stored with Game of all Sorts. The House, which was built on the Ruins of *Galba's* Villa, has four sumptuous Facades, adorn'd, in Imitation of the *Villa Borgese*, with antique Busts and Bas Reliefs. In the Apartments are several rare Figures and Busts, particularly the *Hermaphrodite* I mentioned in the Article of *Frescati*, which is but little different from that of the *Villa Borgese*, but nothing else very particular.

6. The Palace of Cardinal *Alessandro Albani*, near the *Quattro Fontane*; in which is the largest Collection of Busts I ever met with. Among them are the entire *Antonine* Family, as found of late Years under the Ruins of their Villa at the old *Lavinium*. In the Cortile of his Palace I could not but take Notice of the following Inscriptions.

Α. ΦΑΒΙΟΝ ΚΕΙΛΩΝΑ ΤΟΝ ΔΑΜΠΡΟ-
ΤΑΤΟΝ ΕΠΑΡΧΟΝ ΡΩΜΗΣ ΥΠΑΤΟΝ ΤΟ Β
Η ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΗΣ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΗΝ.

As I have not the *Fasti Consulares* by me, I leave the Reader to search for the Year of the second Consulship of this *Lucius Fabius Cilo*, to whom the *Ancyreans* dedicated this Marble.

Two Dedications, one to *Germanicus*, and the other to his Son *Drusus* from the *Plebs Urbana triginta quinque Tribuum*.

Another *Latin* Dedication to the same *L. Fabius Cilo*, who is stiled,
Cof. Præfetus Urbis Legatus Augustorum, Proprætor Pannoniæ superioris, Mysiæ super. Ponti & Bithyniæ, &c.

Another to *Sexius Petronius Probus*, stiled,
Proconsul Africae, Præfetus Prætorio quater Italiæ, Illyrici, Africae, Galliarum Consul Ordinarius, Pater Consulium.

A Monumental Stone with a Boy and a Girl in Bas Relief. Over the Boy is writ,
Fatis Cecilius ferox filius.
Over the Girl,
Somno Orestilla Filia.

Another with two common *Legionary* Ensigns, in each of which is writ *COH. III. PR.* in the Middle is a *Legionary* Eagle placed over a Cage with Fowls in it, as used by the *Augurs*. It is dedicated to one of the *Pompeian* Family, who was *Præfetus Castrorum* in the fifteenth Legion, surnamed *Viltris*, by one *Atimetus*, who had the Charge of Keeper to these *Augural* Cages, and is called *Libertus Pullarius*.

The last Inscription of all is very singular, and seems to be in Memory of some adroit comical *Phrygian* Dwarf, of the Name of *Hector*, in the Service of *Domitilla*, Wife to *Vespasian*.

Qui colitis Cybelen & qui Phryga plangitis Atyn
 Dum vacat, & tacitâ Dindyma nocte silent
 Flete meos cineres, non est alienus in illis
 Hector, & hoc tumulo Mygdonis umbra tegor.
 Ille ego qui magni parvus cognominis hæres
 Corpore in exiguo res numerosa fui,
 Fletere doctus equos, nitidâ certare palæstrâ,
 Ferre jocos astu, fallere nosse fidem.
 At tibi dent superi, quantum, Domitilla, mereris,
 Quæ facis, exigua ne jaceamus humo.

Among this vast Collection nothing pleased me more than an Head of *Caligula* (which are exceeding scarce) in *Pietra Paragone* (a Stone so hard that now they can hardly work it with Emery); and a *Canopus* of oriental Alabaster, with Hieroglyphics, much like my Lord *Lovel's*.

7. The *Gualtieri* Collection, which I reserv'd for the *bonne bouche*, and shall conclude with. This Cardinal, now lately dead, who assumed the Title of Protector of *England*, might be called the *Cymeliarcha* of *Rome*; for tho' he came far short of several other great Men, as to the Number and Excellency of particular Branches of Connoissance, yet, taking his Stock altogether, I saw nothing come up to it in *Italy*, except the Galleries of *Florence* and *Parma*. This vast *Amas* was divided into eight or nine separate Rooms, each of which was so crouded, that to take a particular Survey of only one of them, would have required some Days. What I took more particular Notice of, was as follows,

A small *Diana Ephesia* of oriental Alabaster, such as I have exhibited her from an original Design of *Pietro Bartoli's*, about fifteen Inches high, the Head, Feet, and Hands of *Basaltes*. I should prefer it, for the exquisite Delicacy of the Work, to any I have seen, not excepting *Seignior Sterbini's*, which was four Feet high, and expos'd to view for some Months in *London*.

A Cameo of *Alexander the Great* in Agat, half Length in Armour.

A small Statuette of an *Auriga*, upon the same Model with that of the *Villa Montalto*.

Two Legionary Eagles.

Two Military Ensigns, suppos'd *Julian the Apostate's*, with a God *Apis* at the Top.

One of the *Sacred Geese*, originally placed in the Capitol as a Monument of the Preservation of that Fortress, during the Siege of the *Gauls*.

Romulidarum arcis servator candidus anser.

Lucr.

This was of Brass, but *Marlianus*, in his Account of *Rome*, says, that they used to be of Silver.

Several *Tuscan*, or rather *Greek*, Jars from *Valetta's* Collection at *Naples*, of an incredible Size, finely figured.

One entire Shelf of Fragments of military Ensigns; on one I observ'd a Porcupine.

The Silver Ornaments of a triumphal Carr, found in the *Cælian Mount*.

A Brass Nail of the *Pantheon*, weighing forty-seven Pound.

Several Monuments of the *Tuscan Princes*, or *Lucumones*, with Characters in that Language.

An antique Cup of Ivory, with a *Bacchanal* in Bas Relief.

A Bust of *Venus* in Mother of Amethyst, not much less than Life.

A Piece of a large Club of *Hercules* in Rock Crystal.

An antique Bas Relief in Ivory, that came out of the Collection of Pope *Pius II.* representing the Fable of *Venus* and *Adonis*.

A Slave's Collar in Ivory, with this Inscription,

Tene me, quia fugi, & reboca ad L. Plautium ad Karinas.

The *Karina*, or rather *Carina*, was that Quarter of *Rome* where is now the *Torre di Conti*. It was there *Pompey* usually liv'd.

Cinerary Inscriptions, as follows,

Somno Aeternali

Stephanus sibi & vibus fecit

* for vivus.

Et Secunde Conjugi

Sua Sanctissimæ & Filiis

Suis & Cognatis Bassæ Manlij

Secundæ Filia Dulcissimæ. V. A. II. M. X. D. VII.

Quisquis



*The Brass MINERVA of the PADRI CERTOSANI falsely called
ASPASIA now sent to VIENNA.*





*An Antique Silver LAMP, in the form of a IUPITER AMMON,
of the CERTOSANS Collection. half as large again as the PLATE.*



those of the *Chigi* (o) and *Bracchiano* (p) Palaces; and that small but elegant one of the *Padri Certosani* (q), notwithstanding that they are most of them *Fidecommis*, i. e. unalienable from the respective Families.

MOST Travellers keep one constant *Routine*, taking their regular Walks about *Rome*, as a Thing of Course, rather because it is customary, than out of any real *Panchant* to Curiosity; nay, put themselves very often under the Conduct of ignorant Guides, who have the Names of Places and Things by Rote, like Parrots, and are hired by the Week or Month for their Attendance. As I see but little Business or Entertainment a Stranger can have in this City, (unless he be a Learner in any particular Art) that does not pursue such Enquiries, it ought to be every curious Man's Study to strike out of the common Track as much as possible; to consider *Rome* as a Treasure of universal Learning, to look upon it as the Skeleton of the Metropolis of the World, and carry his Views beyond the filling of a mere Journal with Temples, Coliseums, Triumphal Arches, and the Productions of the Pencil or Chissel.

IN order to attain the End I propose, instead of jumbling so many Objects together, that have no manner of *Raport* to each other, as the Generality of our Journal-Travellers do, 'twould be,

*Quisquis ei læsit aut nocuit
Severæ immærenti Domina
Sol tibi commendo
Tu indices ejus mortem.*

Over this are two Hands pointing upwards.

*Oro te per Deos omnes hunc Offuario
Vini me fœderis.*

I pass by the Rooms that are filled with old *China Ware*, and Idols, of eight or nine Centuries standing; with curious Works of Art and Machinery; with Manuscripts, Pictures, Medals, Rings, and engrav'd Stones of all Sorts, besides many wonderful Plants, Insects, and uncommon Productions of Nature.

(o) This, as I said above, the late King of *Poland* bought, and has placed in his noble Cabinet at *Dresden* in *Saxony*; but the Pictures, and some other Rarities remain yet unfold; as particularly, two very curious Tripods, that stood in some Temple of *Apollo*, with all the Tools belonging to them in Brass.

(p) This was *Don Livio Odescalchi's* celebrated Collection, which he purchased from *Queen Christina's* Executors. The Pictures, most of which were of King *Charles I.* his Collection, were bought by *M. Crozat*, for 90000 *Roman* Crowns, for the late Regent, and are now in the *Palace Royal*. The Statues are sold since to the King of *Spain*; but the Medals, Cameos, Intaglio's, and Family Pictures remain as they did. *Vide my Remarks. Vol. II. p. 301. & 302.*

(q) About four Years ago, this whole Collection went to *Vienna*, for 30000 Crowns; tho' some Pieces were parted from it under-hand, and are now in *England*. The Medaglions were of the famous Cabinet of *Carpegna*; among the Antiques, nothing was so remarkable as an *Alabaster* Head of *Ptolemy*, Son of *Juba*, King of *Mauritania*, by *Selene*, Daughter to *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*, whom *Caligula* murdered out of Envy (*Sueton. Dio, lib. lix. Plin. lib. v.*) and a very remarkable Brass Statue of *Minerva*, such as represented in the Plate, of which I shall speak in another Place.

I think,

I think, not only easier, but likewise infinitely more instructive, would they follow the Method of ranging their Observations in proper Classes, and consider every Branch of Antiquity separately, as the *Ægyptian*, the *Greek*, the *Tuscan*, and the *Roman*.

THE infinite Variety of *Ægyptian* Idols that are scattered up and down, in the Galleries and Collections of *Rome*, added to the many Obelisks we meet with, either in their upright, or in their decay'd and neglected State, might give a great Help, I am persuaded, in paving the Way to a more certain System of the Language, Religion, and History of that most antient People, than the Learned have been able to come at hitherto; especially as we have some few Lights towards them already, from Father (r) *Kircher*, *Pignorius* (s), *Cuperus* (t), and others.

To pass by the several Ways in which they symbolized their (u) Divinities, it is worth observing how the Beams of the *Sun*, and consequently, that first Object of human Worship, *Fire* (x) itself, were typified and expressed by the very Form of their Obelisks, which were a Sort of diminutive Pyramid, and this will lead to an easy Solution of what was meant by that unwrought *Conick* Stone, adored for the God *Elagabalus* (y), at his Temple in *Syria*,

(r) In his *Œdipus Ægyptiacus*.

(s) In the Dissertation upon the *Mensa Isiaca* preserved at *Turin*, of which in its due Place.

(t) *Harpocrates*, *Horapollo*, &c.

(u) The Fable of the Flight of the Gods (their antient Heros) from the *Titans* or *Giants*, which took its Origin in *Æthiopia*, first gave Rise to these Representations, every God being supposed to have assumed some Brute's Form or other, to avoid the Danger of that Rebellion.

*Delius in Corvo, proles Semeleia Capro,
Fele Soror Phæbi, niveâ Saturnia Vaccâ,
Pisce Venus latuit, Cithænius Ibidis Alis.*

Ovid. Met. v.

Thus their *Anubis*, or *Mercury*, was symbolized by a *Dog*; their *Bacchus*, by a *Goat*, (which I make no doubt is meant by that celebrated *Caprone* of the *Justiniani* Gallery); *Diana*, by the *Ælurus*, or *Cat*; *Vulcan*, by the *Cercopithecus*, or *Monkey*, &c. *Diod. Sic. lib. i. Min. Fel. Octavius. Arnob. cont. Gent. c. vi. Pomp. Mela, l. i. Juven. sat. xv. &c.*

(x) *Pyramids* and *Obelisks* were not always designed to represent the *Sun* alone, but even the *Moon*, and ohter *Planets*; nay, the *Cubic* and other *Rough* Stones of various Shapes (called the *ἑσπερίαι λίθοι*) from which the *Hermæ*, or *Termini*, took their Origin, were worshipped as Representations of those absent *Planets* (when the celestial Revolutions concealed them from human Eyes); and hence it was that the first Idolaters performed their sacred Worship either in open Fields, or else in Temples of the *Hypæthra* Kind, that were quite open at Top: The *Ægyptian Vulcan* (for he must be distinguished from the *Lemnian*) was supposed to be this elemental *Fire*, and consequently, had no other Image or Representation but what I speak of; nor was there, for the same Reason, ever such a Thing as a Statue of *Vesta* among the *Romans*, however Antiquaries may impose upon the Ignorant.

(y) It was the *Phœnician* Name for the *Sun*, for which Cause *M. Aurel. Antoninus Bassianus*, Son of *Julia Soemias*, born a *Syrian*, who took upon him the Function of Priest to that Temple, before he was Emperor, assum'd the Name of *Elagabalus*. This Cone is seen drawn upon a *Thensa* on some of his Medals struck at *Sydon*.

by

by another which represented *Astarte* (z), the *Sidonian Venus* by *Seth's* (a) *Pillars*, by those, if any such there were, of *Thoth* (b), the *Egyptian Mercury*, and lastly, by the *High Places* we find so often mentioned in the *Old Testament*, which, probably, were no more in their Origin, than mystical Representations of the supposed *God of Nature*, the pure *Elemental Flame*.

As an Enquiry into the *Egyptian Antiquities* will open a prodigious Field of Speculation, by shewing the various Connections of that Worship with the Rites of the *Persians* (c), *Syrians*, *Arabs*, *Sabeans*, *Jews* (d), nay of the *Indians* themselves; in like manner may we inform ourselves, from the several Works of the *Greek Artists* that *Rome* presents to our Intuition, how that People (originally of *Egyptian* (e) Descent) improv'd upon their Ancestors in Arts and Sciences, till they brought them at last to that Pitch of Perfection which no Nation since has been able to come up to. The *Farnesian* (f) *Hercules*, the *Gladiator* at the *Villa Borgheze*, and the *Laocoon* of the *Belvedere*, to pass many others by, are Proofs of

(z) Much the same Sort of unform'd Idol, representing *Astarte*, I have seen on a Coin of *Annia Faustina*, third Wife to *Elagabalus*: This was the *Ashtaroth* of the *Philistines*.

(a) There were two of them in *Syria*, according to *Josephus*, the one Brick, the other Stone, the last of which, this Author says, continued down to his Time, on which was an entire System of Astronomy.

(b) This is the *Mercurius Trismegistus*, or *Thoth*, of *Manetho* (who was contemporary with *Ptolemy Philadelphus*); hence the *Germans* had their *Theuthates*. On these questionable Pillars placed in *Terrâ Syriacâ*, (or *ἡ Ἰερουσαλὴμ*) was said to be wrote in Hieroglyphicks, the History of the fifteen first Dynasties of *Egypt*.

(c) The *Egyptians* believed in two Powers, one the Author of Good, called *Osiris*, the other of Evil, called *Typhon*, (concerning whom there is a long fabulous Tradition); in like Manner the *Persians* (of the Religion of the *Magi*, or *Chaldeans*, instituted by *Zoroaster*, very different from the *Egyptian* in many respects) had a good Demon and an evil one, the former called *Orasmades*, and the latter *Arimanius*. *Plutarch* in *Themistocle*, & *Alexandro M.* and *Burnet's Theory*, l. ii. c. 7. The *Indians* hold the same Opinion to this Day.

(d) Any one that will be at the Pains of studying the *Jewish Religion* a little, will find in it great Traces of the *Egyptian Idolatry*; as for Instance, in the Cherubims of the *Tabernacle*, which carry with them a mix'd Resemblance of *Isis* and *Apis*; and in the *Serpent* of the *Desart*, which seems an Hint taken from *Typhon*; It is also worth observing, that their Circumcision was of great Antiquity among the *Æthiopians*, next Neighbours to the *Egyptians*. Some have gone so far as to pretend to prove that *Moses* had been a Priest of *Osiris*, for the *Sacred Writ* allows that he was skilled in all the Learning of the *Egyptians*, to which Mysteries none but those of that Order were admitted. *Aaron's Golden Calf* was undoubtedly the God *Apis*; and it is remarkable, moreover, that the Number of the Tribes that went out of *Egypt*, was the very same with the Divisions of all those other Nations that were of the *Egyptian Stock*, (as the *Greeks* particularly) whose Migrations were always by Twelves.

(e) *Apollodorus*, lib. ii. derives them from *Danaüs*, Son to *Belus* King of *Egypt*, who was Founder of the Kingdom of *Argos*.

(f) The first of these is by *Glycon* of *Athens*; the second by *Agasias*, Son to *Desi-theus* of *Ephesus*; and the last, if it be the same that *Pliny* speaks of, as generally supposed, is the Work of *Apollonius* and *Tauriscus* of *Rhodes*.

the Superiority of their Statuaries; as the Bas Reliefs of the Vases at the Villas *Medici* (g) and *Justiniani* (h), and the *Cameyos*, *Intaglios*, and *Coins* we meet with so commonly, are Demonstrations of the exquisite Skill of their Engravers and Sculptors.

THE *Tuscan* Monuments, their Vases and Urns (i) excepted, which are, in their Kind, exceeding beautiful, being commonly of a gross and barbarous Style, with Characters not well understood, are too dry an Entertainment for the Generality of Travellers; but as it was from that very antient People (k) that the *Romans* derived many of their civil, and almost all their religious Rites, it is a *Recherche* well worthy the truly Curious, tho' *Tuscany* itself is a properer Place for it than *Rome*, and I shall therefore defer extending farther upon the Subject till I bring my Reader to that Part of *Italy*.

I make no doubt but a Nation so extensive in their Conquests as the *Romans*, must have had it in their Power to collect an infinite Number of Monuments from all the barbarous Provinces subdued by them; *Spain*, *Gaul*, *Germany*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, could not be poor in this Respect; but as these Objects had no exterior Merit to recommend them, for the most Part, unless where the Materials were of a more than ordinary Value, and as the *Greek* Language, and the Arts and Sciences there cultivated, were the darling Study of the *Romans*, (I mean in the flourishing Age of their Empire) beyond which they seldom thought any

(g) It is the Sacrifice of *Iphigenia*.

(h) *Vide* Above.

(i) They are generally of a very fine brown Earth, with black or reddish Figures, and some I have seen of a bluish Cast. The Representations are as barbarous, in their Way, as the *Chinese*; we find Characters upon them often, that are pretended to be made out; and they are here and there manifestly the same with the *Roman*, but the learned do not seem to be quite agreed in the *Tuscan* Alphabet. The largest Collection of these in *Europe* was, as I have already mentioned, at the late Cardinal *Gualtieri*'s, who had them out of *Valetta*'s Cabinet at *Naples*. I have seen infinite Numbers of *Idols*, *Lares*, *Pateræ*, &c. as well of Brass as of *Terra-cotta*, all *Tuscan*. Abbe *Ficoroni* takes the Vases to be originally *Greek*, because they are frequently found in the *Neapolitan* State, Part of the old *Magna Græcia*, but why might not the *Greeks* as well derive this Invention from the *Tuscans*, who were possessed of all the rest of *Italy*, in very antient Times, as well as the *Tuscans* from them? Concerning the Antiquities of this famous People, *vide Inghelrami Curtii Fragmenta*. *Iusti Fontanini Antiquitates Hortæ Colon. Hetr.* and the late curious Edition of *Dempster's MSS.* entitled *Ætruria Regalis*, published at the Charge of my Lord *Lovel*.

(k) They were said to be a Colony of the antient *Lydians* in *Asia*; whence *Horace*,

——— *Lydorum quicquid Etruscos*
Incoluit fines ———

But it is much more likely that they were themselves the *Aborigenes*, *Cluver*, *Merula*, &c. They were mighty superstitious, with regard to Victims, which has induced Etymologists to deduce the Name of *Thusci* from *θύς*, *maclare*.

thing

thing worthy their Attention, they might not care to be at the Pains of importing what they so little esteemed or understood; and thus I account for the great Scarcity of Antiquities from any of the Parts I have named, I mean as to *Rome*, where I never saw above two or three *Persian* (l), and, I think, one (m) *Palmirene* Marble at most; nor would the *Phrygian* (n), *Egyptian*, and some other exotick (o) Idols have been more common, in all Likelihood, but that Superstition work'd their way in, by making those respective Deities, at one Time or other, a Branch of the *Roman* Religion: As to the Obelisks, their own Majesty had been sufficient to introduce them, without any collateral Motive.

By the Method I propose, of ranging Antiquities into Classes, and making these Surveys independently of the common *Cicerones*, Travellers would not only avoid that Confusion they generally run into, but would likewise find their Eagerness in the Track of Curiosity much heighten'd: It is a discouraging Enterprize to digest in my Head, for Instance, all that I have seen in only one Afternoon's Visit to the *Vatican*, especially, as I put myself under the Conduct of an ignorant subordinate Officer, or Groom, of the Chambers, whose Business it is to earn his Testoon as fast as he can, and hurry away to the next Set of Customers; but if, for once, I treble his usual small Perquisite, and hint to him that he would oblige me in letting me take my own Time another Day, which no Foreigner, of a Gentleman-like Appearance, is ever re-

(l) These are *Mythriac* Monuments, in which the God *Mithras* (the *Sun* of the *Persians*) is variously symboliz'd; it were endless to enumerate the several Ways in which the Antients represent him, and the Moderns explain those Representations; but he is most commonly in the Likeness of a young Man, with a *Phrygian* sort of Cap, plunging a Dagger into a Bull's Throat with one Hand, and with the other holding a Torch; for the various Comments upon this Allegory, I refer to *Lucretius in Statii Theb. lib. i. Min. Fel. Octavius. Origen cont. Celsum. P. Montfauc. Ant. Exp. P. I. &c.*

(m) It is that above-mention'd of the *Villa Justiniani*, of which we find an Account in *Spon's Miscellanies*, and *Mr. Wright's Travels*. Here is the only Representation I ever saw of the God *Lunus*, unless it were upon a Coin of *Septimius Severus*, struck, I think, at *Carrae* in *Mesopotamia*. It was there this masculine Moon had a Temple, where *Caracalla* himself paid his Worship, according to *Spartian*. He had a Crescent upon his Head; the *Greeks* called him *MHN*. *Strabo*. I take this Marble to have been brought to *Rome* at the Time of *Zenobia's* Defeat.

(n) By this I mean *Cybele*, or the *Magna Mater*, *Berecynthia*, &c. sometimes a single Statue, with the *Caput Turritum*; and now and then, in *Bas Reliefs* especially, (as she is seen also upon Coins) drawn in a Carr by two Lyons, which sitting Posture is a Type of the Stability of the Earth she is supposed to represent; *Atys*, or *Pappas*, her Gallant, is often sitting near her in his *Phrygian* Bonnet. Her Worship, with all the mad Equipage of Priests belonging to it, was introduced in the second *Punic* War, by the pretended Command of the *Sybilline* Oracle.

(o) As the *Diana Ephesia* πολυμαμα, or φύσις παντοία, (vide the Copper Plate above) and some *Panthean* Deities.

fused,

fused, how clear an Idea shall I, at last, be able to bring away with me, how perfect an Impression will the Pictures, Statues, &c. have left in my Mind, and how much will those Ideas contribute to make me pursue the same Scheme where-ever the Subject is worthy of it?

FROM this Facility of Admission, if a Sojourner in *Rome* does not pass his Time with Pleasure and Profit, it must be very much his own Fault; and the Pursuit of Learning and Connoissance, in so agreeable a Way, is what is peculiar to this City alone.

IN my second *Roman* Journey, the minuter Curiosities of Cabinets shared more of my Attention with the larger Objects, than they had done in the first: Among these, the Intaglios and Cameyos have been so much sought after, of late Years, by our Countrymen, and such Numbers brought over, of one Sort or other, that the following Digression upon *Antique engraved Stones* may not be unacceptable.

THE *Egyptians*, the Fathers of all Arts, gave the first Hint of this noble Invention, as *Pliny* tells us, probably with an Astrological View, intending them as Charms, Amulets, and magical Preservatives, in War, Sickness, &c. The *Greeks* improv'd upon the Art, as they did upon all others, finding it a cheap and compendious Way of perpetuating the Memories of Persons whose Representations were dear to them, and brought it at last to that Degree of Perfection that is so justly admired to this very Day.

THE Custom of using Seals more particularly multiplied the Intaglios; both sacred (a) and prophane (b) Writers are full of Instances of them in very early Times, as well among the *Persians*, *Jews*, and other *Asiatics*, as the *Egyptians* and *Greeks*. These were usually of Onyx, Cornelian, Diaspro, and other Stones of small intrinsic Value; but when the wearing of Seal-Rings became a Branch of Luxury, then were the more precious Beryls,

(a) *Jezebel*, Wife of King *Achab*, made use of her Husband's Seal on the Letters she forg'd to destroy *Naboth*, *Kings* i. 28. And the King of *Babylon* seal'd the Stone which shut up *Daniel's* Den, when he was thrown to the Lyons, with his own Signet, and those of two of his Ministers. *Dan.* vi. The Stones of *Urim* and *Thummim* are thought to have been Intaglios engraved with the Names of the Tribes.

(b) Besides what *Pliny* writes concerning the Use of them among the *Egyptians*, *lib.* xxx. *cap.* 22. *Thucydides* observes, that the Images of *Cyrus* and *Darius Hystaspes* were worn by the *Persian* Monarchs in their Rings; and *Josephus* mentions a Letter sent from *Arius* King of *Lacedæmon*, to *Onias* the High-priest, on which was a Seal with the Eagle holding a Serpent. *Pliny*, speaking of this Art, says it was *in artem coacta naturæ majestas*.



*A very curious Head of MINERVA
an Intaglio of Cardinal OTTOBONI'S Collection.*



Vol. 1 P. 97.

P. Fourdrinier sculp.

Jacinths, Saphyrs, and Amethysts introduced, and now and then Fossils of a still greater Value, as Rubies, Carbuncles, and Emeralds (c); of Diamonds (d) indeed, Antiquity affords us no Instance, either engrav'd, or even cut Table Fashion (for no other Method of cutting plain was then known) nor does it appear that the Diamond was, in any other respect, esteemed among them, than as their Sculptors must have made use of the Dust in some of their very elaborate Works, where the Stone wrought upon was impenetrable even to Emery. The encreasing Reputation of this most exquisite Art produced Men as considerable in it, as there already were Architects, Painters, Statuaries, and Sculptors in Great; it is to this Emulation we owe that long Catalogue of rare Engravers in Little, lately made publick in Baron *Stosch's* learned Work, as *Apollonides* (e), *Aspafius* (f), *Euodus* (g),

(c) *Ismenias Choraules* (or the Flute Player) purchased in *Cyprus* an Emerald, on which the Nymph *Amymone* was engrav'd. *Plin.* 36. *Plutarch* speaks of a remarkable Stone of this Kind given by King *Ptolomy* to *Lucullus*, on which that Prince's own Head was cut. (*Xylander's Edition*); but such Emeralds are now very rarely found in Cabinets.

(d) *Giacomo Trezzi* of *Milan*, was the first that attempted to cut Figures upon this Stone. *Gorlæi Dactyliotheca edita à Gronovio.* The Prior *Vaini* in *Rome* has an Head of *Nero* finely cut on a Diamond. We have some here in *England* of the same Kind, particularly that remarkable Seal of *Mary Queen of Scots*, engrav'd with her Arms, that was in the late *Mr. Yale's* Collection. By the Word *Adamas* they meant nothing more than the *Pietra Paragone*, or Touchstone.

(e) *Pliny* ranks this Master and *Cronius* next to *Pyrgoteles*. *Stosch* had a *Taurus procumbens* upon a *Sardonyx*, but the upper Part broke off, which he reckons the only Work now extant of this admirable Artist.

(f) Two Intaglios I have seen of the last Perfection with this great Artist's Name, viz. a *Livia* at *Leghorn*; and the famous *Minerva salutifera*, or rather *Panthean Minerva* of Cardinal *Ottoboni*, cut upon a *Diaspro Rosso*, oval, about an Inch Diameter, and the Head *en profil*, as the Plate I have given of it will shew. There is something extremely singular in her whole Habit. She has a *Sphinx* for her Crest, with a *Pegasus* on each Side, that support a long and very graceful Plume; which double Symbols allude to her two Capacities, as *Minerva* at *Athens*, who tam'd *Pegasus*, and gave him to *Bellerophon*, (*Pausan. lib. ii.*); and as *Isis* in *Ægypt*. The Horses on the fore part of the Helmet denote that she was *Δουρινος*; *Domitrix Equorum* (*Phornutus de Natura Deorum*) for which Reason *Sophocles* calls her *Ἰννικα Ἀθύνν*, the Serpents of her *Ægyd* are Symbols of her healing Property (as we see *Æsculapius* and *Hygeia* represented with 'em) for which she had Temples in many Parts of the World, and a Statue erected to her in *Athens* by *Pericles*. The Grapes of her Ear-rings seem to carry a *Panthean* Allusion to *Bacchus*. The *Conciatura*, or Head Attire of the Brass Figure I saw at the *Certosani* (now at *Vienna*) is much the same as the Plate of it will shew, with this of the Intaglio; and the Letters *ΑCΠΑCΙ* cut upon this last behind the Head, has misled some thro' Ignorance into an Opinion of both the one and the other's being intended to represent *Aspasia*, that celebrated *Milesian* Lady, Daughter to *Axiochus*, who read Lectures of Philosophy both to *Socrates* and *Pericles*. *Menage Hist. des Femmes Philosophes.* *Bellori* fell into the same Mistake among the rest; but *Gronovius* says expressly it was the Name of the Artificer. *Ant. Gr. Vol. II.*

(g) Of him is that famous *Julia Titi* in the Treasure of *St. Denis* in *France*, which shall be described in its proper Place.

Solon (b), *Nicomachus* (i), *Pergamus* (k), *Dioscorides* (l), *Alexander's* Favourite *Pyrgoteles* (m), and many more whose Names are extant upon those incomparable Miniatures which have resisted the Calamities of Time and Ignorance, and are dignified with the Post of Honour, as I may say, in the Collections of the Curious.

THE Misinformation or Prejudice of those who treat this as a trifling Amusement, and yet pretend to be Men of polite Learning, is not a little to be wondered at. Let them say it is expensive, if they will, and so far I'll agree with them; but that we find sometimes in Cameyos, and very frequently in Intaglios, those Resemblances, Symbols, and peculiar Characteristicks of Gods, Heroes, and other *Worthies* of Antiquity (to pass by many other Circumstances) that Medals themselves are defective in, is what every *Historical Connoisseur* must allow; the Opinion of him that is not so, will be of little Weight. Nay, as to the chargeable Part of the Study, that too may be lessened, if we will content ourselves with bare Copies, either in Pastes, (which the Antients themselves (n) did not disdain) or what is exacter still, in well-taken *Sulphurs*, a Method much in Vogue, and by the means of this, there is scarce any thing curious this Way, but may be come at with proper Application. If you tell me there are a great many Counterfeits, what Branch of *Virtu* is there without them? and in lieu of finding Fault with the Deceit, ought not those Artists to be thank'd, by whose Means so many rare Originals (fallen since into bad Hands) have possibly been rescued from Oblivion.

(b) Of him is that celebrated *Medusa* of the *Strozzi* Collection, *Stofsch* says he was contemporary to *Pyrgoteles*.

(i) He is mentioned by *Pliny*, lib. xxxv. and *Vitruv.* in *Proëm.* lib. iii. Cavalier *Odam* has a remarkable *Faun* by this Master.

(k) By him is that first Rate Intaglio of the Great Duke's Collection, known by the Name of *la Bacchante*. See more of it in the Article of *Florence*.

(l) This was the Artist that used to cut for *Augustus*. *Suetonius*, *Dio*, &c. The Marquis *Maximi* has an incomparable Head of that Emperor upon an *Amethyst*, by this Hand, representing him in his Youth. Duke *Strozzi* has one in which he appears much older.

(m) That great Monarch forbid by an express Edict that any but *Pyrgoteles* should engrave his Portrait upon Stone (*Plin.* lib. xxxvii.); as that any body should make his Busts and Statues besides *Lysippus*; or his Pictures besides *Apelles*. See more of him in the Article of *Mayence*.

(n) This Imitation of Precious Stones in all Sorts of Varnishes they called *Vitrum obsidianum*. *Plin.* The Philosopher *Democritus* tried to make Emeralds of it. *Senec. Ep.* xc. and *Marbodæus de Gemm.* The *Italians* give it the Name of *Pasta Antiqua*. I have seen Intaglio's of it frequently, and some with the Artists Names. The late Duke of *Orleans*, who was a great Chymist, invented a Composition that excelled it. Monsignor *Strozzi* was reckoned to have the greatest Collection of Pastes and Sulphurs, from the Antique, of any Man in the World.

AFTER

AFTER so many publick Collections, and Cabinets of Secular or Ecclesiastical Grandees, I cannot but mention one that belonged to a Man in very private Life (who died since I was last in *Rome*) and that was *Sabbatini* the noted Antiquary. The Fellow himself was a great Curiosity, retaining at the Age of ninety, all his former Vigour of Understanding, and launching out, in spite of extreme Pain, into sarcastical Strokes (chiefly levelled at certain great Men) with the Spirit and Humour of a Man of five and thirty. I found him in Bed, much in the Pickle of a common Beggar in an Hospital, surrounded by many rare Busts, Bronzes, and other Curiosities of a noble Taste; when reaching out a Drawer from a little Cupboard by his Bed Side, he encreas'd my Astonishment with his Intaglios and Cameyos; among the former, the Head of *Pompey* on Cornelian, and among the latter, a *Semiramis* (o) on Calcedony, were equal to any thing of the Kind that *Italy* affords. *Sabbatini's* Collection (p) has been sold and dispersed since his Decease.

AN exact Survey of *Rome* would ask a Man's whole Life: After a dozen Visits to every Church, Palace, or antient Ruin, something still will occur unobserv'd, and worthy one's Attention. The *Vatican*, to go no further, presents us with a Multitude of Objects of every Kind, if we are very exact in our Search, of which few Strangers have the least Knowledge; as for Instance, the Draught of the Machine (q) on which the Obelisks were brought from *Alexandria* to *Rome*, copy'd by *Paul Brill*, from

(o) There is a Conformity between the Dress and Attitude of the Figure on this Stone, and the Account given of that Queen by Authors, at the Time when she flew to besiege *Babylon*, upon the News of the Revolution in that City. *Justin. Val. Max. lib. ix. c. 3.* &c. for she is represented in Armour, half Length, with her Hair all dishevell'd, as a Woman that leaves her Toilet in a Hurry. The Stone, from its admirable Workmanship, is supposed the Work of *Pyrgoteles*, or some of the most eminent Hands of the *Greek* Times. It was formerly Cardinal *Albani's*, who truck'd it with *Sabbatini*. The learned *Maffei* will have it to be *Rodoguna*, a *Parthian* Queen, so famous for her Valour, that the Kings of that Country used to adorn their Rings with her Image. *Vide his Gemme Antiche, Vol. IV.* One Reason he gives for it is, because the Bust stands as it were upon a Crescent, in the same manner as we see *Salonina* upon Medals, and some other Empreßes; which half Moon, or *Crescent*, was an old Symbol of *Persia*, or *Parthia*. *Pier. Valerian. lib. vi. c. 11. and 22.*

(p) Among the rest here was a beautiful antique Bust of *Venus* in gilt *Terracotta*, also several very rare Medaglions, as the *Philip* with *Victoria Carpica*, and the *Hercules* driving away the *Stymphalides*, on the Reverse of an *Antoninus Pius*; from the Form of these Monsters on the Medal, it is manifest that the Figure in the *Villa Aldobrandina*, with a Woman's Head, and Body of a Bird, commonly mistaken for a Syren or Harpye, was in effect a *Stymphalis*. *Spanheim's Dissert. and P. Montfaucon.*

(q) This is in the long Gallery commonly known by the Name of *Paul Brill's*, because there are all the Provinces of *Italy* design'd by him.

an antique Original in *Titus's Baths*; *Theodoric* (r) hurl'd down to Hell by the two Apostles *Paul* and *Peter*, in the same Room, &c. *Marcellus's* taking of *Syracusa*, and the Soldier killing *Archimedes*, deserve particular Notice, among the Chiaroscuros in the great Apartments; as does likewise the venerable Figure of a King with this singular Inscription,

ASTOLPHUS REX SUB LEONE IV BRITANNIAM VECTIGALEM
FECIT. i. e.

King Ethelwulph in the Reign of Pope Leo IV. made Britain tributary to the Holy See.

I found upon Enquiry this pretended Tribute to be a mere Fable, and an *English* Historian (s) who builds upon the best Authorities, relates the whole Ground of it in the following Words:

ETHELWULPH's great Zeal for Religion would not let him be easy, without the Satisfaction of paying a Visit to the Pope (*Leo IV.*) in Person, and receiving his Benediction. As *England* was then in profound Peace, he resolv'd upon going to *Rome*, and accordingly did so in 855, carrying his Son *Alfred* (t) along with him. At his Arrival *Leo* gave him an honourable Reception, and in Return met with all the Respect and Submission that could be expected from so devout a Prince. During his Stay at *Rome* he diligently visited the Churches, Chapels, Holy Relicks, and every thing capable of feeding his Devotion. The *English* College (u) founded by *Ina*, and enlarged by

(r) The first *Ostrogoth* King of *Italy*, concerning whom see Vol. II. of my Remarks. This was upon the Account of his following the *Arian* Heresy.

(s) *Tindal's* Translation of *Rapin. P. I. Book iv.*

(t) The youngest of his Sons, who was afterwards King of *England*, called the Great, and Founder of the University of *Oxford*.

(u) King of the *West Saxons* in 715, under *Gregory II.* by the Name of *St. Maria* in *Saffia*, it was designed originally for *English* Pilgrims, under the Direction of *English* Priests, and had Lands in *Suffex* and *Westsex* assign'd for its Maintenance. In the Wars between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*, as all this Quarter of the City, called *il Borgo di San Pietro*, or *Urbs Leonina*, situate between *Castel St. Angelo*, (*Adrian's Mausoleum*) and *St. Peter's*, happened to be destroy'd, the Popes rebuilt and converted it into a general Hospital for Sick of all Nations, and the Education of Foundlings. The Revenues of this Hospital (known by the Name of *il Spirito Santo*) are immense, they make more than three thousand Beds in it, and provide for all the Poor that are brought up in it of either Sex. The Commander or Governor, who is generally a Man of Quality, has a great Revenue, and a magnificent Palace. It is, in short, one of the noblest Institutions in *Europe*, and owes its Foundation to the vast Liberalities of our *English* Kings, tho' they have lost the Revenues they had in the Kingdom itself, which were the *Romescot* or *Peterpence*, first instituted by *Offa*, taken away by King *Henry VIII.* The Lordships and Lands of this Hospital are the Foundation of that celebrated Bank, known by the Name of *Spirito Santo*.

Offa (*), having been burnt down the Year before, he caused it to be rebuilt in a more magnificent Manner, and desiring to endow the College with greater Revenues than his Predecessors had done, extended the Tax of *Peter-pence*, which till then had been only levied in *Westsex* and *Mercia*, all over his Dominions. He obliged himself moreover to send to *Rome* yearly, the Sum of three hundred Marks, two hundred whereof were to be expended in Wax Tapers for the Churches of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and the remaining one hundred for the Pope's private Use. These are the *Liberalities* that gave Occasion to certain Historians to assert, that *Ethelwulph* rendered his Kingdom tributary to the Holy See; but what wrong Uses soever, might be made of them in After-Times, it is certain they were no more originally than charitable Donations to the Church and *English* College.

THE *Belvedere*, or Garden, derived its Name, as they pretend, from the beautiful *Torso*, or Trunk, of an human Figure, that is preserved among its Rarities, and to which *Michael Angelo*, it is said, designed to have added, had not Death prevented him, an Head and Members of his own Invention. Besides the Statues which are mentioned by all Travellers, here are of late Years, several Pillars of the most precious Marbles, that formerly adorned the Inside of the *Pantheon* (or *Rotunda*) together with some Altars out of the same; and a Basen of one Piece of Porphyry, found without the *Porta del Popolo*, that is twenty-two *Palmi* in Diameter. In a Grove behind the Gardens, is a little Villa raised by *Pirro Ligorio*, upon the Model of an antient one that stood pretty entire in his Time, on the *Gabinian* Way, and which serves as a Summer-house: They stript the old Villa of all its Ornaments when they erected this, particularly of two Sphynxes of Granite, which are placed before the Entrance. The last Pope, at Cardinal *Coscia's* Instigation (whom the *Italians* justly call *l'ottavo Saccheggiator di Roma*, the Eighth Plunderer of *Rome*) cut down most of the fine old Trees of the *Belvedere*. I observed here, what I had not done in my former Journey, that the first and last Letters of *ADRIAN's* Name are yet remaining upon the huge Brass Pineapple that was brought hither from the *Mausoleum* of that Emperor, when they converted it into a Fortress.

THE Waste the above-mentioned Cardinal has made within the *Vatican* itself, is hardly credible, in a Palace where Treasures of that Kind would, one would suppose, easily be missed, and in a City

(*) King of *Mercia*, who went a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, to atone for the Murder of *Ethelbert* King of the *East Angles*; and added to *Ina's* Liberalities, the *Denier* Sterling per House, in all his Dominions, called *Romescot*.

where Spies and Informers are never wanting. In *Sicily*, where *Verres* committed his infamous Rapine, he was absolute, and had no Person to controul him; but what *Coscia* did, was in the Face of his Equals, an whole *Sacred College*, every Member of which had a Right to pretend to the See after the Incumbent's Death (which, considering his Age and Infirmary, might be looked for every Hour) and in Virtue of that Right, was intitled to inspect the Conduct of a Favourite, whose Inclination to plunder was no Secret to any body, and whose Master had no Right to dispose but only of his own personal Estate.

A *Roman Gentleman*, who was very much *au fait* of all these Transactions, told me, not long since, that (to pass by Jewels and Plate, the Loss of which amounts to many Millions of Crowns) the very Tapestries, Beds, and other Household Furniture, together with an infinite Number of most sumptuous Trappings, Litters, Coaches, Harness, &c. (used by the holy Fathers on publick Occasions, especially when they take Possession of *St. John Lateran's*, after their Coronation, and which had been amassing for two or three Centuries past) were pulled to Pieces or burnt for the Sake of the Gold and Silver that was upon them; insomuch that when the present Pope was elected, the Apostolical Chamber were forced to be at a general new Expence, just as much as they would have been, had the City passed through the Hands of another Army of *Vandals*, or *Visigoths*.

THE short Reign of *Benedict XIII.* was an Happiness, not for *Rome* alone, but for all the Curious World in general. The Favourite who could make such Havock in so short a Time, would possibly in two or three Years longer, have extended his imbezzling Disposition to the Tapestries of *Raphael*, that are hung out upon great Festivals, to the Antiques of the *Belvedere*, nay to the very Books of that inestimable Collection (a) the *Vatican Library*.

(a) Pope *Nicholas V.* passes commonly for the Founder of this Library, but it was in effect *Sixtus IV.* (*Lomeyer de Bibliothecis*) Cardinal *du Perron* says, that here are more than twenty *Arabic* Translations of *Greek* Authors, whose Originals are lost; particularly *Archimedes de Suppositis*, Part of *Apollonius Pergæus*, &c. Here is an *Eusebius* in *Armenian*. The Queen of *Sweden's* Books have been a great Addition to the Library, as also the *Palatine* one of *Heidelberg*, and that of the Dukes of *Urbino*. In a manuscript History of one of these Dukes, there are the finest Miniatures that can be seen any where, by the inimitable *Clovio*. The Statue of *St. Hippolytus* the Martyr, sitting, called *Marmor Hyppoliteum*, found in 1551, was placed by Cardinal *Cervini* (afterwards Pope) in this Library; on the Sides of his Chair is seen, in *Greek* Characters, the famous *Canon Paschalis*, or Rubric for *Easter*, explained by *Joseph Scaliger* (*Emendat. Tempor. l. vii. p. 721.*) by *Gruter*, in his *Thesaur. Inscript.* but most accurately by the late Monsignior *Bianchini*. It begins in the first Year of *Alexander Severus* (of *Christ* 222) on the thirteenth of *April*, being the *Easter* of the said Year, when *St. Hippolytus* constituted this *Canon*, which is of vast Use in Chronology.

Nothing, in short, but the Paintings of the Apartments, which are most of them Frescos, could have escaped him; nor was there any depending even upon that, for what could hinder the Man, who was base enough to strip such a glorious Fabrick, from setting it on Fire afterwards, to conceal his Depredations.

THE largest Piece of the *Amiantos* (a), or incombustible Cloth, that the World affords perhaps, is to be seen in a Sarcophagus, at the *Vatican* Library; it was found in a Grove of Pine Trees, not far from the Temple of *Hope* (b), in the Reign of *Clement XI.* who paid, as I was told, seven hundred *Roman Scudi* for this extraordinary Curiosity. In these precious Shrouds, as I may call them, used to be wrapt up the Bodies of Persons of Rank, when they were to be laid on the Funeral Pile, to prevent the Loss of any Part of their Ashes.

I shall add but this one Remark more, with regard to the *Vatican*, that the Figures in the Old Testament Stories, by *Raphael*, on the Cielings of the upper Corridor of the Palace (commonly called *La Loggia*) were copied most of them from the Antique, particularly from *Adrian's Villa* at *Tivoli*, where abundance of old Paintings have been found; *Bartoli* assured me that he could even trace in these Works, several Copies from the Stuccos in the *Camera di Venere* at *Baiæ*. *Raphael* had the greater Opportunity of doing this, as he was the first who filled up the Post of Antiquary to the *Camera*, of which the said *Bartoli* is now possessed, as his Father was before him.

THE *Vatican* leads me naturally to *St. Peter's*, not with an Intent to describe its Beauties; Thousands have done that already; but to put Travellers in the Way of observing certain not incurious Particulars, which are known but to very few.

THIS *Queen*, as I may say, of *Cathedrals* stands upon the Ground-plot of an old one that had been founded by *Constantine*, enlarged by *Honorius*, and finished by several Popes of the succeeding Centuries. Its Situation is extreme low, which takes off very much from its real Height, and to which Cause are likewise owing those Damps so noxious to the noble Paintings of the Altars. They were, for that Reason, busy in copying them in

(a) The *Amiantos* and *Asbestos* are generally confounded together; but tho' their Properties are the same, yet there is a Difference as to their Materials, the former being wove from a Stone, which is still found in *Silesia*, and the latter from *Crystal*.

(b) *Templum Spei*. It is in the Way to *Palæstrina*, on the *Via Prænestina*, they call it now the *Torre di Schiavi*. It is a little round Fabric, built in the Nature of a Cupola, and is said to have for its Foundation one single Pillar, from which *Vignola* took his Hint, when he built *Caprarola*, twenty Miles from *Rome*, that noble Castle of the Duke of *Parma's*.

Mosaic, of a very pretty new Invention, when I was last in *Rome*, and the Originals were to be removed, pursuant to the Directions of the Cardinal *Camerlengo* (c), or Chamberlain of the Household. Pope *Julius II.* (d), who (finding this Church in a very ruinous Condition) had pulled it quite down, began to build another, upon a Model of *Bramante*; which was improved and corrected afterwards by *Michael Angelo*, under *Paul III.* (e); but the last Hand was put to this Fabrick by the celebrated *Fontana*, in the Papacy of *Paul V.* (f). The famous *Bernini* indeed tried an Experiment (g) since, which would have been a great Addition to the Beauty of the Church, could it have taken Place; but had like to have proved very fatal to the Roof, and has left a Mark in the Cupola visible to this Day, for which the *Architect* narrowly escaped with his Head. It is currently reported that he contrived the Fountain of the *Piazza Navona* (h) (which is a Master-piece of the Kind) to atone for that prodigious Blunder.

THE magnificent *Alto Relievo* in the South Cross of *St. Peter's*, representing *Attila's* miraculous Retreat from *Rome*, upon *St. Leo's* Approach, is apt to deceive People into a Belief of a Story (i) which the *Roman-Catholick* Writers, who confidently affirm it, have not the least Foundation for. The Pagan King, whose Name was so terrible in *Gaul* and *Italy*, advanced not farther, in reality, than the Banks of the *Mincio* near *Mantua*, where *Leo*, (at the Request of *Honorius*, then Emperor, and the *Senate*) met, and harangued *Attila* with that soothing Eloquence, that he retired of his own Accord, directing his March back into *Hungary*, after having given the Pope a most favourable Hearing, when nothing could have obstructed the Pursuit of his Ravages, and all *Rome* was in the utmost Consternation. *Leo's* Rhetorick had not the

(c) *Hannibal Albani*, elder Brother to Cardinal *Alexander*, the great Virtuoso; they are Nephews to Pope *Clement XI.* It is very probable however, that some of these may have been smuggled by *Coscia*.

(d) In the Beginning of the sixteenth Century. He had a vast enterprizing, and rather too much a martial, Genius. He reigned nine Years, and was immediate Predecessor to *Leo X.*

(e) Began his Reign in 1534. He was Founder of the House of *Parma*, and his Name *Farnese*.

(f) Of the *Borghese* Family, in the Beginning of the seventeenth Century.

(g) By clapping a Tower at each End of the Façade; this was in the Reign of *Innocent X.* (*Ottoboni*) He is said to have obtained his Pardon by the Means of *Donna Olympia*, Niece and Favourite to the Pope, whom he presented with a Model of the Fountain he designed, all in Silver.

(h) This was the antient *Circus Agonalis*.

(i) *Maimbourg. Hist. du Pontificat. de S. Leon.* They pretend that *Attila* told his Captains, after the Pope was gone, that he had seen a venerable old Man by his Side, with a naked Sword, who threatened him with immediate Death if he did not withdraw.

same Effect afterwards upon *Genseric*, for the only Favour he could obtain of the *Vandal*, was that he should spare the Lives and Habitations of the *Romans*, and not touch the three principal Churches, *St. Peter*, *St. Paul* without the Gates, and the *Lateran*. The Plunder of all the rest was not in his Power to beg off.

HONORIUS, whom some of our Travellers are pleased to bury in *Ravenna*, was actually deposited under *St. Peter's*, as were likewise his two Wives (a), both Daughters to *Stilico*, *Maria* and *Thermantia*. Among several other Bodies of great Persons, here were likewise interred the German Emperor *Otho II.* and one *Amauri* of *Mountfort*, Nephew to *Bertranda*, Wife to *Philip I.* King of *France*, and Great Unkle to *Simon*, the famous Earl of *Leicester*, who was slain in the Battle of *Evesham*.

THO' there is a general Air of Magnificence in the *Roman* Palaces, yet are there many of them that will not stand the Test, with respect to Architecture. It is observed of late Years, that as the Painters run into a servile Imitation of *Carlo Marat*, the Architects, in like manner, are no less attach'd to *Borromini's* Stile, which is condemn'd by all true Connoisseurs. The old Buildings themselves of the good Age, a Century or two ago, are not without their Defects, as for Instance, in the grand *Farnese*, which is *Michael Angelo's* Design, the *Corinthian* Order is placed below the *Ionic*.

As I am upon this Subject, I cannot pass by a Villa of singular Elegance, taken Notice of by few People; it stands about the Middle of the *Corso* (b), without the *Porta del Popolo*, and is known by the Name of *Giardino della Camera*, because it belongs properly to the Apostolick Chamber. The Architecture is *Vignola's*; the Outside *Tuscan*, and the Inside *Doric* and *Ionic*; but this, like the *Villas Medici* (c), *Madama* (d), and many others, is going to Ruin for Want of Repair. The Pope who

(a) They are both reported to have died Virgins, their Mother *Serena*, who hated *Honorius*, having practised upon his Body to render him impotent by magical Charms. *Zosimus*.

(b) There is another *Corso*, or Rendezvous for Coaches (in the Nature of the *Cours* at *Paris*) within the City, from which the longest Street of *Rome* takes its Denomination. In the hottest Weather, the *Piazza Navona* is commonly made use of, and filled with Water almost to the Axle-trees of the fore Wheels, which causes sometimes great Diversion.

(c) Belonging to the Great Duke, near the *Trinità di Monte*; they are now about to sell it.

(d) It belonged to the *Farnese* Family, and was so called from the Dutchess *Margaret* (natural Daughter to *Charles V.*) who bought the Ground, which is the most delicious Spot about *Rome*, being very high, of a great Circumference, and extremely well wooded. The House was built by *Giulio Romano*. It overlooks the *Tiber*, the *Milvian Bridge*, &c.

built it was *Julius III.* (e), so remarkable for his Impiety and Excesses, and this no doubt was the Scene of a good many of them. The Frescos done by *Perrin del Vago* are admirable.

It was the same *Vignola* that built the *Porta del Popolo*, by the Command of *Pius IV.* upon a Plan of *Michael Angelo's*, but *Alexander VII.* (f) caused *Bernini* to enlarge and repair it against the publick Entrance of *Christina Queen of Sweden* (g). The *Latin* Inscription takes Notice of this Circumstance.

HAVING happened to mention *Pius IV.* I cannot pass by a remarkable but very odd Instance of *Michael Angelo's* sarcastical Turn, with Regard to this Pope. He was of the Name of *Medici*, tho' a *Milanesè*, and gave the same Arms with the Great Duke, which are seven round Balls (h). The Architect, who owed his Holiness a Grudge, for having preferred *Pirro Ligorio* to him, in a Case where they were Competitors, being ordered to rebuild the old Gate called *Porta Nomentana* (but now *Porta Pia*) threw in, by way of Ornament, the Resemblance of two *Basons* and *Towels*, which, together with the Balls, seem'd manifestly levelled at the Pope, who was said to be the Son of a *Barber*. Upon this Account it was, they say, that the Gate was left unfinished; but the *Basons* and *Towels* remain to this Day.

(e) He was Cardinal *Giovanni di Monte* before he arrived to the Papacy, and succeeded *Paul III.* He used to swear frequently *al dispetto de Dio*. Being one Night at Supper, and his Disappointment of a cold Peacock he had ordered to be set by, having caused him to blaspheme immoderately, a certain grave Cardinal took the Liberty to reprove him, upon which he made Answer, that *If God was so angry about an Apple, why should not he, who was God's Vicar, be in as great a Passion for a Peacock.* *Hottinger*, speaking of this Pope, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, and of his wicked Favourite Cardinal *Crescentius*, says thus, *Julius III. Pontifex, & Crescentius fere omnes meretrices communes habuerunt, propriisque sumtibus neuter, sed communibus aluerunt, atque ut breviter dicam omnium scelerum socii exbilerunt.* They both had to do with the Wife of a Citizen of *Viterbo*, who brought forth a Daughter that was kept by them in common, as they could not tell which was the true Father. He created an handsome Boy whom he loved a Cardinal at seventeen, and caused his Brother to adopt him, tho' the Youth was of very mean Birth. *Palavicini* extenuates his Crimes. *Hist. Concil. Trident.*

(f) Of the House of *Chigi*. He valued himself extremely upon this Conversion; and it is confidently reported, that he, happening to be Nuncio at *Paris* when that Princess was there, talking to her upon the Subject of Religion one Day, she told him in Jest, that should he ever come to be Pope, she would certainly turn *Roman Catholick*. It proved very serious in the End; and the Queen kept her Word. A Person, who was present at her Entry, told me, that, as she stepped into *St. Peter's*, she tore off, in the Transport of her Zeal, the finest Pearl Necklace in the World, and toss'd it into the Air.

(g) *Felici, Faustoque Ingressui Anno MDCLV. &c.*

(h) It was a remarkable Piece of Vanity in the present Great Duke's Mother (who was a Princess of the Royal Blood of *France*) that for a long Time after her Marriage, she could not be brought to quarter the Arms of *Medici* (which she call'd *les Savonettes*) with the *Luces* of *Bourbon*.

NOT

NOT far from the *Porta del Popolo*, in the Way to the Villa *Borghese*, adjoining to the Wall that *Belisarius* built round the City, there hangs over, in the Manner here represented, a very solid Piece of an antient Fabrick, said to have been Part of the Baths of *Domitius Aenobarbus* (i); it is known by the Name of *il Muro Torto*. This Ruin, as much ready to tumble as it appears, has a stronger Foundation a good deal than the great Staircase (k) leading from the *Piazza di Spagna* to the *Trinita di Monte*, of which I shall speak more at large in its proper Place. Part of the Façade of the *Lateran* (l), since they have begun to rebuild it, has had also the Misfortune to give way, which proved fatal to several poor Workmen.

CESTIUS's Pyramid (m) is the Building, of all the antient ones, that, unless Violence be used, is like to come down the last. I have often contemplated this Monument with infinite Satisfaction, as being an *Unique* in its Kind, on this Side *Ægypt*, and an Instance, greater than any now extant, of the Spirit of Vanity that reign'd even among the private *Romans*.

THE circular Church of *St. Costanza*, adjoining to the Convent of *St. Agnese*, formerly a Temple sacred to *Bacchus* (n), in which stands that noble Sarcophagus of Porphyry, is an Antiquity obvious to all Strangers, a little without the *Porta Pia*. As I have spoke of it in a former Work, I shall only observe, that the Jesuits have purchased of the regular Canons, to whom the Fabrick belongs, the greatest Part of the Granite and Porphyry with which it was enriched. This is generally the Practice of those Fathers, where-ever they meet with mercenary Proprietors; and all goes to the adorning of their own Houses. Here are among the

(i) Husband to *Agrippina* the younger, and Father to *Nero*. The *Domitian* Family had their Villa hereabouts, where *Nero* was buried.

(k) The Monks themselves (who are *French*) I am told were the Architects. The Money was left by *Lewis XIV.*

(l) *St. John Lateran*. A Prince *Pamfilio* left sixty thousand Crowns for this Purpose a great many Years ago.

(m) It is 164 *Roman Palmi* (i. e. about 120 *English Foot*) in Height, and every Side of the Base above 100 *Palmi*. *Cestius* was one of the *Septemviri Epulones* (who were Officers appointed to take Care of the holy Banquets on certain Festivals) in *Augustus's* Time. The Inscription shews, that it was finish'd in 330 Days. Its being wedged in, as it were, in the Wall of the City, which was a great way from it when it was built, is a Disadvantage to it. The Repairs of this Monument are owing to *Alexander VII.* The famous painted Chamber within it, on which *Falconieri* published a Dissertation, was eighteen *Palmi* wide, twenty-six long, and nineteen in Height. As it became an Harbour for Thieves and Murderers, *Clement XI.* caused it to be walled up. *Petrarch*, who gives some Account of it in his Letters, mistook it for the Monument of *Remus*; but he liv'd in an Age when People knew nothing of Antiquity.

(n) Vide my *Remarks*, Vol. II. p. 256.

Pillars (o) that support the Roof in a double Row, eight of that very precious *Numidian* Marble which is called *Porta Santa*, and two of *Marmo Pavonazzo*. Nothing is more remarkable than the *Cupids* of the Freeze, with the *Bulla* (p) on their Breasts. St. *Agnese*, now incorporated to St. *Costanza*, under the same Canons, was, till within these two Centuries, a Monastery of Nuns, but *Clement VII.* thought fit to dissolve it, upon the Account of the Scandal they had given by conversing too freely (tho' perhaps they could not help it) with the *Germans* and *Spaniards* of *Charles V.* his Army, while *Rome* was in their Hands. Near the Church of St. *Costanza* is a very remarkable Monument (q) of the primitive Christian Times, with a most bitter Imprecation (in the old pagan (r) Stile) upon any Person that should disturb the Ashes of the Person there buried.

IN the Beginning of the last Century, some Workmen, digging at the Foot of the famous *Tarpeian* Rock, discovered a Marble Door, which might probably be the same thro' which the *Sabines* were let in by the perfidious young Woman, whom they put to death for her Pains; this is the more credible, as there was a Stair-case hewn in the Rock from the Capitol down to this Outlet. This is not only affirmed by the learned *Marlianus* (s) (whose Credit is not always the best) but likewise by Persons now living, who assured me they remember'd some Tracks of it, but that the Place was now buried again in Rubbish. The Author above-mentioned

(o) These Pillars being different both in Proportion and Quality, were probably brought hither from several other Buildings, when the Temple was repaired, and converted to a Christian Use, about the Time of *Constantine*, who was Father to St. *Costanza*. The like we see practised in almost all the old Churches.

(p) A round Knob of Gold that was worn by young Men of a senatorial Rank, by way of Distinction. These *Cupids* are called the *Genii Nobilitatis*. Abbe *Ficoroni* had the only original *Bulla* perhaps in *Europe*, which I have seen frequently. I refer the Reader to his printed Dissertation upon it, and to Mr. *Wright's* Account, where there is a very exact Draught of it. The *Bulla* is frequently found upon antique Busts, and sometimes, but very rarely, upon Medals. I have seen a *Britannicus* with one, and a young *M. Aurelius*.

(q) *Malè pereat insepultus, jaceat non resurgat, cùm Judâ Partem habeat, si quis sepulchrum hoc violarit.*

(r) One of this Kind is in the Garden of the Convent at St. *Mary's trans Tiberim*, it runs thus,

Si quis hanc Aram læserit habeat Genium iratum Populi Romani. & Numina Divorum.

The other is at the Gate of St. *Pancras*, formerly *Porta Aurelia*. It is thus, in the old *Latin* of the first Consular Age:

<i>C. Tutius. C. L. Barnæus. Olla</i>	<i>i. e. Ollam, or Urnam.</i>
<i>Ejus si quis ovviolaverit</i>	<i>i. e. violaverit,</i>
<i>Ad inferos non recipiatur.</i>	

(s) *Topograph. Urb. Romæ.*

affirms,

affirms, that three Stories of *Severus's Septizonium* (r) were standing in his Time; and offers Proofs (u) why the Brass She-Wolf that suckles the royal Twins, in one of the Chambers of the *Campidoglio*, must be that very individual one that's mentioned by *Cicero* to have been thunderstruck.

THE Baths that pass commonly for *Titus's*, are proved from an Inscription which *Grævius* (x) quotes, to be in effect *Trajan's*; nor will he consequently, allow the famous *Laocoon* of the *Belvedere*, which was found there, to have been that which *Pliny* speaks of.

THE *Aventine* Quarter was formerly, for many Centuries successively, cut off by an Inundation of the *Tiber* (which dried up at last of its own Accord) from the rest of the City; the Part so laid under Water was known by the Name of *Velabrum* (y), it is now the *Foro Boario*, or *Beef Market*. The Space between this *Velabrum* and *Marcellus's Theatre*, obtain'd the Appellation of *Argiletum* (z), from the Sepulchre of one *Argus*, who was murder'd here by the Followers of *Evander* the *Arcadian*, long before the

(r) There have been three *Septizoniums* in all (tho' two improperly called so) the first of which really consisted of seven Orders, or Stories, one above another, was built by *Titus* (*Sueton.*) near the Place where he was born; the second which *Severus* built, to what End is uncertain, near the Foot of the *Palatine Hill*, opposite to where is the Church of *St. Gregory the Great*, of which there is hardly the least Track; and the last of all in the *Appian Way*, built by the same Emperor, and design'd to contain his Ashes. The two last were of fewer Stories than seven.

(u) One of them is from that Passage in *Virgil*,

Ludere pendentes Pueros, &c.

Æn. viii.

But notwithstanding the evident Mark of Fire that remains upon this noble Group there are strong Presumptions that it was not the same. *Vide my Remarks, Vol. II. p. 291.*

(x) *Vol. III. p. 149.* His Argument is deduced from a Statue brought from thence, that was in the Palace *Maffei*, on the Pedestal of which was the following Inscription:

*Julius Felix Campanianus
Ac Præfectus Urbis ad
Augendam Thermarum Trajanarum
Gratiam Conciliavit.*

(y) This occasional Lake extended one Way towards the *Forum*, and the other towards the *Circus Maximus*, where they were forced to lay a Bridge over it.

*Pontibus & magno juncta est celeberrimo Circo
Area.*

Ovid. Fast.

*At qua Velabri regio patet, ire solebat
Exiguus pulsa per Vada Linter aqua.*

Propert.

(z) Another Etymology assigned for it is from the Word *Argilla*, *Clay*, because the Potters had their Manufacture here antiently. *Serv. in Virg. Æn. viii.*

Age of *Romulus*. This, in the Days of *Martial* (a), appears to have been the Booksellers Quarter;

ADRIAN's Mausoleum (b), the present Citadel of Rome, changed its Name into that of *St. Angelo*, from a pretended Vision of an Angel at the Top of it, seen to sheath his Sword, as the Great *St. Gregory* passed over the *Ælian* Bridge, in a solemn Procession, to appease the divine Wrath in the Time of a dreadful Pestilence. The Cordeliers of *Ara Cœli* shew the Stone with the Imprint of the Angel's Foot; as likewise the Image of the *Virgin* the Pope above-mentioned had then in his Hand; they add, to beautify the Legend, that the Angel tuned up his Pipes very audibly, and joined with the Chorus in a *Regina Cœli Lætare*. The Mausoleum, or *Moles* (as it was commonly called) became a Fortress (c) from that Time, and was known by no other Appellation, for a long Time, than *la Rocca Crescentio*. This was upon the Account of the Tyranny of one *Crescentius Nomentanus* (d); a Roman of great Power, who made it his Castle and Sanctuary, in Pope *John XVII.* his Time, and stood out here a great while against the Emperor *Otho III.* This Fortress came afterwards, I know not how, to be the Property of the Kings of *Naples*, for *Joan I.* made a Grant of it, we read, to *Ursin* of *Bonmarzo*, another very troublesome Nobleman; and it changed Masters more than once after that, during the fatal Disputes between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*. *St. Angelo* became a Kind of regular Fortification, at last, under *Boniface IX.* and has improved itself gradually to the State we now see it in, which is owing to *Urban VIII.* It contains several noble Apartments, and a large Space of Ground, with Baracks for five hundred Men, the constant Number of this Garrison in Time of Peace, under a Governor who is always a Kinsman of the reigning Pope.

THE Convent of *Ara Cœli* (e) above-mentioned, is so called from another pretended Apparition. I mean the *Sybil* that announced our Saviour's Birth to *Augustus*, upon which he imme-

(a) *Argiletanas mavis habitare Tabernas,
Cum tibi parce Liber, Scrima nostra vacant.* Mart. lib. i. ep. 3.
—— *Sacri monstrat nemus Argileti.* Virg.

(b) Vide my Remarks, Vol. II. p. 272. It is very dubious whether this Emperor was really buried there. *Suetonius* and *Dio* differ in this Point; the latter affirms he was, but the former deposits him at *Bith* where he died.

(c) It had already served as one at the Time of the Wars between the *Goths* and *Romans*.

(d) He was overcome at last and put to Death by *John XVIII.*

(e) On the left Hand as you ascend the *Campidoglio*, where was the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*.

directly dedicated an Altar to *Christ*, by the Name of *ARA PRIMOGENTI DEI*, *The Altar of the First-born of God*. The Story is differently related by *Nicephorus*, who ascribes this extraordinary Dedication to the Answer (f) returned this Emperor by the *Delphian Oracle*, which he had consulted much about the Time of the Birth of the *Messiah*, upon the *Capitol* s having been thunder-struck (g). *Constantine* the Great is thought to have made a Grant of this Altar to Pope *Sylvester* his Friend; but the *Porphyry Pillars* which support it, were an Addition of the Anti-pope *Anaclet* (h). The one Hundred and odd Marble Steps which lead up to *Ara Cœli*, belong'd antiently to the Temple of *Quirinus* (i), but it was that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, which supplied the inside Pillars (k), and other Ornaments.

(f) The *Latin* Translation runs thus,

*Me Puer Hebraeus Divos Deus ipse gubernans
Cedere sede jubet, tristemque redire sub Orcum
Aris ego debinc tacitis abscedite nostris.* Hist. Eccl. l. i. c. 17.

Vide also *Eusebius*, *Cedrenus*, &c. This Fiction is partly grounded upon *Plutarch*'s Story (in his Treatise *de Cessatione Oraculorum*) of what happened to the Pilot *Tbammus* in the *Ægean Sea*, in *Tiberius*'s Time; but it is certain notwithstanding, that (laying aside the grand Question, whether all Oracles were Impositions) they continued a long Time after our Saviour's Days. *Nero*, for Instance, was forewarned by the Oracle of *Delphos*, to beware of the Year seventy-three; from whence he concluded he was to live to that Age, not dreaming of *Galba*, who was just so old when he succeeded to the Empire; which Answer he revenged upon the Town and Temple of *Delphos*, by sending Soldiers to plunder the Priests and Inhabitants. *Dio* and *Pausanius*. This indeed might be the Cause of the ceasing of that Oracle, which Authors observe became silent about that Time; tho' *Lucan* says, it was actually so at the Time of the War between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. *Philostratus*, however, brings his *Apollonius Tyanæus* to the Oracle of *Delphos*, as well as to those of *Dodona* and *Amphiaræus*; and he was contemporary with *Domitian*. *Titus* consulted the Oracle of *Venus Paphia*, (*Tacit.*); and *Plutarch* and *Dio* tell us, that both *Trajan* and *Adrian* received Answers from that of *Delphos*. We find also in *Lucian*, that it subsisted even under the *Antonines*. *Vit. Alexand. Pseudoproph.*

The Instances of this Kind, in fine, from the Heathen Historians are without Number, and their Evidence is confirmed by the *Christian* Writers themselves, as *Theodoret*, *Sozomen*, &c. who take Notice of *Julian the Apostate*'s consulting that of *Delphos* particularly, to learn the Event of his *Persian Expedition*. But can there be a surer Mark of their Continuance to those late Times, than the Edict publish'd throughout the Empire by *Constantius*, for abolishing all manner of Divination, Soothsaying, Sorcery, &c. *Zozim.* *Euseb.* &c. *Vandale* ascribes the first Invention of the Story of *Ara Cœli* to *Suidas*, from whom the Authors above-mentioned have borrowed it.

(g) He had a great Apprehension of Thunder, ever since the Accident that befel him in *Spain*. *Sueton. Div.*

(h) In the twelfth Century.

(i) Upon the *Quirinal Mount*. This is the same with *Romulus*.

(k) On one of them, which is of oriental Granite, are these Words,

A Cubiculo Augustorum.

IF the Authors (*l*) who have wrote concerning this last mentioned Temple, have not magnified Things very much, nothing ever rivall'd it in Wealth and Splendor. The Image of *Jupiter*, which had been of very base Materials at first, as *Ovid* (*m*) and *Pliny* (*n*) bear Witness, was made of pure Gold, about the Time of *Sylla's* Dictatorship, (by whom the Temple was new built) and continued of that Metal during all the Haut-Empire at least, tho' not as some will have it, till the utter Abolition of Paganism. The Wealth of *Loreto*, which makes such a Figure in our Times, was not the twentieth Part of the Treasure contained in the *Capitoline Jupiter*, the very Brass Tiles of which without were covered with Gold (*o*), as well as the Bases, Capitals of the Pillars, the several Members of the Entablatures, and other Ornaments within. It will lessen our Wonder of these Accounts, if we consider the Veneration in which the *Romans* themselves held this their Patron Deity (insomuch that their very Consuls and Emperors ascended his Temple upon their Knees (*p*), and what Presents were poured into it moreover from all Parts of the World, not to speak of the Spoils of so many Kingdoms and States that were all deposited here.

N O T far from the Gate of *St. Sebastian*, near the Ruins of a Temple sacred to *Mars*, I was shewn a little Chapel that bears the very odd Name of DOMINE QUO VADIS. The Legend, upon Enquiry, I found to be thus, *St. Peter* having got loose from the *Mamertine* Prisons (*q*), was making the best of his Way out of *Rome*, when this Prince of Apostles met our Saviour full in his Way, and put the Question to him in *Latin*, DOMINE QUO VADIS, *Lord, where art thou going?* *Christ* made Answer, VADO ROMAM ITERUM CRUCIFIGI, *I am going to Rome, in order to be Crucified once more*, which Words made such an Impression upon *Peter*, that he desisted from his unapostolical Purpose, returned to his Dungeon, and suffered Martyrdom heroically.

(*l*) *Dionys. Halic. Plin. lib. iii. Zonaras, lib. ii. &c.*

(*m*) *Fast. lib. i.*

(*n*) *Hist. Nat. lib. xxxiii. c. 3. l. xxxv. c. 12.*

(*o*) This Gilding was a Present of *Quintus Catulus*. *Plutarch* makes the Expence of it amount to 12000 Talents, which is about 1800000 Pounds Sterling.

(*p*) Hence comes, I make no doubt, originally, the Custom of ascending the *Scala Santa*, near the *Lateran*, in the same Manner.

(*q*) So called from the Street in which they were, where the *Mamertine* Family had their Palace. These and the *Tullian* Prisons are all one, they were built by *Servius Tullius*, the Roman King; or, as some will have it, by *Tullus Hostilius*. I have spoke of them in my *Remarks, Vol. II.*

THE Mention of this Apostle puts me in Mind of another Legend of the same Stamp, which occasioned the Founding of the Church of St. *Peter ad Vincula* (where is *Michael Angelo's* famous *Moses*) built upon the *Esquiline* Hill by Pope *Leo I.* in the fifth Century. *Eudofia* (or *Athenais*) the Empress, Wife to *Theodosius* the Younger, going a Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, received of *Juvenalis* the Patriarch, in Reward for her singular Piety, among other Relicks, the two Chains with which *Herod* had caused *Peter* to be bound. One of these the good Empress sent to her Daughter *Eudofia* (r), Wife of *Valentinian III.* who having gratified *Leo* with it (as indeed that Princess's Curiosity did not seem to lie much this Way) the Pope took Occasion to compare this Chain with the *Mamertine* one, and both of them united miraculously.

IGNORANCE having reign'd in *Italy* for so many Centuries, it is naturally not possible but the true Names and Qualities of several of the ancient Edifices and Monuments must have been absolutely lost, and false ones foisted in their Room, according to the Whim and Conjecture of modern *Virtuosi*. I took it for granted a long Time, for Instance, that the noble Façade of the *Dogana Nova* (a) was the real *Basilica*, or Palace of *Antoninus Pius* (the common Appellation it goes by) till, upon stricter Enquiry, I found there were much stronger Reasons for believing it the *Portico* of the *Argonauts* (b) that *Agrippa* built, and that *Antonine's* Palace

(z) It was she that called in *Genferic*, King of the *Vandals*, and went to *Africa* along with him. Her Pretence was indeed to be revenged of *Maximus* the Tyrant, who had murdered *Valentinian*, and compell'd her to marry him. How just soever this Motive may seem, the Consequence prov'd the Ruin of *Rome*; for the *Barbarian* left nothing behind him that could possibly be carried off. The Story of this Miracle is in *Sigebert's Chronicon*.

(a) The Custom-House for Goods that come by Land; it was built by *Innocent XII.* at the same Time with the *Curia Innocenziana*, in the adjoining Square of *Monte Citorio*; and its Revenues, like those of the *Curia*, are all appropriated to the publick Infirmary. The Architecture of both is the famous *Fontana's*; and this is so contrived, that the antique Pillars, which are eleven in Number, with their Entablature, compose the Front of it. All Strangers that enter *Rome* by Land are obliged to pass here, and have their Baggage visited. There is another *Dogana* for the River.

(b) *Porticus Argonautarum*; or, as *Dio* calls it, *Neptuni*. It was built by *Agrippa* as a Monument of his naval Victories, and adorned with *Bas Reliefs*, and Pictures, that expressed *Jason's* Expedition. *Martial* speaks of it thus in his satyrical Epigram upon *Silius*, lib. ii. ep. xiv.

*Si nihil Europæ fecit, tum septa petuntur,
Si quid Phillyrides præstat, & Æsonides.*

He means *Chiron* the Centaur, Son of *Phillyrus*, and *Jason*, Son of *Æson*, who were the two principal *Argonauts*. *Nardini* inclines to this Opinion from the Situation of that *Portico* which was within the *Septa* (a Part of the *Campus Martius* that was rail'd in for the Election of Magistrates) just where is this *Dogana* in the Square called *Piazza di Pietra*.

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was,

was, in all Probability, on the *Monte Citorio* (c) itself, where we see that magnificent Court of Justice, called *la Curia Innocenziana*, near the hitherto unereccted *Antonine* (d) Column.

THE Uncertainty is not less in a Multitude of other Cases; some I have instanced in my former Remarks; and I found Matter enough for fresh Doubts on my second Journey to *Rome*; as with regard to a single Pillar (e) that stands over-against the Church of *St. Adrian*, in the *Campo Vaccino*; to the supposed Ruins of the *Curia Hostilia* (f), in the Gardens of the Convent of *St. John* and *St. Paul*; to that beautiful *Ionic* (g) Temple, now *St. Maria*

(c) A Corruption from *Citatorius*, the old Name of this Square, because at the Elections above-mentioned, the several Tribes that were to give their Suffrages used to be summoned (*citari*) to enter the *Septa*, and give their Voices, in the same Manner as our *Wards* are at *Guildhall*, in the Choice of *Aldermen*, &c.

(d) Vide my Remarks, Vol. II. p. 267. It is not many Years since there was affixed upon it this pleasant Paraphrase upon the Passage in the *Psalms*, by way of *Pasquinade*.

Hic est requies mea, non movebor in æternum.

Monsignior *Hercolani*, a Prelate of great Distinction, who has a very mathematical Genius, told me when I was last in *Rome*, that he had proposed to the old Pope *Clement XI.* in whose Time it was dug up, that if his Holiness would but be at the Cost of removing the Column to the *Quirinale*, where it was designed to be set up between the two *Colossean* Horfes, he would himself undertake to erect it, which he affirm'd he could do, by a very plain and simple Engine unknown to all the Moderns.

(e) Some Authors maintain it to be one of the forty Pillars of *Caligula's* Colonnade, that supported his Gallery of Communication between the *Capitol* and the *Palatine*; others hold, and *Ficoroni* particularly, that it was rather Part of a Temple erected by *Domitian*, to *Jupiter Custos*, because of his miraculous Preservation, when a Child, from the Fury of the *Vitellian* Soldiers. *Marlianus* differs again from these, and would prove from *Dionysius Halicarnassæus*, that the Trophies of the *Horatian* Victory were plac'd upon it.

(f) A Court of Judicature that *Tullus Hostilius*, the third *Roman* King, erected.

(g) This is in the old *Velabrum*, between the *Palatine* and the *Aventine* Quarter. Opinions are very much divided about it, some holding that it was the Temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, originally built by *Servius Tullius*, the sixth *Roman* King, as a Monument of his Gratitude to the Goddess *Fortune*, for having raised him to the Throne; it is further added by the Antiquaries of this Side the Question, that the said Prince's Statue was placed in this Temple, and thrown down by an extraordinary Inundation of the *Tiber* (to which this Part of *Rome* was very subject) in the Reign of *Augustus*, which Accident is alluded to in this Passage of *Horace*:

*Ire dejectum monumenta Regis
Templaque Vestæ.*

Because the little round Temple of *Vesta* stood exactly opposite to *S. Mar. Ægypt.* at the Foot of the *Palatine* Hill, where is now the Church of *S. Maria dele Grazie*. The celebrated *Pirro Ligorio*, on the contrary, proves from an Inscription found there in the Papacy of *Pius IV.* (whose Antiquary and Architect he was) that this must have been the Temple dedicated to the Memory of *Caius* and *Lucius*, the two Grandsons of *Augustus*, which others place at the *Minerva Medica*. *Grævius* is of this last Opinion, Vol. III. p. 151.

Ægyptiaca;

Ægyptiaca; to the square Building called *La Loggia* (b), near the Church of St. George, in the old *Forum Boarium*; and to many more Objects of the same questionable Kind, I shall not trouble the Reader with.

I was shewn several curious Fragments that had been dug out of the Gardens of *Mæcenæ*, which having passed thro' several Hands in the Space of a few Years, are now the Prince of *Caserta's* Property. Among these were some huge leaden Pipes that conveyed the Water from the *Claudian Aqueduct* (i) into a subterraneous Bathing-Room, in the finding out of which much unprofitable Search has been bestowed, thro' the Neglect of the Diggers, who had not observed the Situation of the said Pipes. The Magnificence of the Place must be suitable, no doubt, to the immense Wealth and Delicacy of a *Roman* of his Rank, especially if what I was assured be Fact, that the Prince above-mentioned was possess'd of some lesser Tubes, discovered among the same Rubbish, that were of solid Silver.

AMONG all the Proprietors of *Terra Vergine* (i. e. as I have above explained it, of old Ground not broke up) I was told of a Gentleman whose Tenement stands upon Part of the Ruins of

(b) This is a Fabrick of a very singular Form, as may be seen in most of the Collections of old *Roman* Monuments; it is a Kind of Cube, as it were, pierced thro' by four spacious Arches, one to every Face, supposed to signify the four Seasons; and twelve Niches, divided into four ternary Orders, on either Side of the great Openings (making 48 in all) as Symbols, no doubt, of the twelve Months, from all which it is very evident that it was intended for *Janus*, first King of the *Latins*, and God of the Highways; but the Question among the Learned lies here, whether really as a Place of Worship, or only a simple *Janus Quadrifrons*, or *Quadrivius*, erected, as was very usual, at the Concourse of four Streets, where the Merchants used to keep a Sort of Change in rainy Weather. Within a very small Distance of this Structure is an Arch erected by the same Merchants to *Septimius Severus*. The Names of both his Sons were in the Inscription, but that of *Geta* is erased, (as we find it in many other Monuments) by his Brother *Caracalla's* Order, no doubt.

(i) This famous Water (of which there is an Account in my former Remarks) took its Rise originally at the Lake *Fucinus* (now *Celano*) in the Country of the *Hernici*, about fifty Miles from *Rome*. Passages of an incredible Depth and Extent being cut for it thro' the Bowels of Mountains, beyond *Tivoli* (as is visible to this Day) and was brought to the City over three Rows of Arches of vast *Travertine* Stone, upon a stupendous Foundation of *Mattoni*, or Brick, to the End that if the two uppermost Arcades should give way, the City might still be supplied by the lower one. This Aqueduct did not run in a direct Line, but was built Zigzag Fashion, as well for its greater Strength, as for the better purifying of the Water by the Number of the Breaks. Lying almost in Ruins, it was repaired at a vast Expence by *Sixtus V.* and tho' the new Work comes very short of the old one, in respect of Magnificence, it is nevertheless of great Service, as well as a noble Ornament. The *Claudian* Aqueduct was first called the *Martian*, being built by *Quintus Martius* the Prætor, in the Consular Times, and as some have it, owes its first Foundation to *Ancus Martius*. *Caligula* begun this new Aqueduct, which was finished by his Successor *Claudius*, and enters at the *Porta Maggiore*, near the *Lateran*, where there is yet an old Inscription to the Honour of *Claudius Cæsar*.

Nero's

Nero's famous Palace so generally known by the Name of the *Golden House* (*Domus Aurea*) who is, it seems, so great an Humourist, that, notwithstanding a vast Encouragement he had to push his Discoveries in a Spot that is so likely to conceal Treasures, he would suffer no farther Experiment of that Kind to be made, and contented himself with an Handful or two of Gold Medals which were all the Produce of his Search. Very different from this Man was a certain Owner of a Vineyard near *Rome*, who died not many Years since, worth thirty thousand *Roman* Crowns, all acquired, they tell you, by rummaging his little Farm, and carrying on a successful Commerce in the *Virtuoso* Way, with the *Portuguese*. He is known to this Day by the Name of *Giovanni de le Medaglie*.

I have often thought it Pity, that so perfect a Master of classical Learning as Mr. *Addison*, should have been so cramp'd, as to Time, in his Observations: What Discoveries might not the *Literati* have ow'd to such a Genius as his? And how many Passages in Authors might not he have cleared up, from a thorough Survey of the *Roman* Monuments; to the Confusion of modern Pretenders to Criticism, who are daily bringing down the greatest Wits of Antiquity to the Level of their own poor Understandings? There is scarce a Building (*k*), Statue, or Relievo, of the good Age, but is hinted at either in Verse or Prose, I am persuaded; nay I make

(*k*) To illustrate this by two Instances out of a thousand; there is the following Passage in *Juvenal's* tenth Satyr;

Et summo tristis Captivus in Arcu.

It is evident from a Medal of *Nero Drusus*, (Brother to *Tiberius*, and Father to *Germanicus*) on the Reverse of which is seen, with this Legend, *DE GERMANIS*, the triumphal Arch (yet remaining, in Part, near the Gate of *St. Sebastian*, upon the *Via Appia*) that the Poet, in all Likelyhood, designed by this Verse, the two *German* Captives that were formerly on each Side of that Prince's Equestrial Statue on the Top of this Arch. All the upper Part of it was taken down by *Caracalla*, for the sake of carrying the Water over it to his Baths.

The beautiful Passage in *Statius. Theb. lib. iii.* where he represents *Venus* hinder *Mars* from going to Battle, *Cum Venus ante ipsos, &c.* seems in like manner to have an Eye to some Figure either in Painting or Sculpture, that the Poet had seen in that fine Attitude, which is to this Day no uncommon one. The learned *Oiselius* instances it in a Medal on which *Titus* and *Berenice* are represented, and we see it in the *Faustina* and *Gladiator* of the *Villa Borgese*, besides another Groupe upon the same Idea in the Great Duke's Gallery. Those fine Lines of *Lucretius, lib. i.* beginning at,

——— *Quoniam belli fera munera Mavors.*

Are quite in the same Turn of Thought, as well as those of *Nonnus*, in his *Διονυσιακὰ, lib. xxxiv.*

——— *ὅττι καὶ αὐτὸς
Κύπριδ' ὁ ἰσαμείνης ἐν λυγρῇ ἀγχιος Ἄρης.*

Quod & ipse Venere obstante effeminatur truculentus Mars.

no doubt but the very Intaglios and Medals furnished them often with noble Images, and fine Allusions, which their Pedant Commentators puzzle about to no Purpose, for Want of a proper Insight into those Branches of polite Literature.

HAVING hurried over the Antiquities of *Rome*, where there are ten thousand Subjects I am obliged to leave unexamined, the Reader will indulge me a Remark or two of another Nature, and then we shall bid the Banks of the *Tiber* farewell.

BEING called upon to hear a fine Service one Day at *St. Maria Maggiore* (l), I was surprized at the Sight of a pompous *Catafalque*, or Funeral Bed of State, in the Middle of the Choir, which I found to be erected in Honour to *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*, the Anniversary of whose Decease was then celebrating. The Canons are, it seems, possessed by this Tenure of a considerable Revenue, left them in *Sicily*, by that Monarch, which Revenue, having been sequestered by the Emperor, ever since he reduc'd the Island, had at that Juncture been just restored, in Consequence of the Peace between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*; and this it was that occasioned a more than ordinary Magnificence in the performing of *Philip's* Obsequies. They have another Solemnity in the same Church, on a certain Day of the Year, for the Conversion of *Henry IV.* of *France*, whose remarkable Pillar (m) is but a Stone's Throw from it. The Inscriptions and Relievs about the Tombs of *Pius IV.* and *Sixtus V.* are noble in their Kind, but seem to ascribe Actions wholly to them, in which those Pontiffs had scarce any other Share, than by their Bulls Masses, and Indulgencies; as the Victory of *Lepanto*, the Defeats of the *Hugonots* in *France*, &c. In another Chapel lies buried, with an handsome Epitaph over him, an Ambassador from a King of *Congo* in *Africa*, who dying in the *Vatican*, where he was lodged at the Pope's Expence, before he had received, as he purposed, the Sacrament of Baptism, was nevertheless allowed a Funeral in Holy Ground, and is dignified by the Stile of Marquis *Antonio Nigrita*.

NOT far from *Dioclesian's* Baths, there is a little Convent of bare-foot *Carmelites*, called *S. Maria dela Vittoria*, the Chapel

(l) In the highest Part of the *Esquiline*, where was antiently a Temple of *Juno*, (as is generally believ'd), this is one of those seven Churches they call by way of Excellency, *Basilica*. *St. Liberius*, the Pope, laid the Foundations of it, at the Command, as they say, of the *Blessed Virgin* herself. The Prints and Accounts of it are so common, that it needs no Description.

(m) He erected this himself, as a Monument of his embracing the *Romish* Religion; it is exactly in the Form of a Cannon, and supports a Cross, under which was writ (but since defaced, as carrying an ugly *double entendre*)

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

The Pope sent to remonstrate to his Majesty, that the Form of the Column gave Offence, and desired he would alter it, but no Notice was taken of the Request.

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of

of which is covered on the Inside with *Pietre Comesse*, to a very great Value, and abounds moreover with Plate, Jewels, and rare Statues and Pictures. All these were a Donation to this poor Community from the German Emperor, *Ferdinand II.* upon account of the Victory (n) of *Prague*, in which Battle the Image of a miraculous *Madona*, (now placed over the great Altar) was carried by a Friar belonging to the House. Some of the Trophies hang there on each Side of her to this Day; and in the Sacristy I took Notice of certain large but very bad Pieces, that are the Representations of the several Encampments, Dispositions, Attacks, &c. They shew you, among other costly Presents, a Crown of massy Gold studded with exquisite Jewels, which the said Emperor put with his own Hands upon the Head of the Virgin.

ONE of the most extraordinary Relicks in *Rome* (where there are such a Multitude of them) is, the *Christ* that was sent, they tell you, by our Saviour himself, to *Abgarus* (o), King of *Edeffa*, and brought from the *Levant* at the Time of *Croisades*. The Nuns of *St. Clara*, near *St. Silvestro*, are in Possession of this Image, and it is pretended to be the same that was so highly rever'd at *Constantinople*, if we believe *Eusebius*.

AT *St. Sabina*, a *Dominican* Cloyster, built upon the Ruins of *Diana's Temple*, in the *Aventine Quarter*, they shew an Orange Tree, planted by the Hands of the Founder of their Order, which is held in no less Veneration, than was the (p) *Ficus Ruminalis*

(n) Obtain'd by his Armies under the Conduct of the Duke of *Bavaria*, over *Frederick* Elector *Palatine* and King of *Bohemia*, Father to the Princess *Sophia*.

(o) It was the Capital of the *Osroenians*, a Province of *Cæle-Syria*. The *Edeffans* had so strong a Superstition that their Town could never be taken, grounded upon this pretended Correspondence between *Christ* and *Abgarus*, that they oblig'd, by their obstinate Resistance, the *Persian* Monarch *Cosroes* to raise the Siege of their City. *Procop.* *Abgarus*, is a Name deriv'd from the Syrian *Abagar* (Great) and was common to all the Kings of *Edeffa*, as *Ptolemy* to those of *Ægypt*; *Prusias* to those of *Bythinia*; *Ariarathes* to those of *Cappadocia*, *Pylæmenes* to the *Paphlagonians*, &c. we find them in an odd sort of *Tiara*, or *Mitre*, on some of the Coins of the *Antonines*; *Septim. Severus*, *Gordian*, &c. With the Legend *ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΟCΠΟΕΝ*, tho' one Father *Assen* of *Damascus*, a learned Caloyer or Monk, that was sent for to *Rome* by *Clement XI.* affirms, that the Princes of *Edeffa* of that Name, went no lower down than *Trajan's Time*: He brought with him a *Saracen* *M. S.* of the History of these Princes, which is now in the *Vatican*. The receiv'd Opinion is, that this King of *Edeffa* being very infirm, wrote a Letter to our Saviour, desiring him to send some of his Disciples to preach the Gospel there, together with the Resemblance of his Person. *Eusebius* says he copy'd this Letter, with *Christ's* Answer to it, from the Original at *Edeffa*, and that *Thaddeus* was sent thither by *St. Thomas*, after *Christ's* Resurrection. The Town is now call'd *Orfa*.

(p) This Fig-tree, which *Tacitus* says was preserv'd down to *Augustus's Time* in a flourishing Condition, was suppos'd to have stood in the Ground of the Shepherd *Faustulus*, Foster-father to *Romulus* and *Remus*, whose Wife gave the Royal Twins Suck at the Foot of it. It was in that Part of the *Palatine Hill*, where are now the *Farnesian Gardens*.

of the old *Romans*. One of the Fathers who was doing the Honours of the Monastery to some of our young Countrymen, thought he paid them a very great Compliment, in plucking off some of this Sanctify'd Fruit, and presenting them with it: The Reader may imagine how scandalized the good Man was, when he observ'd his Strangers soon after pelting one another in Jest with his *Dominic's* Oranges. This accounted for some Coolness in our Reception when we went to visit the Monastery, which happened soon after that Adventure.

NOTHING in all *Rome* is more astonishing among the Works of the Moderns, for the intrinsic Value of the Materials, than the Altar of *St. Ignatius*, (the great Founder and Patron of the Order of *Jesuits*) at the *Gran Giesu*. To pass by the Silver Image of the Saint, much larger than Life, and the Treasure of their Sacristy, which is very considerable; what an Idea must we have of the Possessions of these Fathers, when we see four entire Pillars (q) incrusted over with *Lapis Lazuli*, and all the Rest of the Ornaments answerable! Here they preserve, with great Veneration, besides the Relicks of *Ignatius*, those of *St. Francis Xavier*, their Missionary, or (as they stile him) their Apostle to the *Indies*, and of a Duke of *Gandia* in *Spain*, who turn'd *Jesuit*, dy'd in this House, General of the Order, and was canoniz'd. I observ'd a very odd Groupe on one Side of this Altar, the Nature of the Place consider'd, I mean the Image of *Faith*, trampling upon *Idolatry*. It is much that an Order so famous for its Riches, Politicks, and powerful Interest in most Catholick Courts, should never yet have been able to put *St. Peter's* Crown upon the Head of one of their Society; nay, that so few of them should have attain'd to the Dignity of Cardinals. I have observ'd already how they are Proprietors of the Ground of *Hadrian's* Villa, near *Tivoli*, and how fair they bid for the *Ludovisian* one, after the Princess of *Piombino's* Decease. I must farther take notice, that they have the Monopoly, as I was assur'd, of all the Drugs, and Timber in *Rome*; and likewise by a Grant from *Gregory XIII.* the Privilege of the first Choice (even before the Cardinals and Princes) of all the Meat that is sold in some of the principal Shambles.

(q) They are in Height, exclusive of Bases and Capitals, 28 *Roman Palmi* (which is about 23 Foot our Measure) and 3 *Palmi* 7 Inches, in Diameter; their Bases and Capitals, are of Brass gilt. The Entablature is rich in Proportion, and so is all the rest. *Ignatius Loyola* was a Native of *Biscay*, and bred up a Soldier, in which Profession he receiv'd a Wound that disabled him from the Service, and caus'd him to betake himself to a retir'd Life. They tell you, that out of his great Humility, he would not suffer the Order to be call'd by his Name.

THE *French* Minims of the *Trinita di Monte*, near the great Place of (r) *Spain*, having a large Legacy left them by *Lewis XIV.* for the Building a Grand Stair-case, up to the Plat-form of their Convent, after long Deliberations, put it in Execution at last, about ten Years ago; and I found it just finished, on my second Journey to *Rome*, in 1725, when the last *Jubilee* was kept. It was open'd for the first Time upon St. *Lewis's* Day, (their Patron Saint) to the Sound of a noble Symphony, in the Presence of a Multitude of Spectators, of the first Rank of both Sexes; but as those frugal Fathers would neither go to the Price of the best Materials, nor the ablest Workmen, I am told their Staircase is all in Ruins already. (s) The Church belonging to this House, is none of the least Ornaments of *Rome*, standing in a very conspicuous Part of the City, (the old (t) *Mons Pincius*) and on the Inside, is adorn'd with several excellent Pictures, (the Gifts of certain Cardinals of that Nation) among which is that celebrated *Descent* from the *Cross* by *Daniel* of *Volterra*. The *French* are possess'd of another very handsome Church, founded by (u) *Catharine* of *Medici*, (Wife to *Henry II.* of *France*, and Mother to three successive Monarchs) where I was present at the noble Solemnity of the Festival observ'd for the Nuptials of *Lewis XV.* Cardinal *Polignac*, entertained the Publick the same Night with a magnificent Fire-work, and Concert of Musick, (x) to the no small Discontent of the *Saxon*, and other Foreigners, in King *Augustus's* Interest.

(r) *Piazza di Spagna*, so call'd from the *Spanish* Ambassador's Palace, which takes up a great Part of it. It was in my Time, Cardinal *Aquaviva's*, whom Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, lately deceas'd, succeeded. It is to be observ'd, that some of the Foreign Ministers have fix'd Habitations, as those of *Spain*, *Venice*, &c.

(s) The House was originally founded by *Charles VIII.* for the Minims, or Reform'd Capucins, of the Rule of St. *Francis*, of *Paola*; who founded this Order, in 1450. St. *Francis* was a *Calabrese*, (as I have already observ'd) born at *Paola*; he was sent for to *France*, with the Pope's Permission, by *Lewis XI.* in Hopes of getting healed of his Infirmities, by the holy Man's Intercession; but he receiv'd little Comfort from him.

(t) From a Senator of the *Pincian* Family, who had his Palace there; tho' some give it a different Etymology. Here were the Gardens of the *Domitian* Family, where *Nero* was privately buried; and this was the Quarter, where the great *Belisarius* had his Dwelling after his Defeat of the *Goths*. Vide *Anastasius* in *Sylverio*.

(u) Daughter to *Laurence* Duke of *Urbino*, who was Son to *Peter*, (drowned in the *Garigliano*) and Grandson to the great *Laurence* of *Medici*. She had by *Henry II.* (who was kill'd in the famous Tournament) *Francis II.* (marry'd to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*) *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* This Church is dedicated to the two Saints, *Denis*, and *Lewis IX.* King of *France*.

(x) Especially because the *Lecinski* Arms were seen quarter'd with those of *France* and *Poland*, under a Royal Crown, upon the Machine of the Fire-works. I remember there was some Apprehension of an Insult upon that Score, but due Care was taken to prevent it. Count *Lagnasco*, the *Polish* Envoy, made a Remonstrance to his Eminence, but there was no Regard made to it.

It has been all along one remarkable Policy of the Holy See, to establish (or encourage the Establishment to its utmost Power of) Convents, Colleges and Hospitals, for various Nations: Besides the French above-mentioned, there are in Rome, Houses for the Reception of (y) Swedes, (z) Germans, (a) Spaniards, (b) Polanders, (c) Armenians, (d) Greeks, (e) Hungarians, (f) Maronites, nay, even (g) Indians and Ethiopians. The (h) English and (i) Scotch, (as much Heterodox as we are in general), are not excluded this Benefit; and the (k) Irish have I think

(y) Founded by St. Bridget, and her Daughter, who came to Rome on a Pilgrimage in the XIV. Century. She is reported to have been of the Royal House of Sweden, and was canoniz'd by Boniface IX. One of her Arms is expos'd upon her Festival.

(z) By a private German in the Year 1400. but increased considerably afterwards, especially in the Papacy of Adrian VI. (Tutor to Charles V. and Native of Utrecht) he lies bury'd in their Church under a stately Monument, as does also a Prince of Cleves, the famous Lucas Holstenius, Librarian of the Vatican, &c. This College is under the particular Protection of the Emperor.

(a) By a Prince of Castile originally, and dedicated to St. James: This has been lately rebuilt by Borromini, with great Cost, but in a bad Style, as that Architect is remarkable for Innovations, and Fancies of his own. There are some excellent Paintings in the Church and Cloyster. There is besides an Hospital for poor Catalans and Arragonians.

(b) By Cardinal Stanislaus Osius, of that Nation, in the Reign of Pius IV. Here is the magnificent Altar and Shrine of the Polish Saint Stanislaus Kotska; to whom the Church is dedicated.

(c) This is at Santa Maria Egyptiaca; it was granted to their Nation by Pius IV. The Festival of the Patroness is celebrated upon April 2. with great Solemnity, in the Armenian Rite. Here is represented the History of King Abgarus, that wrote our Saviour the Letter above-mention'd.

(d) This Nation have always a Bishop of their own, oblig'd to reside in Rome. Their College is dedicated to St. Athanasius: They are bred up for Missionaries, under the Direction of the Jesuits.

(e) This House was founded in Honour of St. Stephen the Protomartyr, by St. Stephen King of Hungary, about 700 Years ago.

(f) They are a People that live near to Mount Libanus in Syria. The College is dedicated to St. John, surnamed Marone, one of their Abbots; and they have a Foundation for fifteen young Students of this Country, brought up to the same Purpose as the Greeks and Armenians, under the Direction of the Jesuits.

(g) This is call'd St. Stefano degli Indiani, and was founded for this Purpose in the twelfth Century, by Pope Alexander III. here they are instructed first in the Christian Faith, and then brought up like the rest.

(h) Dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. The College is well endow'd, and built anew by the late Cardinal of Norfolk. The Church and House are fill'd with Paintings, that represent the pretended Martyrdoms of the Roman Catholics, under Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth; some of these by Pomerancio.

(i) Dedicated to St. Andrew, almost over against the Palace Barberini. They have here in particular Veneration, the Altar of St. Margaret Queen of Scotland. These Youths are like the English, and under the Care of the Jesuits. The Scotch Nation had another College formerly; but it was apply'd to other Purposes after the Reformation.

(k) This Nation has two Seminaries or Convents, one at St. Isidore, which formerly belong'd to the Spaniards, and the other, which is known by the Name of the Irish College. The latter was founded by Cardinal Ludovisi, Nephew to Pope Gregory XIV. and the former by one Father Wadding, a wealthy Gentleman of that Country who retir'd to Rome, in the last Century, turn'd Franciscan, and gave his Estate to pious Uses.

two Foundations, if not more, belonging to their Nation. Most of these exotic Seminaries, such especially as belong to Countries where the Heresy (as they term it) is predominant, are under the Direction either of the *Jesuits* of the (l) *Roman College*, or the Society of the (m) *Propaganda*.

AMONG the vast Multitude of Founders of Churches, Convents, and other Religious Communities; it is no unusual Thing to meet with large Benefactions of this Kind which are owing to Persons, who seem in laying out their Money, to have rather intended to buy off Punishments they might think due to their vicious Lives, than to have had any real Charity in view: We have seen the wickedest Princes give into this benevolent Disposition oftentimes (like *Lewis XI.*) towards the latter End of a lustful or tyrannical Reign; and if we trace the greatest Part of pious Donations back to their Source, the Motives to them will be found nothing less than a good and virtuous Principle.

AMONG a vast Number of Benefactors to the Church that are of this Stamp, I took more particular Notice of the two wicked Popes; (n) *Alexander VI.* and (o) *Julius III.* and of certain Ladies, not the most famous for Sanctity or Virtue in their Life Time; as (p) *Donna Olympia*, (q) *Clara Farnese*, the

(l) This is a most sumptuous Building and Foundation of *Gregory XIII.* plentifully endow'd with Salaries, for Masters and Professors, in all Branches of Learning; and the Capital House of the Order in the World. They have a noble Library, and Musæum fill'd with Curiosities, the Donation chiefly of the famous Father *Kircher*.

(m) For propagating the Christian Faith: This House is the Fountain-head of all the *Romish* Missionaries. It is a magnificent Structure, founded by *Urban VIII.*

(n) *Borgia*, a *Spaniard*, Father to the famous Tyrant, Cardinal *Cæsar*, whom *Lewis XII.* created Duke of *Valentinois*, upon his laying down the Purple, as a Reward for his procuring the Divorce, between that Monarch, and *Joan of France*. This Pope liv'd incestuously with his own Bastard Daughter *Lucretia*, who was marry'd to three Princes successively. He caus'd *Savonarola*, the Dominican, who inveigh'd against his Vices from the Pulpit, to be burnt in *Florence*; and took a Bribe of 200000 Crowns, from *Bajazet* the *Ottoman* Emperor, to poison his Brother *Zizim*, who had taken Sanctuary in *Italy*, as has been observ'd above. It is reported of him, that he us'd to have private Parties of Pleasure, in a Cavalier Habit. His bastard Son above-mentioned, unwarily poison'd him at a Banquet, with some Wine that was intended for some of the Cardinals he had a Mind to dispatch.

(o) Cardinal *John di Monte*, Vide above.

(p) Niece and Mistress to Pope *Innocent X.* of the *Pamphili* Family.

(q) Niece and Mistress to *Paul III.* The beautiful Statue of Piety, that gave so much Scandal in *St. Peter's*, at the Monument of the said Pope; and which since the Adventure of the *Spaniard*, had a Drapery thrown over it, is suppos'd to have been copy'd from this Lady, who was one of the finest Women of her Time. We meet with a Story of a Fellow that became enamour'd in much the same Manner, with a Statue of *Venus*, at *Cnidos*, by *Praxiteles*. *Lucian de Amori-bus*, and *Plin. lib. xxxvi. cap. v.* The learned *Oiselius*, observes an odd Circumstance, upon a Medal where *Venus* is represented naked, (*Maculam Obscenam*) which seems to be an Hint borrow'd from *Lucian's* Account.

Dutchess

Dutchess of (r) *Aiguillon*, and some others. Had Queen *Christina* dy'd in a Condition of leaving large Legacies, *Rome* had seen some such Monument of her Devotion, beyond all Doubt; for she seem'd to set out with a Zeal, that was nothing inferior to the celebrated (s) *Mathilda's*, and that possibly might arise from the same Motive.

NEPOTISM, to which almost all the great Families in *Rome* (and not a (t) few in other Parts of *Italy*) owe their Elevation, commenc'd not above three Centuries (u) ago; as a Proof of which, we scarce see a poorer House, among the Princes of the (x) *Soglio*, than that of *Conti* (y), which has produc'd more Heads of the *Church*, than any six put together. It has the Appearance, by

(r) Mistress to Cardinal *Richelieu*.

(s) A Lady of a most illustrious House, and vast Possessions, in the tenth Century, which she, out of her abundant Affection for Pope *Gregory VII.* bestow'd all upon the holy See, for ever, espousing openly *Gregory's* Cause, against the Emperor *Henry IV.* to whom she was very nearly ally'd. Authors, according to the several Parties they espouse, have put various Constructions upon this Intimacy, which is as strenuously vindicated by the *Romanists*, as it is attack'd by the Protestants. Vide *du Plessis Mornay*, *mystere d'iniquité*; *Lambertus à Schaffembourg de rebus German.* *Coeffeteau*, *Maimbourg*, &c. This fell out the more unluckily for *Gregory*, as he was the Pope, that had interdicted the Marriage of Priests. Her Monument is at *St. Peter's* in the left Isle.

(t) I. The House of *Medici*, which tho' not founded originally by Popes, yet was restor'd to its Possessions, by the Means of *Leo X.* and *Clement VII.* and rais'd itself upon the Strength of that Interest, to the Sovereignty of *Tuscany*.

II. That of *Parma*, (*Farnese*) rais'd by *Paul III.*

III. That of *Massa* and *Carrara*, (*Cibo*) by *Innocent VIII.*

IV. That of *Colonna*, which, its vast Possessions and Dignities consider'd, may be rank'd among the sovereign Houses, owes its Glory in a great Measure to *Martin V.*

(u) Under the Reign of *Innocent VIII.*

(x) It signifies Throne, from the *Latin*, *Solium*; this is a Dignity conferr'd only upon those who descend from Papal Houses, to which great Privileges are annex'd.

(y) As *Benedict VIII.* *John XVIII.* *Benedict IX.* *Innocent III.* *Gregory IX.* *Alexander IV.* &c. They were antiently Counts of *Toscanello*, near the Lake of *Balsano*, from whence they derive the Name of *Conti*; and pretend to be of the *Inician* Race, an old Senatorian Family. There are now remaining two Branches, the Dukes of *Guadagnola*, and the Dukes of *Pola*; who, notwithstanding their illustrious Descent, being extreme poor, were just beginning to retrieve their desperate Affairs, when *Innocent XIII.* ended his very short Reign; which began in April 1721. The Duke of *Guadagnola*, his eldest Nephew, had just laid the Foundation of a noble Palace, near the *Fontana de Trevi*, when his Uncle's Death disappointed all his Projects; upon which Occasion, the following very severe, but ingenious Pasquinade, was found stuck upon the Gate of this unfinish'd Structure.

Elemosina per la Fabrica per amcor di Dio, e dela Vergine GUADAGNOLA.

The Sting of this cruel *Double Entendre*, lay in a Report which past current, that the Duke, who was reckon'd impotent, had never consummated with the Dutchess his Consort; a very beautiful young Lady. People, to apprehend the Jest, must understand that it is the Use all over *Italy*, to implore the Charity of good Christians, for uniting their Churches and Convents in Words exactly of this Tenour.

the

the Choice of the three last Popes who were promoted to the Chair, with a Foot in the Grave, as I may say, as if the sacred College intended to put a Stop to the Growth of this Evil; the making the Fortune of a poor Family, being a Work that requires a Number of Years, as large as the ecclesiastical Revenues are, unless when there happens to be so weak a *Pope*, as the last, (z) and so much under the Influence of an insatiable Favourite. The Method the Cardinals are now fallen into, is however attended with vast Inconveniencies to themselves, tho' it may be, for ought I know, a publick Advantage: Such frequent Calls to the Conclave, and so long a Confinement there as some of the late ones have been, unavoidably exposing infirm and luxurious Men, as the Generality of them are, to Hardships, Fatigues and Diseases, which always prove fatal to some or other of that venerable Body: This is more particularly severe upon such of them whose Residences lye beyond the *Alps*, and *Pyreneans*, who have now, within the Space of twelve Years, been no less than three Times under an Obligation of these tedious Journies. The *Church* has been far from receiving any additional Strength, as naturally one would think it should, from this great Number of Papal Families: Those within the ecclesiastical State itself, are commonly divided into Factions, and attach'd to the clashing Interests of foreign crown'd Heads; and those that are out of it, looking upon themselves as quite independent from the holy *See*, are much oftner in Opposition to, than Champions and Advocates, for it. The Power of the *Popes* is nothing near so formidable indeed, as it was before that unlucky Confinement of *Clement VII.* (a) expos'd their weak Side, and brought their Character a little into Contempt. We see daily Slurs put upon them now, by Sovereigns of their own Persuasion, whose Predecessors they enthron'd, or depos'd at Pleasure; their very Excommunications (b) treated as

(z) *Benedict XIII.* of the illustrious House of the *Orsini*, and Duke of *Gravina*, in his own Right; he seem'd to be a Man of great Simplicity, in all Respects, and was almost eighty Years old, when elected, which was in 1724. bred up a Dominican Monk, and an extreme Bigot, giving the Reins of the Government, entirely up to his Favourite *Coscia*.

(a) In the Reign of the Emperor *Charles V.* whose Troops kept him for several Months close block'd up in the Castle of *St. Angelo*.

(b) These were formerly such terrible Weapons, that when a Prince lay under the Sentence, his own menial Servants look'd upon him as such an *Anathema*, that they durst not eat any thing that came from his Table, (as in the Case of *Robert King of France*, Son to *Hugh Capet*, &c.) but would rather throw it to the Dogs. That Prince's Marriage with *Bertha of Burgundy*, had been, it seems, declared incestuous, tho' they were but in the fifth Degree of Affinity; and therefore was *Robert* excommunicated.

a Bug-

a Bugbear; and the Friendship of Princes, bought by them, at the exorbitant Price of Taxes upon the Clergy; and Cardinals (c) Hats bestow'd against their own Inclination.

STRANGERS are treated in *Rome*, with less Reserve a great deal than they us'd to be formerly, as indeed the old *Italian* Shyness is pretty universally banish'd, *Naples* and *Venice* excepted, where the Nobility are still very difficult of Access. Among the numerous Assemblies within my Observation, none was so magnificent, and carry'd on with such an obliging Air of Frankness, to Gentlemen of all Countries and Persuasions, as that of Cardinal *Corfini* (d), who now fills the apostolical Chair. I have seen the good Man walk about from Table to Table, and address himself indifferently to every Visitor in his Turn, with an Affability and Ease, truly worthy a Person of his exalted Rank.

I cannot leave *Rome*, without taking some Notice of so eminent a Man in his Way, as the late excellent Sculptor *Camillo Rusconi*. I saw him at his Chisel, with several young Elèves about him, who express'd a generous Emulation. Among the rest of his admirable Works, I was made to observe a small Copy he had taken in *Carrara* Marble, of the famous *Farnesian Hercules*, for an *English* Nobleman. He was about some Monuments, that were to be plac'd in Churches; and had just finish'd one for Prince *Alexander Sobieski*, of a Taste perfectly elegant. It is at the *Capucins*, near the *Barberini* Palace, (where is that celebrated St. *Michael* of *Guido*) and erected, as I am told, by a *Roman* Princess, renown'd for her Gallantry, who had a singular Esteem for that illustrious *Polander*.

THE second or third Post from *Rome*, upon the old *Cassian* (e) Way, not far from *Ronciglione*, I had a Sight of the Palace of *Caprarola* (f), which is esteem'd a Prodigy of modern Architecture,

(c) As in the late Case of Monsignor *Bichi*, which was the Cause of that long Rupture between the King of *Portugal*, and the two last Popes. He has at last been promoted to the Purple by *Clement XII*.

(d) Of a very noble Family in *Florence*, of that Name.

(e) The *Forum Cassii*, (now *Vetralla*) from whence this Highway derives its Etymology, is mention'd in *Antoniness Itiner*. One of the *Cassian* Family was the Founder of it. Some will have *Viterbo* to be the *Forum Cassii*; but *Vetralla* seems to have the best Right to the Name, from one Circumstance particularly, which is the Church of St. *Maria Forcassi*.

(f) It is a regular Pentagon without, built upon a very high Platform; but the Inside is oval: The *Farneses* are the Proprietors of it, (for it was built by *Paul III*.) and consequently it devolves upon *Don Carlos*, as well as the Right to

chitecture, the Foundation of it being an Hint, they say, *Vignola* borrow'd from the little antient Temple of *Hope*, on the Road to *Tivoli*, as already mentioned. The receiv'd Opinion however, of its having but a single Pillar for Support, is what I will not vouch for, neither do I conceive how in so vast a Fabrick, such an Experiment could be practicable.

HAVING pass'd the Confines of antient *Tuscany*, and travers'd a very woody and difficult Mountain (g), we found at the Bottom of it, the antient City of *Viterbo*, concerning which, *Annius* (h), the fabulous Monk of that Place, has impos'd upon the World such a Multitude of Legends.

BESIDES the *Senato*, or Town-Hall, I scarce saw any Thing here that deserv'd my Attention; nor is that any otherways an Object of Curiosity, than as it is fill'd with the awful Representations of the *Annian* Race of the *Larthes*, or first Kings of *Italy*, who run as far back, as *Atlas* and *Janus*. Here are likewise over the Stair-case, two Edicts of *Desiderius*, last King of *Lombardy*, in the ninth Century, bearing Date at *Pavia*, cut in Stone, and directed to *Grimoald*, his Lieutenant in *Tuscany*; one of them is of little Moment, but the other relates to the incorporating of the four (i) Towns, (from which, as they pretend, this City was compos'd) into one, by the Name of *Viterbo*, to the Coining of
a new

the adjoining Town, and Fief of *Ronciglione*, and that of *Castro*, some Miles further; for which there has been a Contest of such long standing, between the See of *Rome*, and the Dukes of *Parma*. *Caprarola*, is miserably out of Repair, like most of the *Italian* uninhabited Palaces. There belongs to it a very noble Park, and a vast Tract of Land.

(g) This seems to have been the antient *Mons Ciminus*, from a Lake that is not far from it, which was the *Lacus Vadimonis*, where *Fabius* overcame the *Tuscan*s. It is now call'd *Bassanello*.

Et Cimini cum monte Lacum.

Virg. Æn. vii.

(h) He flourish'd about the End of the fifteenth Century, and left behind him a Multitude of Legendary Works; as an Epitome of *Archilochus*, *de Temporibus*. *Berosi Antiquit. Babilonicæ, Italicæ, ac totius Orbis*. *Manetho Ægypt. Supplementa ad Beros. Metasthenis Annales Persarum*. *Philo Hebræus, Annii Antiq. Catonis Fragm. Hispaniæ, &c.* Some have suppos'd him the Author also of *Antonine's Itinerary*. He was certainly a Man of great Learning, but wonderfully addicted to lying. He is bury'd in one of the Churches at *Viterbo*, with an handsome Epitaph over him.

(i) *Fanum Volturnæ, Arbanum, Vetulonia, and Longula*. We find the Word *FAVL*, which is made out of the Initials of these four Names, upon the Coins of *Viterbo*, of the old Papal Times. *Annius* forges a Story from hence of a certain Nymph *Faula*, that was given by the antient *Larthes*, or Kings of *Etruria*, to *Hercules*, as a Reward for his Valour. It is indeed very probable that the so much talk'd of *Tetrapolis Hetruriæ*, must have been hereabouts, from the Situation of the Country round it. *Volturna*, (for so this *Tetrapolis* was commonly called, as being an Assemblage of four Towns)
was

a new Money, the keeping a strict Discipline, &c. The Character these are writ in, added to other Circumstances, render them very questionable Monuments; and the Friar above-mentioned, has so ruin'd the Credit of the Place, with Regard to Antiquity, having been such a known Impostor that Way, that Strangers cannot be too much upon their Guard. Several undoubted *Tuscan* Lares, and other Statues there are indeed, (for they are easily distinguishable by their barbarous Workmanship) most of them modern Discoveries; but not one that I saw worth the Trouble of a Description. I was shewn at some Distance from the Town, the Marks of an old Grove, said to have been sacred to the *Tuscan* Goddess *Vulturna*, where a splendid Mosaic Pavement was found not many Years since.

ON the Outside of the Dome, I observed a *Latin* Inscription of the twelfth Century, signifying that the Stone Coffin placed under it, contain'd the Remains of *Galiena* (k) a *Viterbian* Lady, of

was the Seat of the antient *Lucumones*, who were twelve Elders, (just the Number of the *Tuscan* Tribes) that compos'd the Senate of this very antient People, reputed to have been a *Lydian* Colony.

——— *Ubi Lydia quondam*
Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis. Virg. viii.

——— *Lydorum quicquid Etruscos*
Incoluit fines. Hor. Serm. i. Sat. vi.

The Goddess *Vulturna* was a Divinity of the *Tiber*; who had a *Lucus Sacer* (a sacred Grove) which seems to have been that Forest, upon the *Mons Ciminus*. *Virgil* designs both the Grove and the *Lucumones*, in the following Passage,

Est ingens gelidum Lucus prope Ceritis amnem
Religione Patrum sacer——— Æn. viii.

The River *Ceris*, is now call'd *Fiume Freddo*, and runs at the Foot of the Mountain that hangs over *Viterbo*. *Plutarch*, in the Life of *Romulus*, makes Mention of the *Lucus Vulturnæ*. The Letters *F A V L*, are in the present Arms of *Viterbo*: And there is a Street call'd *Strada Fauli*. *Annius*, in his *Questiones de Tusciâ*, speaks of a *Tuscan* Coin, with these Initials on one Side, and an *Hercules*, on the Reverse, found in his Time, in the Garden of a Citizen of *Viterbo*; but I am apt to think the Monk had conceal'd it there himself, (as he did the Edicts of *Desiderius*, that are in the Town Hall) to strengthen his fictitious System; and possibly might bring his *Viterbian* Neighbour into his Share of the Imposture. It is to be observ'd, that the *Tyrrheni* and *Etrusci*, are one and the same People.

(k) *Galienæ Patriciæ Viterbiensi*
Cujus incomparabilem pulchritudinem
Insigni pudicitia junctam
Satis fuit vidisse mortales.

Underneath are some *Leonine* Verses, not worth the taking down, and at the Bottom of all.

Consules Majestatis tantæ Fæminæ admiratione hoc Honoris ac Pietatis Monumentum exculptum voluere. MCXXXVI.

a distin-

a distinguish'd Rank, Beauty and Virtue. It is very pathetick, though short, and not in the most elegant Stile, and seems to be the Stile of a fond Husband, truly sensible of his Loss. The Stile of the Sculpture is entirely *Gothick*, and agreeable to that barbarous Age. This Church prov'd the Scene of a most cruel Tragedy, in the Person of an *English* Prince, of the House of *Plantagenet*. It was *Henry*, one of the Sons to *Richard* King of the *Romans* (l), and Earl of *Cornwall*, who passing through *Viterbo*, in his Way back from the Holy Wars, was here way-lay'd, and murdered in cold Blood, as he was hearing Mass, by *Guido* of *Montfort*, an Exile, ever since his Father *Simon*'s Catastrophe at *Evesham*.

THE *Paleologi* (m) Emperors of *Constantinople*, and Marquisses of *Montferat*, were originally of *Viterbo*. An old Picture in Fresco, of *Remigius*, the Founder of that illustrious House, makes none of the least Ornaments of the above-mentioned *Senato*. They preserve there likewise, an original Bull of the Council of *Constance*, from which it appears, that *John XXII.* was not depos'd, as some Historians affirm, but threw up the Papal Dignity of his own Accord.

OBSERVING in my Walks about *Viterbo*, several high and slender square Towers, of the same Kind with the *Torres Asinelli*, and *Garisenda*, at *Bologna*, and others I had seen in several Parts of the *Apennine*, between *Rome* and *Ancona*; I found upon Enquiry, that these had been erected during the old Civil Wars of *Italy*, by Noblemen of opposite Factions, it being

(l) Brother to *Henry III.* *Platina*, in his Life of *Gregory X.* takes Notice of this Murther, and *Rapin's* Translator has it in the following Words. Philip's return to France, from the Holy Land, giving Prince Edward, (Son to *Henry III.* at that time in Palestine) Cause to fear for *Guienne*; he resolv'd to send thither his Cousin *Henry*, Son of the King of the *Romans*, to watch the Motions of the French. This young Prince posting to *Bordeaux*, pass'd through *Viterbo*, a City in the Pope's Dominions, where he had a Mind to make some Stay, which cost him his Life. *Guido* de *Montfort*, Son to the late Earl of *Leceister*, being then at that Place, and seeing, the Prince go into a Church, follow'd and murther'd him before the high Altar, in Revenge of his Father's Death, slain in the Battle of *Evesham*: But the Murtherer's Pretence to vindicate this infamous Action, could not be more unjust, since neither the Prince, nor his Father the King of the *Romans*, were present at that Battle, being then both under Confinement. This Murther was committed March 31, 1270. *Guido's* eldest Brother *Simon*, who had escap'd; (for the second Brother *Henry*, was kill'd with his Father) is said to have had an Hand in it. They were Cousin Germans by the Mother, to the young Prince. *Henry's* Body was brought over to *England*, and bury'd at the Monastery of *Hales* in *Gloucestershire*, founded by King *Richard* his Father, (who died of Grief, soon after, for this unhappy Accident) but his Heart was deposited in a golden Cup, next *St. Edward's* Shrine, in *Westminster* Abby. This Account is from *Matthew* of *Westminster*, &c.

(m) *Annius* pretends to prove, that the Greek Name *Paleologus*, the Latin, *Viterbium* (tanquam vetus verbum παλαιός λόγος) and the old Tuscan, *Lucumonium*, (which Language he derives from the Syrian,) were all synonymous Words: The *Paleologi* helped *Narjes* to reduce the *Goths*.

the Custom in those Days to erect such Towers by Way of Monument, for every little Victory they gain'd over each other. At the Time when the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*, tore this Part of Europe to Pieces, and every Town almost beyond the Alps, was involv'd in the general Calamity; the Dominion of *Viterbo*, was contested, it seems, by two (n) Families that were supported, the one by the *Orfinis*, and the other by the *Colonnas*; (Houses of great Power both of them) and as they frequently came to Blows, hence arose that Variety of Brick Belfries, as I may call them, (for they are exactly in that Shape) which now serve only as Recesses for Batts, and Screech-Owls. I was shewn also an old Palace, the Roof of which giving Way, had knock'd a (o) Pope on the Head; and another, where a certain Nobleman (p) set up an Inn for his own Diversion, about an hundred and forty Years ago, and entertain'd for a long Time together, all Travellers of Condition at his own Expence.

AFTER (q) *Monte Fiascone*, which is commonly the next Stage from *Viterbo*, nothing hardly is worth stopping (r) at, till we reach *Siena*, unless it be to take a View of the antique *Sarcophagus* (s), in the Church-yard of *Bolsena*, and enjoy the beautiful Prospect of the adjoining Lake. A little Island we see from the Shore, inhabited by a few poor

(n) The *Gatti*, and the *Vicos*.

(o) *John XX.* The Pontiffs us'd formerly to reside pretty much at *Viterbo*.

(p) *Ottavio Aquaviva*, Nephew to *Alberto Pio*, Count of *Carpi*. It was the Sign of the Blue Lyon. He had his View in this unprecedented Liberality; for it obtain'd him a Cardinal's Cap, when one of his Guests, Cardinal *Sfondrato*, came to be Pope, by the Name of *Gregory XIV.*

(q) From *Mons Faliscorum*. It was the antient Capital of the *Falisci*, who were reduc'd by *Camillus*. It is celebrated for its Wines, of which, the Bishop, whose Tomb they shew in one of their Churches, is a remarkable Instance: The Story is at large in *Misson*. The *Falisci* are mentioned by abundance of old Authors, in Verse, as well as Prose. *Ovid*, calls them *Junonicolæ*. *Fast.* vi. The Name of *Falernium*, is given this Town by *Ptolomy* the Geographer.

(r) *Bolsena*, *Aquapendente* and *Radicofani*, are the great Stages. *Bolsena* was the *Volturnum* of the Antients, one of the twelve *Tuscan* Cities; *Sejanus* was a Native of it. *Tacit. Annal.* vi. We have an Account of its great Antiquity from *Livy*, particularly *lib. v.* *Pliny* says, the *Volturnians* had a magick Power of bringing down, or appeasing Storms of Thunder, as they pleas'd. *Nat. Hist. lib. ii. cap. xxiii.* It is now rather a Village than a Town: Upon one of the Gates, I took Notice of a remarkable modern *Latin* Inscription, which shews that they have a Tradition of their being deriv'd from the antient *Tyrians*. *Aquapendente* is a long Town, of a very uneasy Ascent. It was call'd antiently *Aquila*. *Cluver.* A little beyond it is *St. Lorenzo delle Grotte*, a Village that borrows its Name from a Multitude of Caverns, in the adjoining Rocks, that have much the Air of the old *Cyclopi*an Habitations, in *Sicily*. *Radicofani*, is the last Town of *St. Peter's* Patrimony, this Way; the Post-road lies at the Bottom of the Mountain. It is a most dismal Country here on every Side, and continues so almost to the Walls of *Siena*.

(s) The Bas-relief upon it is of the Kind that *Lampridius* calls *Schemata obscurissima*. There is a particular Account of it in *Mr. Addison*, and *Mr. Wright*.

Franciscans (t), is famous in History for the tragical Death of that illustrious Heroine, *Amalazontba* (u).

THE most remarkable Thing we meet with at (x) *Siena*, is the Dome; of a Gothic Stile indeed, but very beautiful in its Kind, and would be still more so in my Opinion, were (y) the Marble all of one Colour. I shall pass by *Meccarino's* (z) Pavement, and (a) other Curiosities of this Fabrick, as they are described in most of our Travellers, and proceed to some Account of *Pius II.* a Man well known by his Works, (before he became Head of the Church, whilst he went by the Name of *Æneas Silvius*); the History of his Life being the Subject of those noble Paintings in the Chapter House, which some ascribe to the *Perugine*, and others to *Pinturiccio*, or *Salimbeni*.

THIS famous Person, born in MCCCCV. was of the House of (b) *Picolomini*, to this Day in great Credit at *Siena*, as their splendid Palace, and their Rank among the Nobility, are sufficient Demonstrations. Having the Advantages of excellent Parts, and a liberal Education improv'd by Travel in most Parts of *Europe*, he was employ'd by several Popes, and other Sovereigns, on Ambassies and Negotiations of the greatest Importance; as for Instance, to the Council of *Basil*, to the King of *Scotland*; to the Emperor *Frederick III.* &c. had the Misfortune to be taken once by the *Barbary* Rovers; and another Time to be Shipwreck'd upon the Coast of *Norway*. Having had the Honour to join in Wedlock the above-mentioned *Frederick* with the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, he was appointed by him, Imperial Minister in *Rome*, in which

(t) The Ancestors of the *Farnesian* Family, which had formerly considerable Lands hereabouts, lie buried in their Church.

(u) Daughter to *Theodorick* the Great; King of the *Ostrogoths*, and Founder of that Empire in *Italy*: After her Son *Amalaric's* Death, to strengthen her Interest, she married *Theodat*, a Prince of her Family, who soon wrested the Power out of her Hands; sent her Prisoner to this Island, and there caus'd her to be smother'd in an hot Bath. *Vide* my Remarks. Vol. II. p. 181.

(x) The Itinerary calls it *Sena Julia*; and *Pliny*, *Senensis Colonia*. From the Affinity of the Name, with that of *Senones*, some will have it to be a Foundation of the old *Gauls*; in like Manner, as *Senogallia*, upon the *Adriatick*, derives its Appellation from them; but this is generally exploded, for it is *Saina* originally, not *Sena*. (*Σαίνα*) *Ptol.*

(y) Mr. *Wright's* Account of it, is the most particular of any. *Vide* p. 371.

(z) *Dominico Beccafumi*, commonly call'd *Meccarino*; it is the Story of the Old Testament, engrav'd upon Marble.

(a) The Groupe of the three Graces in the Chapter House; and the Series of the Popes all round the Church, down I think to the sixteenth Century. I could not see far enough to read their Names, but was assured that the celebrated *Joan*, is of the Number, with this Legend, *Joannes IIX. (Octavus) Femina de Anglia*. The Chapel of *La Madona*, is exceeding fine, as well as that of *Alexander VII.* The Roof the Church, is all right *Ultra Marine* Blue.

(b) *Pius III.* was also of the same Family.

Station

Station his eminent Services obtained him a Cardinal's Cap; and his Interest in the sacred College soon afterwards promoted him to the Chair. It is objected to *Aeneas Silvius's* Credit, by some Historians, that after being elected Pope, he was underhand negotiating with *Mahomet II.* and proffered to crown him Emperor of the *East*, provided he would embrace the *Christian* Faith, and be assisting to him in his ambitious Views; nevertheless, from the Zeal he all along express'd against the *Turks*, and the Pains he was at to set new *Croisades* on foot; (for he died at *Ancona*, as he was equipping out a Fleet against them) this Charge does not seem to have a Foundation in Truth. One Circumstance relating to *Pius II.* is very particular; that no Man oppos'd the Papal Authority with more Eagerness, while in private Life; or defended it with more Warmth, when he came to be Head of the Church. It was he that first prohibited Appeals to future Councils.

It was not till after a long and glorious Struggle in the Cause of Liberty, that the *Sieneſe* (c), submitted at last to the *Florentine* Yoke: They had formerly more than once, obtained signal Victories over them, and even in Duke *Cosmo I.* his Reign, broke their Fetters, under the Auspices of *France* (d), having the valiant *Strozzi* at their Head; but being ill seconded, were compell'd to submit.

NEXT to the Dome, it is worth a Stranger's while to consider the Palaces; and in a more particular Manner, (e) the Hospital, the publick Fountains, and Place (f), not forgetting the extraordinary Situation of *Siena* itself, all upon Rocks of unequal Height, nor its many Brick Towers, as at *Viterbo*; lasting Monuments to Posterity, of the *Guelph* and *Gibelin* Divisions.

I should rather counsel a Traveller to strike off to the Left from *Siena*, and proceed directly for *Leghorn*, than to pursue his Rout to *Florence*, which, not only as it is the Capital of *Tuscany*, but likewise, the nobleſt Magazine of antient Monuments, and modern Sculptures and Paintings, in the World,

(c) They were first of all reduc'd by *Charles V.* who made *Siena* over to his Son *Philip*; it was afterwards given up by *Philip*, to Duke *Cosmo*, as were many other Places; *Spain* reserving to herself, the Island of *Elba*; *Portolongone*, &c. It is said that *Philip's* real Design was to give *Siena* to one of Pope *Paul* the Fourth's Nephews, in order to make up a Difference there had been between him and the Holy Father; but *Cosmo*, who had a very long Head, prevented this Grant, and got it annex'd to his own Dominions.

(d) In the Reign of *Henry II.* It was this hindered that Monarch from making himself (which he then could have done easily) Master of *Naples*.

(e) It is one of the richest Foundations of the Kind in *Europe*; the first Benefactor to it, is said to have been a Shoemaker.

(f) It is all pav'd with Brick, rang'd in Variety of Figures; and so contriv'd that every Side of it is an hanging Level, meeting in a Center at Bottom, so that let it be never so well fill'd, every Person is discernable.

I may say, next to *Rome*, has a just Title, to be reserved for the *Bonne Bouche*. The famous (g) *Volterra*, at the Foot of which, *Catiline* fell, (a City of the greatest Antiquity, and seated upon an higher Ground, than perhaps any Town in *Europe*) tho' a little out of the Post-Road, deserves a Visit much better than Mr. *Addison's* *S. Marino*; and it is surprising, that so few of our Countrymen will be at the Pains of a Journey, which as I have been assured by two or three of my Acquaintance, who undertook it, would requite the Trouble abundantly. *Curtius Ingelram*, an Author of the last Century, has oblig'd the Curious, with several *Tuscan* Manuscripts, and other Antiquities, discover'd at *Volterra*, in an old Tomb, (as there is great Plenty of them here) the Genuineness of which, People are apt to call in Doubt; the Impostor *Annius*, above-mentioned, having made them flow of Belief, with Regard to *Tuscan* Monuments; but a Person of great Knowledge and Candour, who had been upon the Spot, and made a deliberate Enquiry, assur'd me, he believed them nothing less than spurious, notwithstanding what has been published to destroy *Ingelram's* Credit; and this very odd Particular I had from him, moreover, that there were certain incontestable Pieces of Gold, found along with the Writings, worn with Age, of a perfect Jet-black, and almost crumbled to Dust. That any Bark, Parchment, or Paper, should be able to resist a Duration of Time, which could have this Effect upon the solideest of all Metals, seems indeed not reconcilable with physical Principles. I relate the Fact as I receiv'd it, and leave the Reader at Liberty, to pass his Opinion of it, as he shall see best.

LEGHORN, is too well known to require a Description. There is no Factory in *Europe*, after *Lisbon*, where the Merchants of our Country make a better Figure, are in greater Numbers, carry on a larger Traffick, or enjoy more Privileges. The flourishing Condition of this Harbour, has proved the Ruin of *Pisa*; and one may justly call *Leghorn*, the richest Jewel in the *Great Duke's* Crown. The House that Prince has in this Place, though he draws so considerable a Revenue from hence, is in no respect worthy of a Sovereign, and comes far behind those, of some of the private Inhabitants.

(g) The antient Name of it was *Volaterræ*. *Cicero*. *Livy*. *Pliny*, &c. *Ῥουλατῆραι*. *Ptol.* and *Strabo*. The Town is very exactly described by *Paul Jovius*. The antient Walls of it, now pull'd down for the most Part, and converted to the Use of private Houses, were compos'd of Stones six Foot thick, without any Cement. There are in it, the Tracks of a very large Theatre. Five different Roads, separated by Rocks, lead up to the Town, which bear some Resemblance to an human Hand. The Great Dukes, who found a good deal of Difficulty in reducing this mountainous People, have built a Castle that commands the Town.

I was astonished, to find the celebrated Statue of Duke *Cosmo I.* in so filthy a Situation, as the Key, when there is a magnificent Parade in the Center of the Town, where it would have stood so much to Advantage.

I met with nothing at *Leghorn (b)*, upon the strictest Enquiry, that could induce me to suppose it a Place of any Note, in the *Roman Times*; when the *Portus (i) Lunæ*, of which there are yet some Remains, was in that mighty Vogue; and lay so commodiously for Shipping on the same Shore, upon the Account of that fine Bay, (now *Golfo di Specia*) the noblest Harbour of the *Mediterranean*, if the *Genoese*, for political Reasons, did not hinder its being put to that Use. I was carry'd to see a wealthy *Rabbi*, (one *Medina*) who is a Connoisseur, and oblig'd me with the Sight of some *Intaglios* of Value: Among them, a *Livia*, upon a Cornelian, symboliz'd with Ears of Barley, like a *Ceres*, surpriz'd me by its uncommon Elegance. There was Room indeed to suspect the Stone's Antiquity; but I think a more beautiful profile Head cannot be seen. The Name of *Aspasius*, that celebrated *Greek Artist*, is upon it; but that Fraud is so usual among our modern Falsifiers, that it renders it rather the more questionable. No man living imitates the Antique to so high a Degree of Perfection, as *Costanzo*, at *Rome*. The worthy Mr. *Crow*, late Chaplain to the *English Factory*, had another curious Collection in the *Intaglio* Kind; and was besides furnish'd with many original Drawings of the best *Italian Hands*.

THE spacious Woods between *Leghorn* and *Pisa*, yield a Traveller a Delight not very usual in this Part of *Italy*. The *Great Duke*, to whom indeed they all belong, has large Enclosures in them, for his own private Pleasure, which, as these

(b) There are Authors, who from the Similitude of the Name, (an Error *Cluver* himself has fallen into) have imagin'd the old *Liburnum* stood here; but the Itineraries place that much nearer to *Genoa*. *Cicero*, indeed, takes Notice of a Port call'd *Labro*, in these Parts, which *Merula* places at *Leghorn*. (*Epist. ad Q. Fratrem. Lib. ii. Ep. iii.*) The *ad Herculem* of *Antonine's Itiner.* is thought by some to agree with this Situation; but *Ptolemy* places *Ἡερκλέους λιμὴν* a good deal more to the West; between the *Portus Lunæ*, and the Mouth of the *Arno*. *Merula* calls it *Portus Ligurnus*, but from no Authority.

(i) The little Town of *Sarzana*, stands in a Manner upon its Ruins. It was sometimes call'd *Portus Lunensis*; in *Greek* *Σελήνη*, and in *Strabo* *Λύνα*. lib. v. The *Ingentes Ruinæ*, that *Merula* speaks of, are now mightily diminish'd. *Annius* of *Viterbo* would fain confound this with *Carrara*, which is not many Miles from it. *Livy* (lib. xxxix. and xli.) observes that it was made a *Roman Colony*, but it appears to have been in a declining State under *Augustus*.

Aruns incoluit desertæ mœnia Lunæ Lucan. lib. i.

Martial takes Notice of the *Casæ Lunenses*. The *Genoese* have been always cautious of building at *Golfo Specia*, for fear of prejudicing their own City.

Princes have not for a long Time been Sportsmen, are sometimes so overstock'd, that the Peasants are sent in to kill as much Game as they please; and I remember to have seen Venison once in such Plenty at *Leghorn*, that it was sold for about an *English* Halfpenny a Pound.

It is a melancholy Spectacle, to see a City, that in antient Times made so considerable a Figure as *Pisa* (k), reduced to its present desolate State, with the Grass literally growing in some of the Streets; a fatal Monument of the Consequence of Civil Divisions. This People (who once were able to equip out an hundred Gallies, besides an infinite Number of Merchant Vessels, who besides a large Territory at home, had extended their Conquests to *Tunis*, *Damiette* (l), and other Places in the *Levant*, and had so great a Share in the Conquest of (m) *Constantinople*) are now in a miserable Subjection to *Florence*; and the Descendants of their *Casapieris*, *Lanfranchi's*, *Gherardeschi's*, and other illustrious Families, starving, as I may say, in those very Palaces (for many of them still remain) where their renown'd Ancestors, maintained the Grandeur of Petty Sovereigns. Their *Dome* (n),

(k) This City, is said by antient Authors, to have been first built by a Colony of *Greeks*, from *Pisa*, upon the River *Alpheus*, in *Elis*.

*Hos parere jubent Alpheâ ab origine Pisa
Urbs Etrusca solo.*

Æn. x.

Strabo deduces its Origin from certain wandering *Peloponnesians*, who had follow'd *Nestor* to the Siege of *Troy*. This City occurs often in *Livy*, *Dionys. Halic.* *Pliny*, &c. and made no inconsiderable Figure, even in the *Roman* Times; but under the *Lombards*, and *Charlemain's* Successors in *Italy*, it grew to an amazing Pitch of Power; for they defeated not the *Saracens* only, whom they turn'd out of *Tunis*, *Sardinia*, and Part of *Sicily*, but likewise the *Genoese*, *Neapolitans*, *Greeks*, and many other Borderers upon the *Mediterranean*. In the Year 1030, they brought a *Moorish* King Captive to *Rome*, where he was baptized by the Pope; and in the following Century, they brought to *Pisa*, a King of *Majorca*, with his whole Family. This is one of the four old *Tuscan* Cities, that are yet in Being; the other three are *Perugia*, *Arezzo*, and *Volterra*.

(l) The *Pelusium* of the Antients, near one of the Emboucheures of the *Nile*, an Harbour of very great Importance.

(m) At the Time when they were in the Grand Confederacy with the *Franks*, *Venetians*, &c. for restoring *Alexis*, the Son of *Isaac Comnenus*, unjustly depriv'd of the Eastern Empire, by his Uncle *Alexis III.* about the Year 1200. It is a remarkable Circumstance, that it was one of the *Casapieris*, whom the Confederates pitch'd upon to make the Distribution of that Conquest; and who after the Death of young *Alexis*, contributed more than any Man, to the raising of *Baldwyn*, Earl of *Flanders*, to the Imperial Throne.

(n) Here are about 70 antique Pillars, but not all of the same Marble, or of one Order, which shews them to have belong'd to some much antienter Building. The Brass Gates, which are exceeding fine, were Part of their Plunder at the *Baleares*, when they took the *Majorcan* *Saracen* Prince above-mentioned. The Paintings are by *Andrea del Sarto*, *Meccarino*, and others of the old *Florentine* School.

which

which is all of Marble, and magnificent in its Kind, was built, as I was assured, together with the adjoining Archbishoprick, out of the Spoils that fell into the Hands of the *Pisans*, when they took *Palermo* from the *Saracens*; and we see them, in more Instances than one, Auxiliaries of signal Use to the greatest Potentates (o) in *Christendom*. Their intestine Discords, threw them first into the Hands of the ambitious *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan*, preferring his Yoke, to that of their old Enemies, the *Florentines* (p), yet after his Death, were they forced to submit (q) to, and are groaning under it to this Day, notwithstanding one Interval of Liberty, lost again almost as soon as recovered, and which only help'd to add Weight to their former Chains. The arbitrary Power that rules them, is not unaptly symboliz'd in the Lyon, (the Device of the House of *Medici*) that is plac'd directly before their Town-house, though it was once thrown by them into the *Arno*, at the Time of their above-mentioned Revolt.

BESIDES Part of an ancient Bath, or *Sudatorium*, near the Gate that leads to *Lucca*, (which Tradition ascribes to *Trajan Decius*) the *Dome*, *Battisteria*, *Campo Santo*, and other Places, present us with abundance of Pillars, Ornaments, Tombs, &c. that are manifestly of the *Roman* Times. One of the latter Sort, I took particular Notice of, on the right Side of the great Entrance

(o) Besides their Service in the Confederacy, they stood the Kings of *France* in great Stead, during the Holy Wars; help'd *Almerick* King of *Jerusalem*, to keep his Ground against the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*; gave Sanctuary to two Popes, who had been driven out of *Rome*, by the Emperor *Henry V.* (viz. *Gelasius II.* and *Innocent II.*) defended *Naples*, several Years against the *Normans*, in Behalf of the *Greek* Emperors; and assisted *Frederick Barbarossa*, with fifty Gallies, in his Expedition to the Holy Land.

(p) The *Pisans*, who had been extremely weaken'd by their own Civil Divisions at the Beginning of the *Guelph*, and *Gibelin* Wars, as well as the Defeat receiv'd at Sea from the *Genoese*; finding themselves under a Necessity of becoming Slaves to the *Florentines*, (who upon the Strength of certain Succours they had given them against the *Lucquese*, were making daily Encroachments) if they did not call in some powerful Assistance, chose to give themselves (or were sold, as some Authors have it, by one *Gerard Apiano*, who had usurp'd the Government) to the great *John Galeas Visconti*, first Duke of *Milan*. Vide my Remarks. Vol. II. p. 156.

(q) After the Death of *John Galeas*, through the Neglect and Incapacity of his eldest Son *John Maria*, most of his Father's Conquests revolted from him; and then the *Florentines* sent the renowned Sir *John Hawkwood*, (whom they call *Johannes Acutius*) to reduce them; yet after *Hawkwood's* Death, the *Pisans* recover'd their Liberty once more, till one of their own *Podestas* (or Governors) *Gambacorta*, sold them a second Time to the *Florentines*, who kept their Footing here till the Year 1494. when upon the Approach of *Charles VIII.* King of *France*, they shook off the Yoke of these intolerable Masters, and put their City under his Protection. After *Charles's* Death, when the *Venetians*, their Allies, had lost the Battle of *Agnadel*, or *Ghiara d'Adda*, the Victorious *Lewis XII.* having taken the *Florentines* into his Protection, the *Pisans* were again besieg'd by, and forc'd to submit to them; however, many of their noble Families, left their old Habitations at that Time, and went to settle elsewhere.

of the *Dome*, enrich'd with Bas-Reliefs, of a very noble Stile, (but the Intention of which appears manifestly to have been *Pagan*) where are said to be deposited, the Ashes of *Beatrix* (r), Mother to the Countess *Maud*, that extraordinary Benefactress to the Holy See. This Cathedral is in every Part of it worth the Attention of the Curious, but, to my Thinking, no where more than at the Emperor *Henry VII.* (s) his Monument, not upon the Account of its Beauty, (for it is a very plain one) but because of the unhappy Prince's Fate that lies buried under it. Among many *Gothick* Relievos, that this Fabrick is fill'd with, I could not but ask the Meaning of one, over the Gate leading to the Baptistry, which represents the Bust of a Man in a modern Dress, with a Letter in his Hatband; and was told, that our Countryman, the famous *Hawkwood*, was design'd by it, who being, it seems, upon some important Expedition, and just upon the Point of succeeding, when a Courier brought him a Counter-order from the *Florentine* Senate, he suspended the Reading of it (his Mind misgiving him what the Contents were) till he had carry'd his Attack. To pass by the Legendary Traditions, with Regard to the *Campo Santo*, (t) the Frescos with which it is adorn'd, and the numerous *Sarcophagi*, or Stone Coffins, that are observable in it; (Subjects others have enlarg'd upon) I shall only recommend to the more particular Notice of the Curious, two of its Monuments; the one, the famous Inscription to the Honour of *Augustus's* Grandsons, *Caius* (u) and *Lucius*, the first *Principes Juventutis*; the other a

(r) Sister to the Emperor *Henry III.*

(s) Of the House of *Luxemburg*. His Epitaph says he was bury'd here in 1315. but sinks upon the Reader the Occasion of this excellent Prince's Death; which was a poison'd Host administred to him in the Sacrament, by a *Guelf* Dominican, (a Fate not unlike our King *John's*) at *Bonconvento*, near *Siena*. The *Germans* reveng'd his Death upon all the Friars they could find of that Order in *Italy*. *Henry* was then going to take Possession of *Sicily*, where the Massacre of the *Vespers*, had put an End to the Dominion of the *Angevins*.

(t) This is a Kind of Square Church-yard, surrounded by a cover'd Cloyster; and suppos'd to be of the exact Dimension of *Noah's Ark*. The real History of it is this: At the Time when the *Pisans* assisted *Frederick Barbarossa*, in the *Levant*; as upon that Prince's Death there, the Project miscarried; Archbishop *Lanfrank*, who commanded the *Pisan* Succours, caus'd the fifty Gallies of that Nation, to take home with them, by way of Ballast, as much Earth of the Holy Land as they could, which they unloaded here at their Return, and built this Place on purpose for it, pretending that it has a Property of consuming the dead Bodies in twenty-four Hours.

(u) Sons to *Julia* (*Augustus's* Daughter) by *Agrippa*; *Caius*, the elder of them, fell by Treachery at *Artaxata* in *Asia*; and *Lucius*, the Younger, died (as is suppos'd of Poison) at *Marseilles*. *Sueton. in Aug. Tac. Ann. lib. i. Vell. Paterc. &c.* These two Princes were co-adopted into the Succession by their Grandfather, after the Loss of *Marcellus*, their half Brother. Cardinal *Noris* has writ a large Folio, by Way of Dissertation upon these Monuments, under the Title of *Cenotaphia Pisana*: They are too long to transcribe, but contain many very curious Particulars; and the Criticisms upon them are full of Erudition.

Military of *Antoninus Pius* (x), found in the last Century, at *Rimazzano*, a Town in this Neighbourhood, on which are mentioned that Emperor's Repairs of the *Æmilian* Way, and the Distance from *Rome* to where this Column stood; shewn to be CLXXXVIII Miles. In the same Cloyster lie bury'd, the great Civilian *Averanus*, *Benocchio*, who had the principal Hand in the Paintings of the Walls, and several other Persons of Note (y).

NEXT to these Fabricks, the beautiful Range of Houses on both Sides the *Arno*, (which divides the City as it were in the middle) some of them *Michael Angelo's* Architecture, the Dock, and the Physick Garden, have all of them their Merit; nor am I to omit the fine Church of *St. Stephano*, belonging to the Knights of that Order, and hung round with an infinite Number of *Turkish* and *Barbaresque* Trophies. These Cavaliers, who used to signalize themselves formerly against the Infidels, which was the original Design of their Institution, and whose Prowesses are represented on the Out-side of some Buildings, both at *Leghorn* and *Pisa*, have had little Occupation of this Kind of late Years, (tho' I think their Oath obliges them to a (z) *Caravan*) and have left the clearing the *Mediterranean* of Pirates entirely to their Brethren the *Maltese*, who on their Side are never idle.

I was desirous to see the *Torre di Fame*, remarkable for the disastrous End of Count *Ugolin* (a) and his four or five Sons, pathetically described by the great *Dante*; but found the Entrance of

(x)

Imperator Aug. Æl. Adrianus
Antoninus, Viam Æmiliam
Vetustate dilapsam
Operibus ampliatis
Restituendam curavit

A Roma M. P. Mille passus. CLXXXVIII.

(y) Among the Epitaphs, I met with the following one, which for its Singularity I transcribed.

D. O. M.

Franciscus Illustrissimæ Gentis nomine olim Sanseverinus
Postea quod Ejus Majores Stuprum per vim oblatum Ultri
Occiso Regis Filio Neapoli Pisas migrarunt;
Ex Fugâ

Murtius Jure consultus Canonicus Pisanus, Eques Pius,
Gentis Sua Solus Superstes Saxum posuit Kal. Mart. MDLXIX.

(z) This is a sort of *Noëciat*, (or State of Probation) during which the Cavaliers of *St. Stephano*, like those of *Malta*, are oblig'd to serve on board the Great Duke's Gallies, in their Expeditions against the *Mahometans*. It holds generally about a Year.

(a) This Lord, who was of the *Gibelin* (Imperial) Faction, had made himself Master of *Pisa*, about the End of the thirteenth Century; but the *Guelphs* (Partisans for the Holy See) prevailing over him, he and his Sons were shut

N n

up,

of it wall'd up. History scarce affords a severer Instance of Prelatical Revenge, than an whole Family immur'd in a Dungeon, and the Keys of it thrown into the River, to cut off all Possibility of Relief. I could not learn where was the Burying Place of Archbishop *Ruggiero*, the (b) *Procrustes*, as I may call him, of this unprecedented Cruelty; but was assur'd that the *Gibelins*, in After-times, had cast his Ashes into the *Arno*, as he had done the Keys.

THE Council held at *Pisa*, in the Beginning of the fifteenth Century, is remarkable for deposing two Popes (c) at one Time, and electing a third in their Room, the *Chair* becoming by this Means in Dispute between three several Concurrents, (not the only such Instance that History affords) who had each of them their respective Followers, among the Sacred College.

THERE is one particular Day in the Year, if I mistake not, just at the opening of the Carnival, when the principal Bridge over the *Arno* is contested between two opposite Factions, (a Remainder of the *Guelf* and *Gibelin* Wars) that battle it out with incredible Animosity (d), as far as their Fists and Bludgeons, will permit them, to the great Diversion of the Nobility of both Sexes, who repair hither upon that Occasion from all Parts of *Tuscany*. These popular Contests have been sometimes attended with the Effusion of much Blood, and are not for that Reason allow'd by the Magistrates, with the same Latitude as formerly. The Combatants are arm'd with Head, Breast and Back-pieces, and a Gauntlet, that bears some Resemblance to the *Cestus* of the Antients.

I must observe, before I leave *Pisa*, that the declining State of this once flourishing People, is ascribed by all bigotted *Italians*, to the Part they took with the impious (e) *Frederick Barba-*

up, and starv'd to Death in this Tower; one only of the Family escaping, who was a Child in his Nurse's Arms; and it is from him the present *Gherardeschi* descend; one of which Family was Archbishop of *Florence*, when I was there last. There was brought over to *England* some Years ago, by Mr. *Trent* a Painter, a noble Bas-relief, representing this Tragedy in the Manner that *Dante* tells it, by *Michael Angelo*; but I cannot learn into whose Hands it fell.

(b) A celebrated Tyrant of Antiquity, famous for the Invention of exquisite Torments, like *Peryllus*, *Diomedes*, &c.

(c) In the Year 1409. These were *Benedict XIII.* and *Gregory XII.* who being abandoned by the Cardinals of their Party, fled; the one to *Spain*, and the other to *Siena*. *Alexander V.* was elected in their Room by this Council: This was very soon after *Pisa* had submitted to the *Florentines*.

(d) This us'd also to be practis'd at *Florence*, but is now left off; at *Venice* they have, I think, the same Custom among the *Gondoliers*, once a Year upon the *Rialto*.

(e) This Emperor was nicknamed *Oenobarbus*, (*Barbarossa* in *Italian*) from the reddish Colour of his Beard. He was Nephew, and immediate Successor, to *Conrad III.* of the *Suabian* Family, and elected at *Frankfort*, in 1152. a very great and successful Warrior, but cruel and revengeful, as appear'd in his Destruction

Barbarossa, (for so is that Great Emperor call'd, upon the Account of his Opposition to the *Popes*) and in a more particular Manner to their Detention of two *Cardinals*, who were coming out of *France* this Way, to the *Lateran Council*, where *Frederick* was excommunicated. They lay the greater Stress upon this, because it was not many Years after that their Fleet receiv'd such an Overthrow from the *Genoese* (*f*), as they were never able to retrieve.

LUCCA (*g*) being seated in a flat and well manur'd Country, with regular Fortifications, the Ramparts of which are laid out into delightful and shady Walks, has a good deal the Air of some of the *Netherland Towns*. I could not but wonder, as *Lucca* stands quite upon a Level, that it should have been antiently of the Consequence we find it was; for the *Goths* and *Lombards*, as well as the *Romans*, usually made Choice of rising Grounds, especially where the Towns were intended for Places of Defence: Notwithstanding this seeming Disadvantage, the Strength of *Lucca* we find was such, that the valiant *Narses* (*h*), invested it for six Months together, when it was defended by the *Goths*, before he could force it to surrender. By what Means it became at last a Republick, after having been (like most of the Places in its Neighbourhood) under the alternate Dominion of many absolute Masters (*i*), would be too tedious an Enquiry; as well as how it came

struction of *Milan*, &c. It was in his Time that the *Guelf* and *Gibelin* Factions took their Rise. He was commonly at Variance with the *Popes*, whose secular Power he bid fair to put an End to, had not the State of *Venice*, at that Time of great Weight, interpos'd, and reconcil'd *Frederick* with *Alexander III.* He died in *Palestine*, in the first Holy War.

(*f*) Near the Rock of *Malora*, in Sight of *Leghorn*. This happened in the Papacy of *Honorius IV.* in the thirteenth Century. They lost 14000 Men, and most of their Gallies.

(*g*) Some Authors derive the Name of *Lucca*, from the Word *Lucumo*, which signified (as has been said above) one of the twelve old *Tuscan* Magistrates. It was a *Roman* Colony, as we find in *Livy*, *Strabo*, &c. and one of the six *Italian* Manufactures, (or *Fabricæ*) for Weapons. (as were *Verona*, *Mantua*, *Padua*, &c.) Vide *Grævius in Notitia Dignitatum*. Vol. vii. of his Antiquities. *Lucca* was the *Spataria*, or the great *Sword-Cutlery* of the Empire.

(*h*) The famous Eunuch who commanded the *Roman* Armies in *Italy*, for the Emperor *Justinian*, in the sixth Century, after the Death of *Belisarius*, against the Remains of the *Ostrogoths*. He was Exarch of *Italy*, i. e. Imperial Lieutenant under *Justin*, (who succeeded *Justinian*) and out of a Resentment against the Empress *Sophia*, who had treated him with a Contempt very unbecoming so great a Man, call'd the *Lombards* over the *Alps*.

(*i*) The *Goths* had seiz'd *Lucca*, which continued subject to the Eastern Emperors, (after the Ruin of the Western Empire) by the Help of the *Franks*, under *Bucelin* and *Leutharis*, Generals in *Italy*, for *Theodebert*, King of *Austrasia*; but after these had lost it to *Narses*, this City remain'd under its former Masters, till the End of the *Lombard* Times, when we find *Desiderius* wall'd it round. During the Struggles for the Crown of *Italy*, after the Death of *Charlemaine*, the *Lucquese* erected themselves

came to be excepted in Countess *Mathilda's* Grant to the Holy See, for *Lucca* made Part of that Lady's Patrimony.

I shall pass in Silence, the Commerce, the Riches, and Civil Constitution of the *Lucquese*, as well as their celebrated *Volto Santo* (k), and add only to what I have already mention'd concerning them, that they are Masters of one of the most desirable little Spots in all *Italy*, wanting no Embellishments, either of Art or Nature, to recommend it to the nicest Eye, particularly at the Villas belonging to the noble Families of *Santini* and *Manzi*. The suppos'd *English* (l) King, who lies buried in one of their Churches, and has puzzled most of our Travellers, is no other in reality than the Son of a *Kentish* Saxon Monarch, whom the Calamities of his House forc'd into a Monastick State; the *dernier resort*, in that superstitious Age, of unfortunate Princes.

themselves into a Free State, and continued so till *Boniface* of *Este*, who married *Beatrice* Sister to the Emperor *Henry III.* reduc'd them under his Obedience. This he left, with his other Dominions, to his only Daughter *Maud*, who bequeath'd her large Possessions (much increas'd by Marriage) to the See of *Rome*, in the Year 1100. all except *Lucca*, and the rest of her Lands that were on the West Side of the River *Pescia*. The *Lucquese* at last recover'd their Liberty from the German Emperors, by Dint of Money; and preserv'd it some Years, till one *Ugucione de Fagginola*, a rich Citizen, put himself at the Head of them by indirect Practices; and notwithstanding that they shook off this Yoke, banishing *Ugucione* and all his Family, yet were they not long without another Master, a Fellow-Citizen too; and that was the brave *Castruccio Castracani*, who surviv'd but a little Time a Victory, that was just upon the Point of making him Master of *Florence*, (see his Life in *Machiavel*) as he already was of *Pisa* and *Pistoia*. After *Castracani's* Death, *Lucca* pass'd into the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria's* Hands; then was sold by the Germans to the *Genoese*; then *John* King of *Bohemia* took it, whose Lieutenant *Rasso*, sold it to *Mastin de la Scala*, Lord of *Verona*; and *Mastin* parted with it on the same Terms to the *Florentines*. The Emperor *Charles IV.* coming to *Italy* afterwards, possess'd himself of *Lucca*, which re-purchas'd its Liberty of a Cardinal, left Imperial Vicar in *Italy*, for 26000 Gold Ducats; and then it was they demolish'd *Castracani's* Citadel. They have maintain'd themselves a Free-People since then, tho' there was an Attempt upon their Liberties once more by the *Florentines*, about the Year 1430. but *Paul Guinigi*, (a very wealthy and powerful *Lucquese*) who was driving this clandestine Bargain with the old Enemies of his Country, was seiz'd very apropos, and sent Prisoner with all his Family, to the Duke of *Milan*, Protector of *Lucca* who imprison'd them in a Dungeon, where they perish'd miserably. It is observable that the first *Triumvirate*, between *Cæsar*, *Pompey* and *Crassus*, was form'd at *Lucca*. *Sueton.*

(k) A miraculous Image of *Nicodemus* the Disciple. Vide Mr. *Wright*, *Mission*, &c.

(l) The Ignorance of the *Lucquese* themselves in this Point, has kept Travellers in the Dark with regard to this pretended King of *England*, who was no other than the Son of *Lothair* King of *Kent*, join'd in the Government of that Branch of the *Heptarchy*, with his Father; being dispossest'd both of them by their Cousin *Edric*, *Richard* fled Over-Seas to *Mentz*, where there was an *English* Bishop, by whose Interest, he is said to have obtain'd the Crown of *Suabia*. He retir'd from the World at last, and came and ended his Days at *Lucca*, where they shew his Stone Coffin, under the Great Altar at the *Canonici Regolari*. This happen'd in the eighth Century.

My

My next Stage from hence, was *Pistoia* (m), a Town of some Repute in the *Roman* Times; but wall'd a new by *Desiderius*, (or *Didier*) last King of *Lombardy*. The unhappy Situation of this Place, equi-distant from *Florence* and *Lucca*, expos'd it to perpetual Ravages, during the long Rivalship for Power between those two Cities. It was here that *Philibert* of *Orange* (n) unfortunately lost his Life, during the last Siege of *Florence*, (in which Expedition that gallant Prince had the supreme Command) in a Skirmish with a desperate Party from *Volterra*, that was marching to the Assistance of the Besieg'd.

FURTHER on in our Way to *Florence*, we pass'd at the Foot of *Monte Murlo*, a Place renown'd in History for the Overthrow of the *Strozzi*, who had stood out so many Years against the prevailing House of *Medici*. This was the Victory in Commemoration of which *Cosmus* I. caus'd that Granite Column to be erected (o), which we see near the Great Bridge of *Florence*, and for which is kept the Anniversary Festival of the *Pallio del Asino* (p). *Poggio* (q) *Cayano*, (a delightful Seat of the *Medici*) and the pleasant Village of *Prato*, are Places well worth an Halt upon the same Road. Another direct Way there is that leads from *Pisa*, along the East-side of the *Arno*, less fruitful than this through the *Lacquesa* Territory, (which may be call'd

(m) The *Pistorium* of the Antients: The Itineraries call it *ad Pistoires*. Some derive this Name from the Word *Pestis*, pretending that the Plague having spread it self among the scatter'd Troops of *Catiline*, after their Defeat near *Volterra*, those who endeavour'd to shun the Sickness, came and canton'd themselves in these Parts, where they built the Town of *Pestorium*, and their Posterity has remain'd ever since.

—e per la Pestilenza
Pistoia questa Citta allor noma.

Faccio degli Uberti. In his Poem call'd *Dittamondo*. Canto 3.

(n) The last but one of the House of *Chalons-Orange*. His Successor *René*, was slain not many Years after, at the Siege of *St. Dizier*, in *Champagne*. *Maramaldi*, who was *Philibert's* Lieutenant, cut the Chiefs of the *Volaterrans* to Pieces, (for their Parry was defeated) in Revenge for the Prince's Death. *Paul Jovius*. Hist.

(o) It was rais'd on the very Spot, where the Duke receiv'd the first News of this Victory.

(p) The *Pallios* are Races of a particular Kind, so call'd from the *Pallio*, or Garment, which is the Prize of the winning Horse; of which I shall speak more at large in their proper Place. In this *Pallio del Asino*, they turn out a certain Number of Asses without Riders; the Reason of it is, because the Noble Prisoners of the *Strozzi* Faction, were carry'd upon these Beasts to the Place of Execution.

(q) *Poggio* is a Derivation from the *Latin*, *Podium*; and a common Name for a *Villa*, or Country Seat in *Tuscany*. This of *Cayano* was built by *Laurence* the Magnifico; and was the first Place where Duke *Alexander* receiv'd his Father-in-Law, the Emperor *Charles* V. when that Prince pass'd thro' *Italy*, at his Return from his *African* Expedition.

one continued Garden) but much more diversify'd and Pinturesque. Here you traverse St. *Miniato* (r) and *Empoli* (s), neither of them inconspicuous Places; and have moreover a Prospect of *Certaldo*, the Birth and Burial-place of the celebrated *Bocacio*.

FLORENCE is the City of the World, next to *Rome*, where a *Dilettante* may best entertain himself. I once pass'd the best Part of a Summer here; and another Time an whole Winter, yet was scarce a Day without seeing something that was in some measure new to me. From this infinite Variety of Objects it naturally follows, that none of the Accounts we meet with, are capable of giving a Stranger, Ideas, anyways adequate to the Grandeur of *Florence*, notwithstanding that the City is rather in its Decline than otherways, and much fallen from the flourishing Circumstance it was in a Century ago, when the House of *Medici* was in its high Credit, and in no likelihood of wanting a Successor.

WE find the same odd Fancy prevail here in their Buildings as at *Siena*, of laying *Strata's* of (t) Stones of different Colours, one over another, as at the *Dome*, and *Giotto's* Tower particularly; and may observe besides in some of their old Palaces, a certain Stile that borders rather upon the *Moorish* and *Saracen*, than the *Roman* or *Gothic* Architecture. This Taste might be owing possibly to the *Pisans*, who, as has been hinted already, extended their Conquests a great way along the *Barbary* Coasts, and up the *Levant*.

FLORENCE (u), though not unknown to the Antients, (as it is a Name we find frequently upon Monuments, and in more than one *Roman* Author,) does not appear to have been in any con-

(r) Here the *Strozzi* receiv'd another great Defeat; before the decisive Action of *Monte Murlo*. These Battles are represented by *Salviati*, in the Hall of the old Senate-House at *Florence*.

(s) Suppos'd to derive its Name from the *Greek* Word *Ἐμπορίον*, (a trading Town). It was here *Castracani* defeated the *Florentines*. The Place is all wall'd round, *a la Gothique*, and has a large ruin'd Castle.

(t) This, according to *Athenæus*, was the *Ægyptian* Manner of Building. *Deipnosoph. lib. v.*

(u) *Aretin* in his History of *Florence*, will needs have it that this City owes its Rise to *Sylla* the Dictator's Soldiers, who after the *Marian* War, having Quarters assign'd them at *Fæsulæ*, where the Ascent was rocky and difficult for Carriages, pitch'd upon this delightful Spot upon the *Arnus* to build them a Town; and that its first Name was *Fluentia*, *a fluendo*, from the Affluence, and Concourse of People to fix their Habitations there. This Opinion is confuted however from the antient Book of Colonies, cited by *Volateran. lib. V.* wherein is proved, that *Florentia*, (or as some will have it *Fluentia*) was a Colony before the second *Triumvirate*; he agrees indeed, that the Foundations of it were laid by the *Fæsulans*, for the Conveniency of the *Arnus*, which runs through it. *Florus*, says it was ruin'd in the *Marian* Civil Wars. *Municipia Italiae Splendissima*

considerable Credit till after the Ruin of (x) *Fæfulæ*, its near Neighbour, which was the Consequence of the Blow the *Goths* receiv'd under its Walls from the great *Stilico* (y). This Town, which stickled formerly so hard for Liberty, and even now keeps up a Kind of Shadow of it, notwithstanding a visible State of Dependence, has groaned under more Revolutions, than any of the *Italian* Cities of the same Rank, all proceeding from the same Republican Spirit. The present reigning Family, twice turn'd out, proscrib'd, its Palaces plundered and Possessions confiscated, was unable to reinstate itself, till after infinite Struggles; nor could even then, with all (z) the Additional Strength two successive Popes

ma sub bastâ venierunt, Spoletini, Interamnia, Præneste, Fluentia; and therefore says he, the *Triumvirs* sent new Colonies into them. *Tacitus, Ann. i.* speaks of a Petition presented to the Roman Senate, à *Florentinis*, upon the Account of the River *Clanias*; but it is mentioned by *Agathias, (lib. i.)* as a Place in those Days of little Account, viz. At the Time of the War between *Narses*, and the *Goths*. The Tracks of an old City, are still manifest in many Places, as at the Baptistry near the *Dome*, which is thought to have been an old Temple of *Mars*; and we meet with the Names of *Florentia* and *Florentinus*, upon not a few of the *Roman* Marbles, which are up and down in great Plenty; as in the Vestibule of the Gallery, at Marquis *Ricardi's*, at the *Nicolini's*, *Ridolfi's*, *Gaddi's*, and other Cavaliers who have Collections. The antient City, is said to have been destroyed by *Totilas Baduela*, King of the *Ostrogoths*, in Revenge for the Defeat of *Radagaise*, and his *Visigoths*, under the Walls of *Fæfulæ*, by *Stilico*, though *Procopius* says, that *Totilas* only ruin'd Part of it. *lib. iii.* It is certain however, that after the *Gothic* Times, *Florence* remain'd almost wholly uninhabited till the ninth Century, when *Charlemagne* making an Halt in these Parts, at his Return from his Inauguration at *Rome*, lik'd the Situation so well, that he caus'd the scattered Posterity of the antient Inhabitants to return hither, added a great many new ones, and bestow'd upon them those Privileges, upon which they ground their never-ceasing Pretensions, to Independance and Liberty. Their Walls were then re-built from the Ground, and fortified with an hundred and fifty Towers, many of which are standing to this Day.

(x) This antient Town, seated at the Extremity of the *Apennines*, is mentioned by several Authors, and was particularly famous among the old *Tuscan* Cities, for its College of *Augurs* and *Soothsayers*.

— & Sacris Interpres fulminis Alis
Fæfula — Sil. Ital. lib. viii.

Diodorus and *Polybius*, both speak of *Fæfulæ*, as a very antient Town, the former *lib. xx.* where he takes Notice of it, in the 444 Year of the *Roman* *Æra*; and the latter *lib. 2.* in the 528 *Ditto*. We find it mentioned in like Manner by *Livy, lib. xx.* where he describes *Hanibal's* March over the *Apennine*; and by *Cicero*, in his Orations, where he speaks of *Catiline's* Revolt. I do not think the Origin of its Name, of which there are several fabulous Traditions, worth troubling the Reader with. The *Fæsulans* were at perpetual Enmity with the *Florentines*, and surpriz'd and destroy'd utterly by them at last, in the Year 1024. the Bishop's Palace only excepted, the *Florentines* bringing all their Nobility away Captives. There are now several pretty Pleasure Houses, standing upon the Ruins of old *Fæfulæ*, belonging to the *Florentine* Nobles; and also a noble Monastery, built by Duke *Cosmo I.*

(y) General and Father-in-law to *Honorius* the Emperor, a great Warrior, but whose Character is very questionable, for he is thought to have contributed at last himself, to the Invasions of the *Barbarians*.

(z) *Leo X.* younger Brother to *Peter*, with whom he was banish'd, and Son to *Laurence* the Magnifico. He was before Cardinal *John* of *Medici*, and succeeded by

Popes gave it, have carry'd its Point, but for a fortunate Alliance, with the most powerful (a) Prince in *Europe*, who could reduce the obstinate *Florentines*, by no other Way at last but downright Force of Arms.

It is somewhat Paradoxical to say, yet in Fact literally true, that what has been the Cause of the Ruin of *Florence*, (considering it in a political Light) has at the same Time prov'd the Means of giving it that Splendor and Beauty, the World can scarce equal; for *Italy* must have wanted two of its principal Ornaments, in that noble Palace and Gallery, had not the *Medici* arriv'd to that Pitch of Wealth and Power, which enabled those Princes to ransack *Europe* and *Asia*, as I may say, for so many inestimable Pieces, as compose that unparallell'd Collection.

LAURENCE (b), commonly call'd *Il Magnifico*, who was here but in a private Character, (though vested in Reality, with the Power of a Prince) had indeed got together abundance of Statues, Busts, and other rare Monuments, (to which his keeping up an Amity with the *Grand Signior* (c), then newly Master of *Constantinople*, and giving his Protection and Encouragement to a Number of learned Exiles (d), from that *Metropolis* of the *East*, contributed not a little) but these were most of them dispers'd, (and several no Doubt irretrievably lost) during the Civil Divisions that tore the State to Pieces, after the Death of that great Man (e), whose Children narrowly escaped being made publick Victims.

LEO X. a good Connoisseur, and Patron of Arts and Sciences, like his Father, having seen his Family restor'd to their Pos-

by *Hadrian VI.* a *Dutchman*, who after a very short Reign, made Way for Cardinal *Julius of Medici*, (bastard Son to one *Laurence* of the younger Branch) who assum'd the Stile of *Clement VII.*

(a) The Emperor *Charles V.* who concluded at last an unexpected Peace, with his Enemy and Prisoner, *Clement VII.* by giving his own natural Daughter *Margaret*, to *Clement's* Nephew, *Alexander*; who by that Means was created Duke of *Florence*.

(b) He was Grandson to *Cosmus*, who liv'd about the Middle of the Fifteenth Century, and lay'd the first Foundation of the Greatness of this House, being esteemed the richest and happiest private Man of his Time.

(c) *Mahomet II.*

(d) *Lascaris*, *Calchondylas*, and many more.

(e) His eldest Son *Peter*, though a Man of a most noble Personage, and fine Parts, having succeeded to the Power of chief Gonfalonier, that his Father had, lost the Affection of the *Florentines*, by his negligent and dissolute Life; insomuch that without any Respect to his Rank, and the Memory of his Father and Great-Grandfather, going to enter the Senate-House one Day, he was forbid Entrance, and thereupon on the Advice of his Friends, betook himself to Flight, with his two Brothers, *John* (afterwards Pope) and *Julian*. *Peter* went soon after, and threw himself at *Charles VIII.* his Feet, who was then at *Pisa*, and implor'd his Protection. He perish'd miserably at last, in that famous Action between the *French* and *Spaniards*, on the *Garigliano*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

sessions,

sessions, saved out of the late Wreck, (as I may call it) abundance of Things of Value, and increas'd the *Medicean* Collection, by large Liberalities of his own; but as the Misfortunes of *Clement VII.* (f) not long after *Leo's* Decease, encourag'd the *Florentines* to a new Revolt; the *Medici*, were a second Time outed of all, and these magnificent Moveables pass'd into other Hands, among the rest of the Plunder. Historians tell us, that the Hatred the People bore to the House in Question, was of that Rancour, that when afterwards, upon the Reconcilement of the *Pope* and *Emperor*, they resolv'd to stand a Siege against the Army (g) of *Charles V.* (who had engag'd to restore *Clement's* Family) it was for some Time in Debate among their Chiefs, whether they should not take the young *Catherine* (h) of *Medici*, (at that Time in a Convent) and give her up to the Lust of the Soldiers.

DUKE *Alexander* (i) was scarce settled in his new State by his Father-in-Law, when he fell the Sacrifice of an ambitious and bloody Kinsman (k). *Florence* pass'd to the younger Branch, (by a new Title) (l) after *Alexander's* Death; but *Cosmus I.* in-

(f) Every Body knows the Story of his Detention and Blockade, in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, by *Charles V.* his Generals.

(g) Under the Command of the famous *Venetian* General *Baglione*. They stood it out almost to the last Extremity, and some of the *Florentine* Nobles, express'd that violent Hatred against the House of *Medici*, when they found the Garison on the Point of surrendering, that they set Fire to their Houses, and perish'd in the Flames with their Families.

(h) Daughter to *Laurence* Duke of *Urbino*, Son to *Peter* that was banish'd; and half Sister to Duke *Alexander* the Bastard. She was afterwards married to *Henry*, second Son to *Francis I.* who became *Dauphin*, and afterwards King, by the Death of his elder Brother. This was *Henry II.* by whom Queen *Catherine* had three successive Kings of *France*; one of the most artful and wicked Women of the Age she liv'd in.

(i) He prov'd a most wicked, lustful, and tyrannical Prince. He was natural Son to *Laurence* Duke of *Urbino*, and in him sunk again the new-erected Title of Duke of *Florence*, as fail'd likewise the elder Male-Line of the *Medici*.

(k) *Lorenzino* of *Medici*. He was of the younger Branch that descended from *Laurence*, Brother to the Great *Cosmo*; a most ambitious and bloody-minded Villain, in whom Duke *Alexander* had unwarily plac'd the greatest Confidence: He murder'd him in an House of his own, now Part of *Marquis Ricardi's* Palace, where I have seen the Room in which this Tragedy was put in Execution. He had decoy'd him thither, under Pretence of bringing the young Duke a Lady he was in Love with, and while he was reposing upon the Bed, with the Assistance of another Ruffian, *Scorocuncolo* by Name, stabb'd him in twenty Places. This unhappy Wretch thought to have made himself a Merit by this Assassinate with the *Florentines*, but finding it would not do, made his Escape. Divine Justice however pursu'd *Lorenzino* to *Venice*, where he thought himself safe, but was shot dead by an Emissary of Duke *Cosmo's*.

(l) The invidious Title of Duke of *Florence*, being annull'd, in its Room, they substituted that of Great *Gonsalonier* of *Florence*, (in *Latin* *Vexillifer*) and of Great Duke of *Tuscany*, which was confirm'd to *Cosmus I.* a Youth of eighteen, after his Cousin Duke *Alexander* was kill'd, by the *Emperor*, and *Pope Pius IV.* *Cosmus* was a lineal and legitimate Descendant from *Laurence* above-mentioned, Brother to *Cosmus* the Great, commonly called *Pater Patriæ*.

volv'd in long Wars with *Siena*, and the *Strozzi*, and wholly taken up besides with the Care of settling his Posterity in a Dominion twice wrested out of his Ancestors Hands, had little Time to apply himself to any Thing but the Field, or the Cabinet; and tho' the succeeding *Great Dukes* (m) did their utmost to recover the Treasures their House had lost, especially Duke *Francis*, yet what we call the *Gallery*, does not appear to have been in a very flourishing Condition till the Days of Cardinal *Leopold* (n), whose Statue (a just Return for so Publick a Spirit) we find in the *Painter's Room*, with an elegant *Latin* Inscription, compos'd by a late *British* Minister at that Court, the Ingenious Sir *Harry Newton*.

THO' it is scarce possible for any curious Person, upon his first entering this famous Place, not to be struck with Admiration at the Sight of so vast a Variety of Objects, in the Way of Connoissance; yet the Pleasure must rise in Proportion to the Idea we have of the Value of every particular Species of *Virtu*, as of Sculpture, Painting, Inlaying, &c. and more especially, to the Degree of Esteem that Monuments of Antiquity are in with us, which, unless they derive some collateral Merit, from their Materials, Workmanship, or Erudition, are not merely respectable among Men of Sense, upon the Account of their Age.

WE are not to expect in this Gallery, a Vase rich or costly in itself, like those of *Colonna* and *Versailles*. The Walls are quite plain, the Ceiling low, and ill painted, tho' with an infinite Variety, and the Pavement common Brick; it is in short neither better nor worse than many Hospitals I have seen, taking up all the uppermost Part of the old Palace of *Medici*, which is three Sides of an Oblong Square, and ascended to by an ordinary, but exceeding high Stair-case, the Avenues to which, are dark and dirty. I shall not dwell upon the Disposition of the Statues and Busts, nor enlarge upon the Portraits over them, which are no otherways valuable, than as they are the Representations of the greatest Men in the World, in all Conditions of Life, for three or four Centuries past. Those at the farther End of the right Wing, I took more particular Notice of, as they are the two Branches of the Family of *Medici* at full Length, including some of their Wives, quite up to *John*, Son to *Averardo*, who was what they call *Capitaneo de la Justicia*, (and common Father to *Cosmus* and *Laurence*) and who, tho' but a simple Citizen in the Beginning of the fourteenth Century, (for he dy'd in 1428) has the Honour to be Ancestor to some of the greatest Potentates now

(m) *Francis*, *Ferdinand I.* and *Cosmus II.*

(n) *Leopold* was younger Son to *Cosmus II.* and liv'd at the Beginning of the last Century.

in *Europe* (o). The unfortunate Duke *Alexander*, though a Bastard, is admitted into the Series, and concludes the elder Branch.

THE *Vestibule* that we meet with at the last landing Place of the Stairs (fill'd mostly with antique Bas-Reliefs and Inscriptions, as well in *Greek* as *Latin*) is not the least valuable Part of this immense Treasure; tho' illiterate Strangers are apt to hurry through it into the Gallery, where I have known them often feast their Eyes for two or three Hours, without being able at their Return to their Lodgings, to give a better Account of what they had seen, than the Footman that waited on them.

A little beyond this *Vestibule*, on the Side of the same Wing of the Building, is what they call the Painter's Chamber, fill'd from Top to Bottom, with the Ritrattos of all the most famous Men in that Art, almost since its first Restoration, which happen'd in this very City, done by their own Hands. It is true, those great Artists have of late Years kept bad Company, for I saw some Moderns intruded among them, who disgrace both the Art and the Collection.

FROM hence you are led into an Apartment fill'd with very rare Pieces of old Porcelain and *Terra Cottas*, of several Sorts; among which are some Pots and Jars of a green Earth, extremely rare, that were given to the great *Laurence*, by a *Soldan* of *Egypt*; and above this again is a Sort of Laboratory, with Mummies, Alligators, and strange Reptiles, Insects, Foetus's, &c. preserv'd in Spirits, to the End that People of all Tastes may find something to amuse them.

To enter into a particular Detail of the (p) Gallery itself, (besides that a large Volume might be fill'd with its Contents) were an Entertainment few Readers would have the Patience to see the End of; I shall therefore only speak to some Points that deserve Extraordinary

(o) By Intermarriages with the Houses of *Austria*, *Valois*, *Burbon*, &c. There have been particularly two Queens of *France* of this Family, *Catherine*, Wife to *Henry II.* and *Mary*, Wife to *Henry IV.*

(p) The most remarkable Pieces here, are as follow.
A Bas-relief of three Elements, Earth, Air, and Water, symboliz'd by three Women, &c. five Foot high, and eight Foot eight Inches long.

Two ditto, relating to *Julius Caesar's* Death; the one represents *Mark Anthony*, haranguing the People, and causing *Caesar's* bloody Robe to be produc'd; the other, his bringing out his last Will, in order to move their Compassion more. One would imagine that *Shakespeare*, took the Hint of that admirable Scene in his *Julius Caesar*, from some Account he had heard of this Bas-relief, for the Substance of the Story, *Vide Sueton. Plut. &c.* The former tells us, that among his Legacies, he bequeath'd to the Citizens of *Rome*, all his Gardens beyond the *Tiber*; and also three Hundred Sesterces a Man. There is a Woman in the Bas-relief, but whether *Calpurnia*, or the *Vestal Virgin*, who was Depositress of the Will, Criticsks have not determin'd.

extraordinary Notice, and then bid truce to *Virtu*, a Subject too dry for most People, where they have not especially the Things treated of before their Eyes.

NOT

A *Sarcophagus*, with a *Maritime Bacchanal*, which is very particular, in Allusion to one *Marina*, who was Mother to the Girl bury'd in it.

A Chariot-Race of young Cupids; three Foot by one.

A very fine *Canopus* of Bronze.

A Monument, on which are these Words, ΔΙΟΝΤΩΤ ΣΚΙΑΝΟΙ. The Critics have been very much divided about the Meaning of the last. The great *Grecian Salvini*, who is now dead, read it ΣΚΙΑΝΟΙΩΤ, *Bacchi Umbrosi*. Others will have ΣΚΙΑΝΘΟΣ to be the Name of a Place.

A Bas-relief of *Ulysses* and the *Sirens*, very fine.

An Urn of singular Beauty, Oriental Alabaster, with *Galba's* Head in Bas-relief upon it. This stands on the Inside, over the Door you come in at.

An Inscription upon a large Pedestal in very fair Characters, to *Julia Severi*, who is commonly called *Pia*, or sometimes *Domna*; with the Honourable Title of *Mater Castrorum*. This was brought from *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

Another ditto, from the same Place, the first Lines of which are worn away; but it seems to be a Monument, to the Honour of a great Person, who had given, upon some extraordinary Dedication, of a Temple probably, Publick Games, and a Publick Banquet; it runs thus as far as it is legible.

DATA PECUNIA PERFECIT ET
DEDICAVIT ET OB DEDICATIONEM
PUGILUM CERTAMINA EDIDIT
ET DECURIONIBUS SPORTULAS
ET POPULO GYMNASIVM EPVLVM
DEDIT ET HOC AMPLIVS PRO SVA
LIBERALITATE CAMERAM SUPERPOSVIT
ET OPERE MYSEO EXORNAVIT.
FELICE ET
RVFINO III . . . IS . . . OB QVAM
† DEDICAT. EPVLVM DEC. ET. ROP. FRUM. DED.

A very large *Greek* Inscription, which is printed, but with Faults, both in *Spon.* p. 369. and in *Reinesius*, *Clas.* *Inscript.* 3. p. 313. This is a Vow for the Prosperity and Health of *Sept. Severus*, and his two Sons, *Caracalla* and *Geta*, made by one *Septimius Trypho*, of *Alexandria*, a Priest of *Bacchus*, and likewise of *Caracalla*, who is call'd here *Novus Bacchus*. It begins with *ΘΙΕΡ ΚΟΤΗΡΙΑΚ ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΗΚ*, &c. The Name of *Geta* is defac'd, as we find it in most of the Inscriptions of *Caracalla's* who murder'd his Brother.

One *Latin* ditto, to the Honour of *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, the Dictator; in which is a Kind of a Chronicle of all his Victories, and brave Actions; particularly in the War with *Hannibal*. Vide *Gruter.* p. 406. *Anton. Agost.* &c.

One ditto, found at *Arezzo* in *Tuscany*, concerning *Appius Claudius*. *Grut.* p. 389.

One ditto, with a List of Race-Horses. *Monfauc. Diar. Ital.* p. 258.

One ditto, with a Sort of Muster-Roll of *Roman* Soldiers. *Grut.* 301.

A Dedication to Lightning. *Fulguri Dio*; probably brought from *Fasula*, where they had a College of *Augurs*.

One to the Memory of *M. Ulpus*, Freed-Man of *Augustus*, by his Wife *Vibia Thisbe*. He is call'd *Verna ab Epistulis Latinis*, as who should say, *Latin Secretary*.

A Dedication to *Fortune*, by the Name of *Primigenia*, and a great many more too long to insert; some from *Barbary*, from whence Cardinal *Leopold* collected them; others from *Pisa*, &c.

* *Triumviris.*

† *Dedicationem Epulum Decurionibus et Populo Frumentum dedit.*

NOT to speak of antique Heads that are out of Suite (q), you have here in the first Place, an Opportunity of seeing the most complete Series of Roman Emperors from Julius (r), down to Gallien, together with their Empreses, that are to be met with in any one Gallery in Europe and which might still have receiv'd considerable Additions, had the late Sebastian Bianchi's Predecessors in this Trust, been all as knowing and sedulous, as Magliabecchi and himself; and would the Great Dukes have increas'd this Collection, with the Remainder of what they have still at the Villa Medici in Rome, where they are far from receiving either Advantage or Credit by it. We have the Resemblances of the greatest Men of Antiquity it is true, upon Coins, and oftentimes upon Intaglios, Cameos, and Bas-reliefs; but there they are only in Profile for the most Part, which does not allow us to form near so exact a Judgment of the Air of an Head, as when we are at Liberty to take it in every Point of View we please.

I have often compar'd in this Collection with singular Delight, the Descriptions of several of these Emperors in antient Poets and Historians, with those Lineaments and Expressions, we are indebted to the Sculptor for, and found a perfect Agreement between the former and the latter. Who that looks upon (s) Augustus for Instance, but discerns that majestick, tho' negli-

There is an Urn, suspected to be spurious from very good Reasons, but yet I cannot deny the Reader the Pleasure of seeing the Oddness of the Inscription upon it. It is a Mother and a Son-in-Law, who hated one another while living, and are said to continue their Aversion after Death.

D. M.
Philonici Privigni
Et Dyscheriæ Novercæ
Cineres heic Conditæ
Prisini odii memores
Unâ renuunt commisceri.

This reminds me of what Statius says of the two Theban Brothers, the Flames of whose Funeral Pile, separated while their Ashes were burning, as a Mark of their inveterate Hatred.

Exundant diviso vertice Flammæ. Theb. lib. xii.

(q) These are, as far as I can remember, to pass by the Divinities, Sappho, Sophocles, Aristippus, Carneades, Xenocrates, Cicero, Agrippa, Aelius Cæsar, Annianus Verus, Seneca, Alexander, Antiochus Euergetes, Antinous, Berenice, Julia Titi, Didia Clara, Albinus, Julia Mæsa, and Diadumenian.

(r) Several of the Empreses are wanting, and of the Emperors, Maximinus, Gord. Afric. II. Gordian III. Balbinus, Hostilian, Trebonian, Emilian and Valerian. Some of the Heads they have are Duplicates; as Julia Severi, Hadrian, M. Aurelius, Gallien, &c. There is not one of the thirty Tyrants, nor of any of the Usurpers, except Albinus.

(s) Formâ fuit eximîâ, et per omnes ætatis gradus venustissimâ.

Suet.

gent Air mention'd by *Suetonius*, that spoke a Man born for the Empire of the Universe? Who can fix his Eyes upon *Claudius* (t), on the other Hand, without acknowledging *Juvenal's* Driveller? Or consider (u) *Otho*, without wondring, with the Historian above-mention'd, how so effeminate a Prince could resolve upon so desperate a Suicide? Are not the Vices of *Nero*, *Commodus*, *Caracalla*, and many others I could name, and, on the contrary, the Virtues of *Titus*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Aurelius*, &c. all strongly mark'd in their respective Countenances? And do not the younger *Faustina* (x) and *Julia Pia*, betray in their Lines, the Corruption of their Hearts, while we read the noble Characters of *Antonia minor* (y), and the elder *Agrippina*, in that modest matron-like Aspect, which answers so perfectly the Accounts Authors give us, of these incomparable Women? Several personal Circumstances of an inferior Nature are likewise to be gathered from a Survey of this Kind, where there are so great a Number of Busts in one Place especially, as for Instance, *Nero's* (z) affected Manner of cutting his Hair, *Otho's* (a) Periwig, the Introduction of Beards by *Hadrian* (b), *Gordian* the Elder's (c) Resemblance with *Augustus*, and the monstrous Head-dresses of *Trajan's* Wife *Plotina* (d), and his Sister and Niece *Marciana* and *Matidia*.

(t) Speaking of his Wife *Agrippina*.

*Illa senis tremulumque Caput, descendere jussit
In Cælum, et fœdam manantia labra Salivam.* Sat. vi.

(u) *Tanto Othonis Animo nequaquam Corpus aut habitus competiit.* Suet.

*Sic Cato dum vivit sanè vel Cæsare major;
Dum moritur numquid major Othone fuit?* Martial.

(x) The first Daughter to *Antoninus Pius*, Wife to *M. Aurelius*, and Mother to *Commodus*, the latter Wife to *Sept. Severus*, born of a Syrian Family; she was Mother to *Geta*, and Sister to *Sœmias*.

(y) *Antonia*, Daughter to *Mark Antony*, by *Octavia*, Wife to *Nero Drusus*, and Mother to *Germanicus* and *Claudius*; the latter, Wife to *Germanicus*, and Daughter to *M. Agrippa*, by *Julia*, *Augustus's* Daughter. She was Mother to *Caligula*, *Agrippina* the Younger, *Livia* and *Drusilla*.

(z) *Comam habuit semper in Gradus formatam.* Suet.

(a) *Galericulo capiti propter raritatem Capillorum adapto.* Id.

(b) *Spartian* says, he wore it to hide a Deformity in his Face. *Nero* had affected a Beard before him, but none of his Successors, till *Hadrian's* Time, would imitate so execrable a Prince.

(c) *Capitolinus* says, that the first *Gordian* was like *Augustus*, the second like *Pompey*, and the third like *Scipio Asiaticus*.

(d) This was a Kind of Tower of false Hair; but not quite so extravagant as we see it in the Busts of *Julia*, Daughter of *Titus*. *Juvenal* takes Notice of the Ridicule of this *Conciatura* or Head-dress, Sat. vi. *Tot premit ordinibus caput, &c.* and *Statius*, lib. i. *Silv. in Epithal. Viol. — celsæ procul aspice frontis honores, Suggestumque Comæ* — There is something very like it, practis'd to this Day, as I have been made to observe among the *Paisannes* of the *Tirol*.

Signior

Signior *Bianchi* made me observe, one of the many Mornings that I past in this Room, a remarkable Particular, with regard to *Alexander's* (e) famous Bust, the Air of which seems, if duly consider'd, to be that of a Man in the Agonies of Death; not of one (as Mr. *Addison* will have it) weeping for want of more Worlds, to cut out new Work for his Victorious Arms. As *Bianchi* understood *English* well enough to take the Sense of an Author, and had perus'd that Great Man's Travels, this judicious Criticism was thrown in his Way, which he seem'd to take particular Pleasure in, the same Gentleman having misnamed some of the Busts in his Account of the Gallery, and wrongfully tax'd his learned Predecessor with Ignorance into the Bargain, in suffering the Name of *Julia Severi*, to be put to an Head of *Manlia Scantilla* (f). So great has been all along their Care, not to give Names, but what they have authentick Vouchers for, either to Statues or Busts, that though here are two of the latter Kind among the *Teste Disconosciute* (g), that might pass any where else without Scruple, the one for an *Hannibal*, and the other for a *Scipio Africanus Major*, yet *Bianchi* assur'd me, he durst not venture to christen them, and had observ'd the same Caution for many Years, with regard to the Head of an *Asiatick* Queen, which he would not call *Berenice*, notwithstanding the strong Reasons he had to believe it one, till he found a Voucher for her, among the *Great Duke's* Medals, upon the Reverse of an *Aegyptian Titus*.

THE Statues, Objects of more general Entertainment, come next under our Consideration; and of these I reckon'd sixty two, including entire Groupes, as the *Laocoon*, (a Copy from that in *Rome*) and the *Hercules* and *Centaur*, which are plac'd at the further End of each Wing, but detach'd from the Wall, in the Middle of the *Area*, and terminate the View on either Side, as you look down from the upper Part of the Gallery. These Statues, all except the *Tuscan* ones, (which are what they commonly call the *Consul* (h), and the

(e) That Reclination of the Head may be the *ανάσσις τευχήλου*, that *Plutarch* speaks of, and which *Lysippus* always observ'd in his Busts and Statues of him.

(f) Wife to *Didius Julianus*, a Woman remarkably deform'd, which would have made the Mistake less excusable, as *Julia* was a very great Beauty.

(g) Heads that are not known. A common *Italian* Technical Expression.

(h) It is an extreme antient Brass Statue, of a much better Stile than those of that Nation commonly were; representing, it is thought, one of the old *Lucumones*, or Lawgivers of *Etruria*. (Vide the Article of *Viterbo*) There are *Tuscan* Characters upon the Lemb of his *Toga*, which is much like the common *Roman* one. The lower Part of it has a great Hole worn in it with Age. He has a Ring on his Finger. Vide the *Tuscan* Antiquities, lately publish'd by my Lord *Lovel*.

Chimera) (i) were remov'd hither, I was told, by Duke (k) Francis I. from the *Villa Medici* in Rome, as were likewise those two beautiful square Pilasters, so richly adorn'd with Trophies (l) in *Alto Relievo*, that stand on each Side of the Door of the Room where the Brass Idols, *Lares*, and other smaller Curiosities are preserv'd, at the farther End of the Passage of Communication between the two Wings which lies parallel with the River. Tho' many of the Statues are good in their Kind, yet is there nothing very eminently remarkable immediately in the Gallery itself, unless it be the *Phrygian* Commander (m) for the Oddness of his Dress; The Gladiator of (n) *Basaltes*, a Stone extreme difficult to work upon (o), the *Cupid* and *Psyche*; the *Venus*, under the Form of the younger *Faustina*, with her beloved Prize-Fighter, represented by a *Mars*; the *Narcissus*; the *Vesta* with the sacred Fire, and I think one or two more; and among them all, none surpasses (p) *Michael Angelo's Bacchus* and *Faun*.

AT the further End of the Communication between the Wings, is what they call *la Stanza degli Idoli*; a Chamber fill'd with an infinite Variety (q) of Antiques, small for the most part, in Brass, Marble, and *Terra Cotta*, many of which have been publish'd

(i) Vide the Book above-mentioned. It is a Brass Monster resembling a Lion, a *Sphinx*, &c. with a Kind of Goat growing out of his Neck; it has *Tuscan* Characters upon it; the learned *Spanheim*, as a Confirmation of its great Antiquity, produces a Copy of it on the Reverse of a Medal. *Dissert. Vol. I.* This Figure was found at *Arezzo*.

(k) Son to Duke *Cosmo I.* and Father to Queen *Mary of Medici*.

(l) I saw at *Bianchi's* two magnificent Drawings of them, done for my Lord *Lovel*. I think they are publish'd in his Lordship's Collection.

(m) There is a Copy of him in Mr. *Wright's* Book. He holds a Kind of Truncheon in his Hand, has a *Phrygian* Bonnet on his Head, and those Sort of Breeches that are called *Anaxyridæ*. The Attitude of the Figure is noble and majestick.

(n) Touch-stone, what the Antients properly call'd *Adamas*.

(o) Our Travellers have so often describ'd all these Statues, that I think it absolutely needless to say any Thing of them. There is one of *Apollo* among the rest, singular for a Kind of Lid, in Form of a *Cupola* he has to his Quiver. This is an Explanation of the Epithet of ΑΜΟΙΗΡΦΗΗΣ , that *Homer* gives him.

(p) The Story, as well as a Plate of it, is in Mr. *Wright's* Book.

(q) What I took more particular Notice of, and I do not find mention'd by others, were as follow;

A *Vespasian* of Brass about six Inches high, of an exquisite Design, in complete Armour, with the *Paludamentum*, and a Sort of Sabre in his Hand.

A *Corona Muralis*, Antique, much better deserving to be remark'd than the *Corona Radialis*, in the same Room, taken Notice of by Mr. *Addison*, which was upon the Head of some Deity, most probably an *Apollo*.

Two Brass Tripods, but of less Value than those of Prince *Chigi* in Rome.

The two Soldiers carrying away their slain Comrade; this is call'd commonly *Caritas militaris*.

Some of the *Sortes Prænestinae*.

A little *Telephorus*, with the Head of *Anubis*. This was the *Deus convalescentiæ*; he is always known by a Sort of Sailor's Watch-coat.

A Priest

lish'd in my Lord *Lovel's Dempster*. Among them I took more particular Notice of four large Heads of Bronze; one of them an *Homer*, and the rest *Teste disconoscite*, that had been accidentally fished up since the first time I was at *Florence*, out of the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Leghorn*: They were all of an excellent Taste, but extreme rusty, and decay'd in some Places with lying so many Centuries in salt Water. Here I likewise observed the Pictures of *Petrarch* and *Dante* by *Perugino*; and smaller Curiosities of several Sorts I had never met with in any Collection, not even at Cardinal *Gualtieri's*, who was possessed of such a prodigious Treasure in this minute Way.

BETWEEN the Room I have been speaking of, and the celebrated *Tribune*, there are four other Chambers, all of them Repositories of *Virtu* in one Species or other; in the first (b) of which the Antiquarian commonly reads Lectures upon the Great Duke's

A Priest of *Isis*, extremely delicate, in *Terra Cotta*, holding in his Hand the *Mensa Isiaca*, or System of the *Egyptian Theology*, cut in Hieroglyphicks. *Vide Ant. Agostino.*

A *Titus*, in oriental Agate; a Statuette; and an eastern Queen, of the same Materials, probably designed for *Berenice*.

The *Minotaur*, Bronze.

A Model in Little of the *Laocoon* of the *Belvedere*, but this is a little questionable.

Another of the *Flora* in the *Grand Farnese*, undoubtedly genuine.

The *Navicella Petri*, a Brass Lamp, fashion'd like *St. Peter's Boat*. The Inscription,

Dominus legem dat Valerio Severo, Eutropi vivas.

Doris, or *Amphitrite*, riding upon a Sea Monster. She terminates like that large one at the *Barberini Palace* in *Rome*, in two Fishes Tails twisted together.

A Roman legionary Eagle, with the Mark *XXIII*.

One of the *Manipuli*, or Ensigns of the Cohorts.

Orpheus, with the *Nebris*, or Panther's Skin, with Buskins, playing on a Fiddle, as supposed when he instituted the *Ludi Orphici*. This is what *Mr. Addison* mistook for an *Apollo*.

A wounded *Amazon*, of Bronze, very fine.

An Head of *Africa* (i. e. the Genius) with the *Proboscis*.

A curious Cabinet of *Pietre Cameesse*, said to be the first of the Kind that ever was made.

The Copy of a very old Picture, representing a naval Fight upon the *Adige*, between the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* and the *Venetians*. The Original, which was at *Venice*, and extremely valued, was burnt many Years since accidentally.

(b) In this Room, just as you enter, on the right Hand, stands an antique *Pudendum Virile*, about three Feet and a half high, rais'd upon two Lyon's Paws, by way of Pedestal. This was placed, in all Likelihood, in some Temple of *Priapus*. Signior *Bianchi* gave us to understand, that there had been in the same Room formerly, a *Pudendum Muliebre* of the same Size, but that the last Great Duke, who was extreme devout, caused it to be removed out of the way of Scandal, into a Lumber Room, where it was not to be shewn. *Athenæus* says, that in the Festivals of *Ceres Eleusina*, called *Theismophoria*, (from *Θεοφ*, *Lex*) the *Greeks* used to carry about such an obscene Representation as this I speak of, more particularly at *Syracusa*. lib. iv. p. 647. It is to these *Theismophoria* that *Virgil* alludes, in this Passage,

Duke's (c) Medals, Intaglios, and Cameyos, to such Strangers as have a Genius to that noble Branch of polite Literature, and can obtain his Highness's Permission, which must be very express, for perusing them. Over the Door, on the Inside, is a Cast of
Oliver

mañtant leñas de more bidentes
 Legiferæ Cereri.

Æn. IV.

Further as you go on, the following Curiosities present themselves, among many others of lesser Note.

A *Diptique* of the Bas Empire in Ivory. These were little Sconces, as it were, adorn'd with Relievo's, and presented by the new Consuls to their Friends, as a Monument of their Promotion. They are extreme scarce in the Cabinets of the Curious, and I never met with but one more, I think, which was at *Nuys* in *Burgundy*.

M. Angelo's first Sketch for his last Judgment in the *Capella Sistina*, at the *Vatican*.

A Model by *ditto* for completing the famous *Torso* or Trunk of the *Belvedere*.

At the further End of all is an entire *Hermaphrodite*, antique, but not equal in Value to either of those in the *Villa Borgese* and *Pamphilia*.

A very beautiful *Faun* (a *Terminus*) about three Feet high, with a Kid thrown over one of his Shoulders, an Hat upon his Head, and a Pitcher in his Hand.

A *Bacchanal*, a most curious Drawing, by *Balthazar* of *Siena*.

(c) A bare Account of these would take up a Folio. *Bianchi*, the most capable Man in *Europe*, had begun it when I was last at *Florence*, but did not live, in all Likelihood, to finish it; there being abundance in this Number, among the Medaglions and Grand Bronze more particularly, that deserved large Dissertations. The said *Bianchi* kept them in admirable Order, and was frequently making Additions, as the Great Duke left him *Carte Blanche*, as often as a good Opportunity offer'd. *Dervieux*, a French Chymist dwelling at *Florence*, who is the best Falsifier in the World, has sometimes, by the Great Duke's special Command, copied some rare Pieces, with which his Highness had a Mind to gratify the Curious; but upon these Occasions, *Bianchi* never lost Sight of him. I never saw more than one Collection of Medaglions that could dispute the Pre-eminence with this; I mean that which Signior *Sterbini* brought to *England* in the Year 1731, and which, to the Reproach of our *English Virtuosi*, that Gentleman carried back to *Italy*: But that was the Flower of several united Collections. I have had Opportunities of surveying them twice, with great Accuracy, being each time at least a Month about it; and yet, tho' I mark'd many of them down, come very short of a complete Catalogue. There are above thirty Medaglions, with what they call the *Cerchio*, or Margin, some exceeding large, as one particularly of *Antoninus Pius*, with AMPLIATORI CIVIUM, and not a few of two Metals, and some of three. I took particular Notice of one with the Children of *Commodus*, and that famous *Sardonick* Legend TEMPORUM FELICITAS, and another (Greek) of *Commodus* himself, with KOMMOΔOT BACILEYONTOC KOCMOC EYTYXHC. *Felix Terrarum Orbis Commodo Imperante*. Here I saw that celebrated Medaglion of *Septim. Severus*, struck at *Tarsus*, with these Words, EΠ OΠOIC KIAIKΩN EN KOΔPEI, which have perplexed the most skilful Antiquaries, and upon which the learned *Spanheim* has a most curious Dissertation. I found another sarcastical one of *Caracalla* and *Plautilla*, with EYTYXEIC KAIPOI. *Felicia Tempora*. A *Philip*, with VICTORIA CARPICA. Another with *Pyrrha* and *Deucalion*, struck at *Apamea*, where the Letters NEO, for ΝΕΟΚΟΡΟΙ, *Æditui*, have been mistaken by *Spon* for ΝΩΕ. vide *Falconieri's* Dissertation. And, in fine, an hundred others that are Uniques in their Kind.

As I am upon the Subject of Medaglions, it may not be improper to observe, that the Greek ones, I mean such as were struck in the Colonies of *Greece*, *Egypt*, and

Oliver Cromwell, taken upon his own Face, through the dextrous Management of the *Tuscan* Resident in *London*, a few Moments after his Decease. There is something more remarkably strong and expressive in it than in any Picture or Bust of that Usurper I had ever seen.

I shall

and *Asia*, by the Authority of the *Roman* Emperors, are nothing near so large as those that were struck in *Rome*, nor of such a Relief, or fine Workmanship. They are however much more numerous, especially till *Adrian's* Time; the Privilege of striking Medaglions in *Rome*, having been reserved by the Senate to themselves, as they still had a Shadow of their former Power; which we find by the Letters S. C. that are upon them. The first were struck in *Augustus's* Time, and these were not current Coin like other Medals, but only upon particular Occasions, by way of Presents, as Monuments generally of some remarkable Event: But as *Adrian* assumed a larger Power than all his Predecessors, so did he, in a great measure, abrogate all Prerogative of Coinage in the Senate, and from his Time we find the *Roman* Medaglions in great Plenty. *Antoninus Pius*, by the vast Multitude of Medaglions struck by him, with Allusions to the Heathen Gods, seems to have designed a complete Mythological Suite; abundance of which are among the Great Duke's, and some of a prodigious Goût and Preservation. *M. Aurelius* and *L. Verus* had rather an Eye to their own Exploits and Prowesses. And *Commodus*, the most profligate of Princes, but flattered more than all his Predecessors, into a Belief of his extraordinary Feats, followed their Example in this Piece of Vanity, to a most ridiculous Degree: I reckoned no less than forty-three of his Medaglions in the Great Duke's Suite, and on many of them he appears with the *Exuviae*, *Hercules* like, with his beloved *Marcia* sometimes near him, *en Amazone*. *Septim. Severus*, tho' a very great Warriour, was modest enough in this Particular; nor did *Caracalla*, *Macrinus*, or *Heliogabalus* after him, coin many of these, and what they did, were chiefly in *Greece* and *Asia*. The excellent *Alexander Severus*, who is called *Monetæ restitutor*, reviv'd that Custom of his Predecessors, which drop'd again during the distracted State of the Empire, till the Time of *Philip*, who struck an infinite Number, and from whom it continued much in Fashion till *Gallien*, where we usually fix the Period of the *Altum Imperium*. After *Gallien's* Time we meet with few Medaglions, and those of a bad Taste, except some here and there (as one of *Probus* and *Procla*) and of grand Bronze fewer yet or none at all, which shews that *Claudius Gothicus* deprived the Senate wholly even of that Prerogative; as he did likewise the Colonies and municipal Towns abroad: By this means, the Power being wholly vested in the Emperors, dwindled to nothing insensibly, thro' the many subsequent Revolutions in the Empire; and tho' Medaglions were struck down to the Age of the *Valentinians*, and even lower, and not seldom in Gold; yet are they like other Coins of those Times, generally of a barbarous Taste. I must here add, that there is a Sort of Medaglion called a *Contorniate*, where the Rim rises considerably above the Field, easily distinguished from other Medaglions by its Shape and Barbarity, on which, tho' we frequently meet with Heads of Emperors of the Haut-Empire, yet are they none of them earlier than *Constantine*, or as some believe, than *Valentinian I.* struck with a View of reviving the Memories of some of their Predecessors. On these are sometimes Heads that are not of Emperors, and not to be met with elsewhere; as particularly the *Apollonius Tyanæus* of the late Queen *Christina's*, now the Duke of *Bracciano's* Collection; vide *Fulv. Ursinus*.

Of the Medals, there are an infinite Number, of all Sizes and all Metals, tho' the Gold Series, I think, yields to some I have seen, as the King of *France's*, and the Duke of *Devonshire's*; and the *Greek* and *Asiatick* Kings come infinitely short of my Lord *Pembroke's*. Among the *Mezzanes* I observed an amazing Series of Colonies, the *Egyptian* ones especially, which are exceeding scarce, and not a few of these in grand Bronze. Besides the Emperors, here are also the scarcest Tyrants in *Mezz.* as *Macrianus senior*, and *Macrianus junior*; (the Great Duke having Duplicates of this last, obliged my Lord *Pembroke* with one, as *Bianchi* told me)

Pomponius

I shall not enter upon the Description of a Room so well known as the octangular Tribune (d), where are the *Venus of Medici*,

Pomponius Ælianus; *Quintillus*, Brother to *Claudius Gothicus*, who reigned but seventeen Days; *Vetricano*, &c. And there is a fine Collection of *Petit Bronze*, which, as Connoisseurs know, are extreme curious. In Gold, *Trajan's Wife*, Sister, and Niece, *Plotina*, *Matidia*, and *Marciana*, are of the first Elegance and Conservation; there is an *Æmilianus*, esteemed unique; a *Divia Mariniana*, that was found with many others, at *Como*, about thirty Years since (and for which the Duke gave Count *Mezzabarba* in Exchange, all the twelve *Cæsars* in Gold); a *Brutus*, with the *Ides of March*; a *Julia Pia*, full Face, between *Caracalla* and *Geta*; a *Pompey*, with his Sons; a *Licinius*, full Face; a *Caracalla*, with the triumphal Arch; and an *Euphemia*, Wife to *Justinus*. I was told, that for this last and the *Æmilian*, *Vaillant* had offered, in behalf of *Lewis XIV.* two hundred Gold Medals out of the Royal Cabinet. Here are besides, not a few Medaglions in the same Metal; as *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*, mentioned in a Dissertation of Cardinal *Noris*; *Perseus*, King of *Macedon*; *Pharnaces*, Son to *Mithridates*, with a *Diana Stolata*, unique; a very extraordinary one with a beautiful young Man's Head, with an Helmet on one Side, but no Legend; and a *Thetis*, pointing to a Suit of Armour, on the other, with ΜΗΤΡΟC ΠΗΛΕΙΔΟΥ. Another, that is, of all the Gold Medaglions I ever saw, much the largest, and belonged formerly to King *Charles I.* his Collection; is the last Christian Emperor of the East, but one, *John Palæologus*, fourth of the Name, who is represented on the Reverse, entering *Florence* on Horse-back to assist at the General Council held there in 1441; it weighs more than an hundred *Spanish Pistoles*; on the Reverse is this Legend, ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC ΤΩΝ ΚΟΝCΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Ο ΠΑΛΑΙΟΛΟΓΟC.

The Intaglios of this vast Collection are disposed in the finest Method imaginable, for you have,

I. The Heads of the most famous Persons, of either Sex, from the Foundation of *Rome* to the Age of *Constantine*.

II. The Heads of the Kings, Queens, Heroes, Heroins, Legislators, Philosophers, Orators, Poets, &c. whether in *Europe*, *Asia*, or *Africa*; besides some *Teste discognoscute*; many of these of most exquisite Workmanship, and some of an unusual Size.

III. Gods, Goddesses, Augurs, Priests, &c.

IV. Entire Figures.

V. Groups, and Histories, or Fables of various Kinds. These the *Italians* call *Pietre Istoriæ*. Of these I have a large List, which I shall not trouble the Reader with here.

VI. Abraxas, Talismans, Amulets, Charms, and *Basilidian Gems*, first used by the *Gnosticks*, a Heresy begun by one *Carpocrates*, in *Adrian's* Time, who called the Sun *Abraxa* and *Mithra*, and believed him to be *Jesus Christ*.

VII. Antique Rings.

VIII. All Sorts of Animals and Insects.

IX. Modern Intaglios by excellent Hands, as the *Vicentino*, and others.

There are among these some they call *Pietre Graphite*, that are but slightly mark'd; which are exceeding scarce, and abundance that are *Literate*, i. e. have the Workman's Name. They have among them some obscene ones likewise, in the Style of those lascivious Medals *Tiberius* struck at *Caprea*, that are called *Spintria*.

The Cameyos are distributed in the same manner, and of these there is an infinite Number; but none approaching to what they call the *Tavola incomparabile*, which consists of twenty-seven pick'd ones, among them that noble *Tiberius* and *Livia*, *Capita Jugata*, upon *Calcedony*. It was found by a Paysan, who used it to strike Fire with it for a great while, 'till it was bought of him by a Jew; and so having pass'd thro' many Hands, sold at last for a very great Sum to Cardinal *Leopold*.

(d) Vide Mr. *Wright*, whose Account is far the best. Besides the *Venus*, whose extreme Parts are modern, and her Hair manifestly gilt; the most remarkable Statues are, the *Faun* with the *Scabellum*, found in the *Villa Sessoriana* in *Rome*; the

Medici, the *Wrestlers*, (e) the *Rotator*, (f) the dancing *Faun*, (g) and two other Statues of *Venus*, form that beautiful Circle, round a Table (h) of inestimable Value; but will content myself with advancing a Position, (which, by those who have seen the Place, will be thought far from an Hyperbole) That, with regard to exquisite Labours of Art, in Sculpture principally, taking the *Medals*, (i) the *Engraved Stones*, (k) the (l) *Busts*, the (m) *Idols*, and *Vases*, into the Account, no other Chamber in the World comes into Parallel with this. Over and above the exquisite *Bronzes* and *Marbles*, with which the Shelves are crowded, there are I know not how many intire Busts (n) and (o) Figures, cut out in *Crystal* of the *Rock*, *Alabaster*, *Calcedony*, *Agat*, *Chrysolite*, and other most precious Materials, and one more particularly,

S f

(it

the *Wrestlers*, and the *Rotator*. *Tacit.* The other Curiosities are innumerable: And the Chamber is hung round with Paintings by the most celebrated Hands.

(e) This Groupe, known by the Name of *Luctatores*, was found in the Ruins of the *Horti Domitiani*, where it stood in the Elder *Pliny's* Time, who calls it *Symplegma mobile*. *V. Hist. Nat. Lib. xxxvi.*

(f) As it is a small *Scythe* which the *Rotator* whets, *Bianchi* made me observe, that it could not be the *Milichus* who overheard and discover'd *Piso's* Conspiracy against *Nero*, as mention'd in *Tacit. Ann. Lib. xv.* because we find there, that *Scævinius*, whose Freed-man *Milichus* was, gave him a *Dagger* to set an Edge to. This is therefore, more probably, design'd for some Peasant or Slave, that is listening to some amorous Intrigue, of which we want the History: Others have thought it alluded to *Catiline's* Conspiracy.

(g) Some Criticks are of Opinion, this Figure is a Disgrace to the rest, from its ridiculous Action, and foolish Grin. The Limbs and Attitude, however, are exquisite, and the Posture extreme light and easy. The Instrument under its right Foot, which made a Noise that kept Time to the Dance, was call'd *Scabellum*. The Head is modern.

(h) It is all inlaid with precious Stones, in the most beautiful Design imaginable; and is said to have cost a prodigious Sum.

(i) The whole Great Duke's Collection is deposited here in several Chests, where they are rang'd on their respective Tables in excellent Order.

(k) These are preserved in a most sumptuous Cabinet, at the upper End of the Room.

(l) The most curious among the Marble ones are the Young *Geta*, and a *Nero* of the same Age.

(m) Among a Multitude of these, I took notice chiefly of a wonderful fine *Ephe-sian Diana*, of Oriental *Alabaster*, about a Foot high: As also of two most beautiful *Morpheus's*, of White *Parian Marble*; one of them reclines upon a Lion's Skin, and has Wings upon his Head; the other has Wings upon his Shoulders only, a Butterfly (the Emblem of the Soul) near his Face; they have both the usual Symbol of the Poppies. This is a Proof, that *Morpheus* is not always represented in Black Stone, as Mr. *Addison* suppos'd: 'Tis possible, he might have seen but what are so. The last of these Figures may perhaps have been intended for *Cupid* and *Morpheus* both, because of the Butterfly, which implies *Psyche*, the Soul.

(n) Among these, I give the first Place to one of *Adrian* arm'd, of Oriental *Calcedony*, and to a *Domitia* of *Rock Crystal*.

(o) As a *Jupiter Serapis*, a *Canopus*, both *Calcedony*, &c.

(p) Some

(it is an Head of *Tiberius*) of a (p) *Turquoise*, little less in Size than an Hen's Egg.

I am told, the several admirable Pieces of this celebrated Tribune, copy'd by very able Hands from the Originals, with the Assistance of Signior *Bianchi*, are at this Time actually engraving off, among a Multitude of other Antiques, that fill the adjoining Gallery and Chambers; of which we have a noble Specimen already, from a Work publish'd at my Lord *Lovel's* Expence, under the learned Senator *Bonaroti's* Inspection. Here, among the choicest *Groupes* and *Statuettes*, the Curious will find a *Bacchus* (q) with the Genius of *Naxos*; a (r) *Lion* tearing an *Horse*, (Symbol probably of *Carthage* and *Rome*); an *Orpheus*, (s) not *Apollo*, (as a great Author of this Century has it) with a Fiddle in his Hand; the incomparable Cameyo of *Julian* the Apostate, in the Likeness of *Serapis*, (t) with (u) *Helen* his Wife, in that of *Isis*; and an hundred other *Chef-d'Oeuvres* in their Kind. Nor have the modern Artists contributed less, on the other hand, to the Beauties of this ravishing Treasure Chamber, than their Predecessors in *Virtu*; as will appear from the Divine (x) Paintings of *Raphael*, *M. Angelo*, *Titian*, *Veronese*, *Correggio*, *Rubens*, *Holbein*, &c. that cover the Walls from Top to Bottom; from the

(p) Some Naturalists affirm, that this Stone is nothing more than the petrify'd Tooth of a Fish call'd *Il Dorado*. The Largeness of this I am speaking of, seems a Confutation of that Opinion.

(q) The *Genius* has a mighty odd Cap, which terminates in the Neck and Head of a Swan; he pours Wine out of an Urn into *Bacchus's* Mouth. This *Groupe* is of *Bronze*, about a Foot in Height.

(r) It may be perhaps the simple Representation of a Fight exhibited in some Amphitheatre; or allude to the Reduction of the People of *Tibur* by the *Romans*; like the *Lion* and *Horse* in the Capitol at *Rome*; tho' this is quite upon a different Model.

(s) He has on a Crown of Elder, Buskins, and the *Nebris* like *Bacchus*: Probably this was design'd to represent him as instituting the *Orphean Games*, *Ludi Orphici*.

(t) It is notorious, how that Emperor restor'd, during his own Life-time at least, the old *Egyptian* Superstition, that had been turn'd out of *Rome* upwards of 150 Years.

(u) The Learned are divided with regard to this Empress, whether she was *Flavia Julia Helena*, or *Fl. Maxima*; she was Daughter to *Constantine* the Great. *Patarol* instances a Medal, which some suppose to be hers, in which she holds the *Egyptian Sistrum*, and the Legend is, *ISIS FARIA*.

(x) The most capital are, *St. John* the Baptist, by *Raphael*; (there is one of the same Design at the *Palais Royal* in *Paris*) the Holy Family, by *M. Angelo*; Pope *Julius II.* by *Raphael*; a *Madona* kneeling before the *Infant*, by *Correggio*; the old Duke of *Buckingham's* Mother, *Vandike*, a Last Supper, by *Paul Veron*. *Albert Durer*, by his own Hand; Sir *Richard Southwell*, contemporary to *Harry VIII.* *Holbein*; (this was of the *Arundel Collection*) &c. In the neighbouring Chambers there are also, the Emperor *Rodolph II.* on Horseback, *Vandike*; Prince *Rupert*, and the Earl of *Ossory*, Sir *P. Lilly*; Queen *Henrietta-Maria*, *Vandike*; a *Duchess* of *Orleans*, ditto; *Adam* and *Eve*, by *Alb. Durer*; the famous Head of *Medusa*, by *Leon*.

the Engravings and Bas-reliefs of the *Vicentino*, (y) and other excellent Hands, and the great Number of Vases in all Shapes and Figures, cut in *Crystal*, *Heliotrope*, *Calcedony*, *Agat*, *Serpentine*, *Diaspro*, and *Lapis Lazuli*, that are commonly reserv'd for the *bonne Bouche*, in the Cupboards, where they lie artfully conceal'd, the very last Object of all. Nature scarce affords, I am persuaded, a nobler, larger, or more richly-vein'd Piece of *Lapis*, than there is in this Part of the Collection, weighing upwards of twenty Pounds; and scoop'd and wrought with a Boldness hardly to be parallel'd. Another Cup, that came not very short of this in Value, as Signior *Bianchi* told us, perish'd by an unlucky Slip out of the Grasp of a clumsy-fisted *Hollander*, within his Remembrance: A Warning to Spectators not to be over-forward in handling such brittle Curiosities! There is a Vase of a lesser Size, of *Diaspro*, valu'd, they told us, at ten thousand *Scudi*.

BEFORE I finish upon this Article, I cannot but take notice, that the hereditary Jewels of the House of *Medici*, such, I mean, as are for Use, the Quantity of which, I am assur'd, is what few crown'd Heads can equal, are in the Great Duke's own Custody, at his usual Residence, the *Palazzo Pitti*. Two of these are famous all the World over; the one is his *Topaz*, the other his great *Diamond*, which, as the Tradition runs, was Part of (z) *Charles le Hardi's* Spoil, that fell into the Hands of the ignorant *Swiss*, after his Defeat near *Granson*, where it was stuck upon his Cap or *Bourginotte*. One of that Nation having sold the Diamond, which was his Share of the Booty, for a Trifle, it pass'd, as I shall have Occasion to speak elsewhere, thro' various Hands, till at last Pope *Leo X.* (I think it was) paid down a vast Sum for it; since which it has remain'd unalienable in the Family; and, till the late Governor *Pitt* brought over from the *Indies* that, of which the *French King* is the present Proprietor, was reputed the first Jewel on this Side the Empire of *Mogol*. There runs this very singular Story of the now Great Duke's Father, (a Prince of a Soul worthy his Birth) with regard to these two inestimable Pieces, at the Time of the late King of *Denmark's* Tour to *Florence* in 1709. The Monarch expressing a Desire to have a Sight of those Jewels, the Duke insisted upon the Honour of laying them before him in Person, (which

Leon. Vinci; and many other admirable Pieces. I am not to forget the Wax-works of the *Sicilian*, which are Prodigies in their Kind, tho' the Subjects are horrible.

(y) This is the Story of the New Testament, cut upon a Casket of Rock Crystal.

(z) The last Duke of *Burgundy* of the *Valois* Line. V. the Article of *Burgundy*, in my former Remarks.

(a) *Præ-*

(which the other would fain have declin'd); and as this could not be refus'd, after the preliminary Compliments, Sir, says his Highness, *here they are both; the Diamond being a Fidei-Commis from my Ancestors, is not mine to dispose of: The Case is otherwise with the Topaz, which I purchas'd with my own Money, and beg your Majesty's Acceptance of.* The King, struck with Astonishment at the good Prince's Generosity, made no Reply, but immediately left the Room.

AMONG the Paintings in the Apartments adjoining to the Tribune, there is one I cannot, in Justice either to the Author or the Subject, pass by unobserv'd, as I do all the rest, which are mention'd by others who have writ before me. It is that famous *Medusa's Head* of *Leonard Vinci*; to represent which in its utmost Perfection, (as we may find in the Accounts of him) he us'd to lock himself up in a Room, which he had furnish'd beforehand with dead Snakes and Serpents, of all the Kinds he could procure, till such Time as the Corruption and Stench of those horrible Creatures drove him out. We are told in *Pliny* (a) of one *Timomachus*, a *Byzantine* Painter in *Julius Cæsar's* Time, who had a Reward of 80 Talents, equal to 192,000 *French* Livres, for the Picture of a *Medea* and an *Ajax*, to be plac'd in the Temple of *Venus*; but whose chief Art consisted, he says, in representing a *Gorgon*. I very much question, whether any he ever drew, could come in Competition with this of our *Leonard*. But this Face is as full of Horror, as that of Monsignor *Strozzi's* celebrated Intaglio is of Beauty; and consequently comes up nearer to the Idea of the Poets.

THE Great Dukes have made the *Palazzo Pitti*, (b) for some Successions, their usual Town-Residence. *Brunelleschi*, a celebrated *Florentine* Architect, contriv'd the Case; but the noble Court within is *Ammanati's*, (the same that built the famous Bridge) who has endeavour'd to reconcile the Lightness of the *Greek* Orders with the Rustic of the Façade. There are but three Sides of this Court inclos'd; that which answers the Body of the House, lying open to the Garden call'd *Boboli*; the vacant Space is adorn'd with (c) Fountains and Grottos.

IT would appear like transcribing from others, should I enter into a Detail of *Cortona's* Ceiling-pieces, or the several excellent Paintings,

(a) *Præcipue ars ei fuisse in Gorgone visa est. Lib. xxxv. c. 11.*

(b) It was purchas'd from a Family of that Name, (which had almost ruin'd itself by the Expence of the Building) out of the Money which *ELEONORA de TOLEDO* brought Duke *Cosmo* in Marriage.

(c) *V. Mr. Wright's Travels.*

(d) The

Paintings, that the Apartments are fill'd with. *Raphael's* famous *Madona* with the Child, (the Copies of which are so frequent); another by *Parmegiano*, (known by the Name of *la Madona del Collo longo*); Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, by *Vandyke*; the *Venere Vestita*, (Mistress to one of the Great Dukes), and *Philip II.* whole Length, both by *Titian*, are what I took most notice of. These were of Cardinal *Leopold's* collecting chiefly, as was also the Library of the same Palace; which, as it consists of printed Books only, Strangers are not over-curious of seeing.

THE Garden is spacious, not ill laid out, sufficiently water'd, and adorn'd with some excellent modern Statues; four of which, they told me, were by *Michael Angelo*, and originally design'd for Pope *Julius II's* Monument, at *San Pietro ad Vincula* in Rome, where is the celebrated *Moses*, by the same Hand. One of the Fountains is an antique Granite Basen, of a very large Diameter: But there are not wanting many Trifles, according to the *Italian* Taste of Gardening, among all this Elegance; particularly, those little *Jets-d'Eau*, or conceal'd Spouts, to wet the Unwary; as at *Frescati*, *Tivoli*, and in most of the *Roman* Gardens. I shall conclude my Remarks upon the *Palazzo Pitti*, by informing the Reader, (from whence he may form an Idea of its Extent) that I have known this Palace lodge no less than (d) three Princesses at one Time, exclusive of the Great Duke himself, and his Son, (the present Sovereign) with all their *Suites*, without incommoding each other in the least.

A Building little observ'd by Travellers, but which deserves Notice nevertheless, is the cover'd Corridor of Communication, carry'd over the *Arno*, between the *Palazzo Pitti*, the Gallery of Antiques, and the Old Palace: It is 600 Paces long, 24 Foot high, and 18 in Breadth. The Design was *Bontalenti's*, (who built the Gallery and Tribune) but the Execution *Vasari's*. Duke *Cosmo I.* had it contriv'd for the Ducal Family's Conveniency; but left the finishing of it to his Successors. The Frescos of the Walls represent the principal Actions of *Charles V.* and his Son *Philip*; with the History of *Henry IV.* of France, (who marry'd a Princess of this House) and that of *Ferdinand II.* Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

WHAT they call the Old Palace, (*Palazzo Vecchio*) takes up one intire Side of the *Piazza del Gran Duca*, which is about as
T t large

(d) The Dowager Electress Palatine, (Sister to the present Great Duke); the Princess *Violante*, Widow to the late Great Prince, elder Brother to the Great Duke, (she was the late Elector of *Bavaria's* Sister); and the Princess *Leonora*, (of the House of *Guastalla*) Widow to the present Great Duke's Uncle, who, being a Cardinal, obtain'd a Dispensation to marry.

(e) The

large as *Soho Square*: It is a very solid Stone Building, all the Outside of it *Gothic*, in the Nature of a Castle, with Battlements that project a great way. Here the Senate assembles at the Great Duke's Pleasure, and the Courts of Justice are held. It was from the Windows of this Palace that the Populace hang'd all the Chiefs of the (e) *Pazzi* Conspiracy, the very Hour almost that it miscarried; the Archbishop of *Pisa* himself (who was of the *Salviati* Family) not excepted; and, for his farther Infamy, this Prelate was executed in his Pontifical Robes. The high Tower is a bold Piece of Architecture, but somewhat shocking to the Eye, from a Projection, in which the Builder made a Shew of his Art at the Expence of his Judgment.

IT is in the Hall of this Fabrick the Great Dukes are usually inaugurated, and receive the Homage of their Vassals. On the Walls are seen several Fresco's, representing the Victories of the House of *Medici* over the *Strozzi*, (f) their mortal Enemies, (as the Taking of *Pisa* and *Siena*, and the Battles of *Montemurlo* and *Marciano*, which put an End to that Civil War) as also Duke *Cosmo's* (g) first Investiture in the Duchy of *Tuscany*, and Gonfaloniership of *Florence*; the Institution of the Military Order of *St. Stephano*, &c. These are most of them by *Salviati*; but the Ceiling (divided into several Compartments, which allude to certain Parts of the *Florentine* History) is by *Vasari*. *Michael Angelo*, and *Bandinelli* have shew'd the utmost Efforts of their Chisel, on the other hand, in the several Statues and Groupes of this

(e) The Name of the Family that had the greatest Hand in that bloody Affair, when many of the Nobility, countenanc'd by Pope *Sixtus IV.* form'd a Scheme for cutting off the whole House of *Medici*, in the Time of *Laurence*, surnam'd *il Magnifico*, Son of *Cosmus* call'd *Pater Patriæ*. The Place they chose was the Church of *la Reparata*; and the Time, the very Instant of the Elevation of the Mass: *Julian*, younger Brother to *Laurence*, was kill'd on the Spot; but *Laurence's* Life was providentially sav'd by certain Fryars, who very valiantly interpos'd in his Defence. Cardinal *Raphael Riario*, a Youth of fifteen, Nephew to *Sixtus IV.* (who was at the Bottom of all the Plot) happening to be in the Church, when this happen'd, narrowly escap'd being torn to pieces by the Populace, in Revenge for *Julian's* Death. *Sixtus*, who, by the way, was a very wicked Pope, had an Eye upon *Florence* for his Brother *Ferom*, whom he had marry'd to a Daughter of the Duke of *Milan*. *Varillas* gives a very full Account of this whole Transaction.

(f) For the Fate of the great *Philip Strozzi*, chief of that Opposition, I refer my Reader to Mr. *Wright's* Travels. The Nobles and Gentlemen, who were taken at the decisive Action of *Montemurlo*, (between *Pistoia* and *Florence*) were brought into *Florence* upon Asses, by way of Derision; and they keep up the Anniversary to this Day, by making certain Asses run a Race, which they call *Pallio del Asino*. It is said they were carry'd upon Asses to their Execution.

(g) He was then but 18 Years old; but became one of the most crafty Princes in *Christendom*. Cardinal *Cibo*, being at *Florence*, when Duke *Alexander* was murder'd, was greatly instrumental in preventing a Sedition in Favour of *Lorenzino*, and in getting the Sovereignty transferr'd to *Cosmo*, who was of the younger Branch.

(b) He

this magnificent Saloon: Some of which are copy'd from Princes of the *Medicean* Family; as Pope *Clement VII.* the unfortunate Duke *Alexander, &c.* and others represent the Labours of *Hercules.* In the Apartments there is little worth Notice, besides the famous Pandects, or *Justinian's* Original Code, containing the whole *Roman* Law, in several Volumes, first discover'd about four Centuries ago by the *Pisans* at *Melfi*, or *Amalphi*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and brought hither upon the Reduction of *Pisa.* To obtain a Sight of these, it is necessary to have the Duke's particular Order; and before they were publish'd, the Precautions were much greater yet. *Politian* says in his Miscellanies, That they us'd to shew them in his Time, with great Solemnity, by the Light of Flambeaux, in the Presence always of some of the Magistrates. They are writ in great Characters, without any Interval between the Words, or any Abbreviations; but there are several blotted out, and others interlin'd: They properly belong to the State, and not the Great Duke; and were first printed off at *Florence* in a very fair Letter, in 1553. The Chapel is an Object of Curiosity no otherwise, than as it contains some of (b) *Ghirlandaio's* best Paintings, (which are admirable in their Kind); and in the Audience-Chamber contiguous to it, (i) *Vasari* has painted the Story of *Furius Camillus* with great Success. In the Court within the Palace, which is of the Rustic Order, you see an exquisite *Cupid* of Brass, by way of Fountain, the Work of *Andrea Verocchio*; and on each Side the Entrance, are several Statues by *Bandinelli*, *Donatello*, *John* of *Bologna*, and other eminent Hands; as likewise in the Portico, to the left of the *Palazzo Vecchio*, commonly call'd *Loggia de Lanzi.* The *Judith* and the *Perseus*, in Bronze, and the Groupe of the *Sabine* Girl, consisting of three Figures large as Life, all out of one Block of *Carrara* Marble, lay Claim also to the Attention of the Curious. Nothing can be more judiciously contrasted, than this last, (which is *Bologna's*); for you see the utmost Delicacy, Resistance, and Terror, in the Virgin; in the Soldier, all the Lust and Eagerness of a strong Man in his Prime, temper'd by a kind of Fear lest he should hurt his Prey; and in the old Man, who lies trampled down under the Soldier's Feet, the Rage, Agony, and Despair of a fond infirm Father, disappointed in his last Efforts to rescue his Child.

THE

(b) He was of the old *Florentine* School, and flourish'd in the middle of the XVth Century: His Colouring has a most wonderful Effect, with regard to the prodigious Relief, or Projection, it gives the Figures: He was Master to *Perugino*, who taught *Raphael*, and to *Michael Angelo.*

(i) Many of the Rooms are intirely design'd by him, as well as painted.

(k) This

THE stately Fountain, in the Centre of this Square, is a Work of *Ammanati's*: It is a *Colossean Neptune*, in his Car drawn by Sea Horses, with each of them a *Triton* for Guide, all proportionable, in the midst of a vast Octogon Bason, of particolour'd Marble; the several Sides of which are adorn'd with Sea Nymphs, Satyrs, and Grotelques in Bronze. At a little Distance from this, not far from the fine House *Michael Angelo* built for his own Use, is erected the noble Statue of Duke *Cosmo I.* by *Bologna*, on the Pedestal of which are that great Man's most remarkable Actions in Bas-relief. The Inscription shews it to have been rais'd at the Expence of Duke *Ferdinand I.* Son and Successor to *Cosmo*.

NEXT to the Ducal and public Palaces, that of Marquis *Ricardi* is what best deserves Notice: It is the very same (bating Additions and Repairs) in which the other Branch of the *Medici* Family antiently resided; and fell by Inheritance to *Lorenzino*, by whom that execrable Murder was committed upon his Cousin Duke (*k*) *Alexander*: The Room, where that Tragedy was put in Execution, is shewn to this Day. Antiquaries will find where-withal to amuse them, in the Court of this Palace, a little Quadrangle, adorn'd on every Side with *Greek* and *Roman* Monuments; as they are to be found in Canonico *Gorri's* most accurate Collection, with the celebrated *Salvini's* Annotations, publish'd a few Years since. Here I took more particular notice of a beautiful Relievo, by a *Greek* Master, where *Thetis* delivers her Son into the Hands of the Centaur *Chiron*; as likewise of an Inscription, (*l*) which makes

(*k*) This unhappy young Prince (Bastard to the Duke of *Urbino*, and Half-brother to *Catharine* of *Medici*, Queen of *France*) was created Duke of *Florence* by *Charles V.* and marry'd to the said Emperor's natural Daughter *Margaret*, upon the Reconciliation between *Charles*, and Pope *Clement VII.* *Alexander's* Voluptuousness, and Tyranny together, brought him to this tragical End: *Lorenzino*, ambitious and bloody, thinking, from the Disaffection of the People, he could work a Revolution in his own Favour, were *Alexander* once out of the way, insinuated himself into his Favour; and, under Pretence of bringing to the Duke's Arms a Lady he passionately lov'd, decoy'd him into his own House; where, by the Help of another Assassin, he dispatch'd him in a most barbarous manner: The Duke lay fast asleep on the Bed, when these Villains first attack'd him; and starting up, made a most resolute Defence for some Time. The Moment he was dead, *Lorenzino* mounted on Horseback, and gallop'd about the Streets, crying *Liberty! Liberty!* But not finding his Expectations answer'd, made his Escape to *Venice*; where he was kill'd, in a cowardly manner enough, by one of Duke *Cosmo's* Emissaries: The Duchess Dowager was marry'd afterwards to *Octavian* Duke of *Parma*, by whom she had the renown'd *Alexander Farnese.* *V. Paul Jovius.*

(*l*)

D. M.
Faustus Aug. Libertus
Adjutor ab Epistulis
Latinis. Vixit A. XVIII
M. III. D. XVI. Fecit
Artemisus Pædagogus
Et Lib. Puero.
Karissimo.

N. B.

makes mention of a *Latin Secretary* to one of the *Roman Emperors*. The Apartments are splendid; and there is a Gallery of Rarities, which I had not Time to survey with that Exactness I could have wish'd.

IN the Palace of *Nicolini*, I saw, what I had never met with elsewhere, as I remember, an intire, and well-preserv'd Bust of *Trajan's Niece Marciana*, with that same *Conciatura* (Head-dress) that her Medals represent her in: The Marquis, Owner of the House, told us, his Ancestors had been offer'd a very large Consideration for it by Cardinal *Leopold*, and some of the Great Dukes; but that no Temptation could prevail upon them to part with so great a Curiosity: *Bianchi*, the Duke's Gallery-keeper, confirm'd this to me as Fact; and lamented that Family's Obstinacy, which depriv'd the noblest Collection in the World of so valuable a Piece. Among other Rarities, (m) I was shewn here a Woman's intire Drapery, large as Life, of Oriental Alabaster, with a Girdle of Brass gilt, set with Onyxes, Hyacinths, and other precious Stones; the Head, Hands, and Feet were missing: What Pity!

DUKE *Salviati*, the Marquis (now Prince) (n) *Corfini*, the Cavaliers *Gaddi*, (o) *Andreini*, (p) and the learned Senator *Bonaroti*, (q) of *Michael Angelo's* Family, are all of them plentifully stock'd with Curiosities of this kind, (not to speak of many excellent Paintings); nor is there any Want of them in the noble

U u

Florentines

N. B. Can. *Gorri* abovemention'd has, in his 1st. Vol. alone, 1330 Inscriptions, that are actually in *Florence*, almost all sepulchral ones, and 60 of them *Greek*.

(m) An Head of *Julia Soëmias*, a *Manlia Scantilla*, a *Gordian African*, Junior, a young *Philip*, very fine, a noble Bas-relief representing *Ulysses* and the *Sirens*, a Sarcophagus with five of the Labours of *Hercules*, and on the other Side a Boat with naked Figures: In another Part of this Monument is a Man half out of a Whale's Mouth, which seems to allude to *Jonas*, but relates in Effect to *Hercules*. V. *Pausanias*. Cavalier *Nicolini*, the Marquis's Brother, has a fine Collection of Medals.

(n) Nephew to the Pope now reigning, *Clement XII*.

(o) Here are some very remarkable Inscriptions, particularly the *Greek* one of *ἡσιπονοράξ*. V. Canonico *Gorri*. Also some remarkable Bas-reliefs, and this very odd Imprecation, upon a Sarcophagus; ISIDEM INGRATAM HABUERIT; i. e. May he be punish'd by the Goddess *Isis*, that dares disturb these *Asbes*. A very fine Statue of a *Silenus* pouring Wine into a Hogskin.

(p) Here is, among other things, a Brass Helmet, with *Punic* or *Phœnician* Characters: It was found near *Cortona*, upon a Field call'd the *Ossaia*, from the many human Bones found there; suppos'd, by its Situation near the Lake of *Perugia*, formerly *Thrasimenus*, to be the Place where the famous Battle was fought between *Hannibal*, and the *Romans*: There is a Field there also, call'd *Campo di Prelio*, and another, *la Sepoltura*. Can. *Gorri* brings this Helmet from *Canna*, now *Canosa*.

(q) A very remarkable little Obelisk, of *Granite*, from the *Thebais*, engrav'd round with *Gnostic* or *Basilidian* Characters, commonly call'd *Abraxas*; an *Isis*, that holds a Lion by the Tail in one Hand, and a Kid by the Ear in the other, with many uncommon Symbols.

(r) A

Florentines Villa's without the City; one belonging to the *Strozzi's* (r) particularly there is, at a Place call'd *Monte Ugone*, a little Mile from *Florence*; where I observ'd a great Number. As I have mention'd Cavalier *Andreini*, I must do Justice to one Antiquity of a peculiar Kind, this Gentleman is possess'd of: It is a *Congè*, or Discharge given by the Emperor *Galba* to certain Veteran Soldiers, together with the Freedom of *Roman* Citizens, confirm'd to them, and their Children. This Act, or Decree, contain'd in two Brass Tables, fasten'd together in the Nature of Leaves, is reckon'd the oldest Monument of the Sort in *Europe*. An Account of what I saw in the Great Duke's Country Seats, (s) would carry me too great a Length, besides that it would give the Reader little Entertainment, his choicest Antiques and Paintings being all of them either in the Old or New Palace, and his Residence (like his Father's) but very rarely without the Walls.

BEFORE I carry my Reader to the Religious Houses, he may not think a Word or two amiss upon the celebrated Library, that is contiguous to the Church of St. *Lorenzo*, and therefore call'd *Libreria Laurenziana*; unless, as I am apt to believe, it derives that Appellation rather from the Great *Laurence*, so often mention'd, who in Effect was the Founder of it, by the vast Encouragement he gave to learned Men, those illustrious *Eastern* Refugees particularly, (t) *Lascaris*, and *Chalcondylas*, at the Time of the Downfall of the *Greek* Empire at *Constantinople*: From thence, what by his Liberalities among the *Turks*, and the Industry of his Agents together, he recover'd abundance of most valuable Manuscripts, (u)

in

(r) A Monument to the Memory of a Man that was a *Supellectili Domus auree*, Groom of the Chambers to *Nero's* Palace, call'd the *Golden House*; several other Inscriptions, Relievo's, &c.

(s) The chief of these are, *Poggio Casano*, built by the great *Laurence*, about three Leagues off; where *Charles V.* was entertain'd by Duke *Alexander*; *Artimino*, remarkable for its fine Situation; *Poggio Imperiali*, *Pratolino*, *Petrina*, &c. Most of these were the Estates of the *Strozzi*, and other Noblemen concern'd in that Faction; which Duke *Cosmo* seiz'd for his own Use after the Defeat of that Party, having confiscated Lands and Effects, to the Value of 80,000,000 *Scudi*.

(t) This Man, no less conspicuous for his Learning, than noble by his Extraction, was descended from the *Greek* Emperors; and his Family had been possess'd of the Throne of *Trebisond*: He was, of all those Fugitives, the most in *Laurence's* Esteem; who sent him twice upon Embassies to *Bajazet*, (as *Paul Jovius* informs us) and obtain'd Leave of the Sultan to search for Manuscripts throughout his Dominions.

(u) Upon *Charles VIII's* passing thro' *Tuscany* to the Conquest of *Naples*, soon after *Laurence's* Decease, the *French* made bold with several of these curious Monuments, tho' *Varillas* would cast the Odium of this Plunder upon the *Florentines* themselves. In the *XVIth* Century, when the Match was concluded between *Henry*, Son to *Francis I.* and *Catharine* of *Medici*, the King, who was a great Lover of Learning, got into his Possession several more of the choicest of these Volumes; and they are actually now in the *Bibliothèque Royale*.

(x) Among

in which consists, to this Day, the greatest Ornament of this famous Collection.

AMONG a Multitude of antient Writings of Value they shew'd me, in most Languages, (particularly the *Oriental*, (x) and the old *Greek*) I took singular notice of the original Manuscript of *Tacitus's* five Books of History, as they were recover'd by Pope *Leo X.* who oblig'd the Learned with the first Edition of this Fragment, which had lain neglected many Centuries among the Rubbish of a (y) *Westphalian* Monastery. The same Pope, had not Death put a Stop to his Design, was said to be in a fair way of recovering all that is lost of *Livy*, (z) in much the same manner.

HERE is likewise a (a) *Virgil*, which disputes Antiquity, as they pretend, with that of the *Vatican*; a very neat *Homer*, of the VIIIth or IXth Century; a most curious Treatise of *Chinese* Mechanics, upon Silk; and the famous Book of Chirurgery (b) mention'd by several Travellers.

HITHER you are conducted by a magnificent Staircase from a Cloister; in which (c) lies bury'd, under an handsome Marble Monument, with a suitable *Latin* Epitaph, the celebrated *Paul Jovius*. The Body of the Church itself presents you with nothing remarkable, either as to Antiquity or Workmanship; but the (d) Chapel,

(x) Among these is the *Arabic* Translation of some of *Apollonius Pergæus* the Mathematician's Works, that were wanting, till Duke *Ferdinand II.* to whom this Work had been presented by a Patriarch of *Antioch*, (having been formerly translated out of the *Greek* at the Command of a Caliph of *Egypt*) caus'd a very learned *Maronite*, call'd *Abraham Echellensis*, then residing in *Rome*, to come to *Florence*, and turn them into *Latin*: They are, if I mistake not, the Vth, VI. and VIIth Book.

(y) The Monastery of *Corvi*, in the Diocese of *Paderborn*: The Pope got it from thence by a little underhand Practice.

(z) It was in those Days known of a Certainty to be in the Library of *Magdeburg*, from whence it was purloin'd by one of the Canons of the *Greek* Church, during the War in *Germany*; and is suppos'd to have fallen afterwards into the Hands of some of *Gustavus Adolphus's* Soldiers, when that City was plunder'd. *Bayle* produces two original Letters (of which he got Copies from *M. Seidel*, Librarian to the late King of *Prussia*) from *Leo X.* to the Elector of *Mentz*, Administrator of *Magdeburg*, to that Effect.

(a) The four Lines, *Ille ego, &c.* commonly found at the Head of the *Æneis*, are wanting; as likewise the whole Passage concerning *Helen*, in the IIId Book.

(b) *Spon* (as *Misson* quotes him) has err'd grossly, with regard to the Catalogue of these Authors at the Head of the MSS. for he has mistaken *Apollodorus Ciliensis* for *Apollonius*; he has made two distinct Men of *Asclepiades Bythinus*; put *Apollonius* instead of *Apollinaris*; and left out *Oribasius*, *Soranus*, *Ægineta*, *Palladius*, and *Amyntas*.

(c) Native of *Como*, and Bishop of *Nocera*, a great and elegant *Latin* Historian, of the XVIth Century, whose Accounts begin at *Charles VIII's* Expedition into *Italy*, and are continu'd down to his own Time. The Partiality that is diffus'd throughout his Writings, is a Fault he is generally accus'd of. *Du Thou* is very severe upon him. *V. Bayle*.

(d) *M.*

(d) Chapel, that goes by *Michael Angelo's* Name, (from his being the Contriver of it) is a Masterpiece in its Kind. Here are seen the Coffins of such of the Princes and Princesses of the House of *Medici*, as are hitherto destitute of Monuments, rang'd along the bare Pavement: But on each hand you meet with two most elegant Mausoleums, (the Work of the famous Master above-mention'd) the one over the Body of *Julian* Duke of *Nemours*, Brother to Pope *Leo X.* the other over *Laurence* Duke of *Urbino*, Father to *Catharine* of *Medici*, and Duke *Alexander*: The former is adorn'd by two large Figures representing *Day* and *Night*; and the latter likewise by two, which express *Aurora* and *Twilight*, that are the Admiration of Connoisseurs.

THE adjoining *Laurentine* Chapel, so famous for the Profusion of rich Materials, that is in it, design'd originally for the Family's Burying-place, will have, if ever finish'd, a Communication with the Choir of the Church; but you pass to it now a Back-way thro' a Court, where I observ'd several Fragments of an old *Roman* Building, which were brought to *Florence* by one of the Great Dukes, in the View of being employ'd in some Fabrick, the Design of which dropp'd upon the said Prince's Death. As our Travel-writers are fill'd with splendid Accounts of the (e) *Laurentine* Chapel, (in which there are, I think, but two Sides out of six completely finish'd, after an hundred and twenty Years Labour) I shall pass to such Objects as will afford greater Novelty; and begin by *Sta. Maria del Fiore*, alias the *Dome* (f) which was built by a Tax upon Wool, and is to be consider'd as the first *Christian* Church with a Cupola ever attempted in *Italy*. Signior *Galilei*,

an

(d) *M. Angelo's* Trophies, that stand in the Vestibule of the Gallery of Antiques in the Old Palace, were, it is said, first intended for this Monument.

(e) It was begun in 1604. under Duke *Ferdinand I.* Its Height is about 130 Foot; and the Diameter, from Angle to Angle, about 70: So far as it is finish'd, it is, from the Pavement to the Cornice, one intire Incrustation of Porphyry, Diaspro, Verde Antico, Lapis Lazuli, Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Mother of Amethyst, Oriental Alabaster, Heliotrope, Hyacinth, Calcedony, Agat, &c. The Working of every Letter of the Inscriptions, exclusive of the material, amounts to 3 *Spanish* Pistoles: The Arms of the several Cities, that are subject to the Great Duke, are wrought in their proper Colours in *Pietre Commeste*, with an Artifice surpassing Imagination: The Bases and Capitals of the Pilasters, as well as the Statues, are of Bronze; and the Cushion of every Tomb alone, on which are the Ducal Ensigns, amounts to 12,000 *Scudi*, which is about 3,000 *lb.* Sterling. The most costly Tabernacle, or *Ciborium*, design'd for the great Altar, is still to be seen; but imperfectly put together, in a Room at the Foot of the Back-stairs of the Gallery, where it was first made: There are likewise some exceeding fine Statues, by *John* of *Bologna*, and a Descent from the Cross in Bas-relief, by *M. Angelo*, ready to be put up: But, in all Probability, upon the Decease of the present Great Duke, a Stop will be put to the Continuation of the whole.

(f) It stands upon the Ground-plot of the old Church of *Sta. Reparata*.

(g) *Dux*

an ingenious Architect, who spent some Time in *England*, assur'd me, (what I could not have imagin'd) That it exceeded *St. Paul's* in all its Dimensions. The Mosaic of the Cupola is *Andrea Taffi's*, who was Scholar to the great Restorer of Painting, *Cimabue*: But there are two Circumstances, which take off from the Beauty of this admirable Structure: I understand, in the first Place, the different Colours of the Marble of the Outside; as at *Siena*, (which, if we believe *Athenæus*, was a Manner of Building practis'd by the *Ægyptians*) and secondly, the Want of a real Façade injudiciously supply'd by a painted one. I observ'd, that Part of the Inscription (g) under the Representation of our famous Countryman *Hawkwood*, the *Florentine* General, who, if we believe Tradition, was originally a Tailor's Apprentice, is but a Transcript, Word for Word, of the antient Monument in Honour to *Q. Fabius Maximus*, in the Vestibule of the Ducal Gallery. I miss'd, in my second Visit to *Florence*, *Bandinello's* excellent Statues of *Adam* and *Eve*, behind the great Altar, (which I had seen in the Year 1721) and was told, they had been convey'd out of Sight by the Archbishop's Order, out of an Over-scrupulousness upon the Account of the *Nudities*. I have often wonder'd, that the same Motive has not caus'd him to remove a Picture of the Resurrection, at the *Sta. Croce*, by *Barozzi*, which gives great Scandal to weak Brethren.

THE high Tower, or Belfrey, that is almost contiguous to the *Dome*, is known by the Name of *Giotto's* Tower, because the Foundations of it (which are said to be twenty Fathom deep) were of his laying; tho' in Effect it was finish'd by *Thaddeo Gaddi*, *Giotto's* Scholar, who built the old Bridge over the *Arno*. *St. John's* Church, or Baptistry, (in a circular Form, like that of *Pisa*) stands facing the great Entrance of the *Dome*: They pretend that it was an Heathen Temple consecrated to *Mars*: The Gates, which are Brass, of old and very curious Workmanship, were brought hither upon the Reduction of *Pisa*; but what is said of their having been originally convey'd from *Minorca*, where they belong'd to a *Saracen* Mosque, when the *Pisans* conquer'd that Island, has much the Air of a Legend. *John XXII.* who is rank'd among the Antipopes, lies bury'd in this Church under a stately Monument, the Work of *Donatelli*: The Epitaph, which runs out in his Commendation, gave Offence, it is said, to Pope *Martin V.* who would have had him consider'd as an Usurper; but the *Gon-*

X x

salonier

(g) *Dux ætatis suæ cautissimus, & rei militaris peritissimus habitus est. V. Gruter. p. 406. Inscrip. 7.*

(b) The

salonier peremptorily refus'd to make the propos'd Alteration, using this haughty Expression, *Quod scripsi, scripsi*.

MY earnest Desire to see some original Production of *Cimabüe* (b) carry'd me to *Sta. Maria Novella*, where they preserve to this Day a *Madona* of that Painter's in Fresco, that has little more than its Antiquity, and the Name of its Master, to recommend it. 'Tis in a Side-Chapel belonging to the Family of *Ruccellai*. The Virgin holds the *Bambino*, and the whole is upon a Gold Ground. *Ghirlandaio* has shew'd the utmost of his Art in the Paintings of the great Altar; and there are some excellent Pieces of *Bronzini*, *Vasari*, &c. in other Parts of the Church. A Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who accompany'd the Emperor *Paleologus* to the Council of *Florence* in 1440. and dy'd here soon after, has an handsome Monument erected over his Burying-place. This Church belongs to a Convent of *Dominicans*, who are famous for their Drugs, Chymical Preparations, and Essences, which bring them in a considerable Income: The Cloister is about 300 Foot long, by 90; and the whole Building takes up one Side of a Piazza or Square, in which are two small Obelisks at each End, in Imitation of the antient *Metæ*. Round these, upon St. *John the Baptist's* Festival, I saw perform'd a sort of Chariot race, after the Manner of the old Roman (i) *Ludi Circenses*: This was perform'd with incredible Address in Sight of the Ducal Family, and the whole Nobility of *Florence*, and the Environs.

THE Conflux of People of all Conditions, even from the remotest Parts of *Tuscany*, upon this Anniversary, is prodigious: The Balconies and Windows of the principal Streets are hung with Tapestry; and the Festival begins by a Procession in Honour of the Saint, who is Patron of *Florence*; in the Rear of which I observ'd a Pageant rais'd higher than most of the Houses, and drawn by several Yoak of Oxen, to the Sound of Martial Instruments: They fix a kind of Mast in the uppermost Story of the Machine, to which is strongly fasten'd, to prevent his falling, a Man habited

en

(b) The *Florentine* Senate, made sensible of *Cimabüe's* great Disposition to become a Painter, sent to *Constantinople* for one *Apollonius*, a Greek Master of Reputation, to instruct him in that Art: It was he reviv'd the Manner of painting in Fresco: He taught *Giotto*, and dy'd in 1300. 'Tis a Tradition here, that *Cimabüe* was honour'd with the Presence of *Charles of Anjou*, (then going thro' *Florence* to his Conquest of *Naples*) as he was about this *Madona*. *Giotto* receiv'd Visits in the same manner from *Robert King of Naples*, at the Time when that Prince was invited by the *Florentines* to their City, in order to assist them against the Emperor *Henry VII.* and the *Gibelline* Faction.

(i) Which were instituted by *Romulus* in Commemoration of the Rape of the *Sabine* Women. The *Ludi Isthmii*, instituted in *Greece* by *Theseus*, in Honour of *Neptune*, were the first of this Kind.

(k) Because

en Sauvage; this is commonly some petty Criminal, who purchases his Pardon and Liberty, upon the uneasy and hazardous Condition of acting the Part of the *Baptist*: 'Tis a Penance of the severest Sort; and the Joults are so excessive rough, not to speak of the Danger the Vehicle is sometimes in, of turning over, that the Mock-Saint has very often his Bones dislocated; and, if he escapes with his Life, languishes a long time under the Agony of his Contusions. On most of these Occasions, is exhibited to the People a Shew, call'd *il Pallio* (k): It is a Prize run for by Barbs and Gennets, that belong to the Great Duke, and some of the principal Nobility. The Horses start, without Riders, from one of the Gates of the City, and run to the opposite one with full speed, by the means of certain Rowels, that are fasten'd to the Girth, which gaul their Sides intolerably, the People hallowing and whooting all the Way, to the great Terror of the poor Beasts. This Noise sometimes occasions their taking into By-streets, and causes a good deal of Confusion. They daub them ovr at these times with Green Blue, Yellow, and all manner of Colours and Fancies, very preposterously, (which I take to be a Remainder of the Manner of distinguishing the Factions of the *Circus* in former Ages) and tie up their Tails, and their Manes, with Bunches of Ribbands. As I am upon this Subject, I cannot pass by another *Pallio* they have in *Florence*, a certain Day in the Year, which is run for by Asses turn'd loose, and therefore call'd *Pallio del Asino*: It is in Memory of the thirty-five noble *Florentines*, of the *Strozzi* Faction, taken at the Battle of *Marciano*; who were all beheaded in one Hour, and led to their Execution upon Asses.

ANDREA del Sarto, commonly styl'd the *Florentine Raphael*, has left behind him an infinite Number of excellent Paintings in the Churches and Convents of this City, not to speak of those that are in private Hands. The Frescos of the Cloister of the *Nunziata*, or *Annunciata*, alluding to the History of the Blessed Virgin, are almost intirely his; and they have in the Church a celebrated Virgin they call *Madona del Sacco*, by the same Hand; this is esteem'd *Andrea's* Masterpiece. But there is also a miraculous Lady, (l) that draws a Multitude of rich Devotees in Pilgrimage
hither,

(k) Because it was a *Pallio*, or Cloak, that us'd formerly to be the Prize.

(l) The Tradition is this: A certain Painter, having been employ'd by the Fathers to paint the *Annunciation*, had drawn the Angel, and in fine all the rest of the Piece, except the Head of the Virgin; which as he was mightily perplex'd about, fearful of not coming up to the Dignity of the Subject, he fell fast asleep; and, at his Waking, found, to his great Astonishment, the Picture complete, and a *Madona* in all respects to his Mind.

(m) He

hither, who never come empty-handed. Hence are deriv'd those immense Treasures the Church is fill'd with, notwithstanding the pretended Poverty of the Fathers it belongs to, who style themselves *Servi di Maria*. In the *Cortile* before it, I took notice of an infinite Number of Arms and Legs of Wax, hung up against the Walls; and Representations of Ships, Swords, Halberds, Fire-Arms, &c. nay entire Figures of Men, Women, and Children, made of Plaster, Wood, or stuff'd Leather, that are all *Ex Voto's* to this tutelar *Madona*, and have rather the Air of Scarecrows most of them, than of human Resemblances.

It were trespassing upon the Reader's Patience, should I enter into a Detail of all the Religious Houses and Churches in this magnificent City; and will be sufficient to say of them in general, That *Florence*, in this Particular, comes little short even of *Rome* itself. There are few of these Edifices indeed, which the Policy of their Clergy has not, in some conspicuous Part or other, left unfinished, as a lame Leg, to excite Compassion withal, and make Bigots draw their Purse-strings: But this Custom is observable all over *Italy*. Before I conclude upon this Head, I shall add but a Word or two concerning the *Dominicans* of *St. Mark*; and then vary my Subject. In this Church is the Monument of a Prince, whose Learning, tho' mostly in the Cabbalistical Way, made a great Noise in the XVth. Century, when that Sort of Erudition was so vastly in Vogue: It is *John Pico*, Count of *Mirandola* and *Concordia*, whom the *Italians* still put upon a *Par* with the greatest Philosophers of Antiquity. The celebrated (m) *Savonarola*, who fell the Martyr of his Plain dealing and Honesty, by unseasonable Invectives against the infamous Reign of Pope *Alexander VI.* and the dissolute Prelates of that Age, is held here in great Veneration: The Fathers shew'd me his original Picture, done by *Fra. Bartolomeo*, his Contemporary. The great *Laurence* had such an Opinion of this Fryar's Virtue, that, notwithstanding his being a declared Enemy to the *Medici* all his Life-time, (as an House, from which he justly apprehended the *Florentine* Liberties in Danger) yet he sent for him to come and receive his Confession in his last Moments.

THE most extraordinary modern Monument in all *Florence* is a Stone on the Side of the *Arno*, erected, as the *Latin* Inscription shews, by one *Capello*, Ambassador from *Venice*, (at the Time that *Charles V's* Army lay before the City) to the Memory of his favourite

(m) He was burnt publicly as a Broacher of heretical Opinions, and behav'd at his Execution with the Constancy of a primitive Christian.

(n) *Ælian*

rite Horse: This was reviving an old *Pagan* Custom with a Witness: The same Honour was paid by the Emperor *Adrian* to his *Borysthenes*; by *Lucius Verus* to his *Volucer*; by *Miltiades* (n) to his three Mares, that had been victorious at the *Olympic Races*; and by *Eurogoras* the *Lacedemonian*, to a Courser of his, upon the like Occasion.

THE many Revolutions of *Florence* notwithstanding, they have still, as a Gentleman well vers'd in their Antiquities assur'd me, Archives and Records as far back as the *XIth. Century*, preserv'd with great Care in an old Tower at the End of the *Mercato Novo*. These the Nobility, who are extreme vain of their Pedigrees, lay a very great Stress upon; not without invidious Hints sometimes at the *Medici* (o) themselves, whose Genealogy makes no extraordinary Figure, compar'd with that of many other Families in the *Tuscan State*. This it was, probably, that contributed not a little to that Obstinacy, with which *Florence* held out against *Clement VII.* after having twice shaken off the Yoke of that House, defending their Liberty to the last, in that desperate (p) manner as we find it related by *Jovius*. The Pope (q) above-mention'd had this so much at heart, that he not only forgot all his Resentments against *Charles V.* to engage that Prince's Assistance, without which the Reduction of the *Florentines* had been impracticable; but likewise sacrific'd all his Interests in *England* to him, by issuing out, at his Request, the famous Bull of *Avocation*, (r) which determin'd *Henry VIII.* to shake off the Supremacy of the See of *Rome*.

THE erecting of the Military Order of *St. Stephano*, which I have spoken of in the Article of *Pisa*, in Imitation of the Order of
Y y *Malta*,

(n) *Ælian. lib. 12. cap. 40.*

(o) About the Beginning of the *XIIIth Century*, they were Vassals of the *Ubal-di*'s, at a Place call'd *Mugella*, where that scandalous old *Lombard Law*, (known formerly by the Name of the *Custom of the Country*, in some Parts of *Britain*) by which the Lord of the Manor had a Right of lying the first Night with any new-marry'd Daughter of his Vassal, was in Force: As the *Medici* were rich, to avoid this Subjection, they went and settled in *Florence*.

(p) There was a strange Instance of this in the Resolution of one *Orlandini*, Head of a noble Family, long since extinct; who, following the Example of the old *Numantines*, set his House on Fire, rather than sign the Capitulation, and perish'd in the Flames with his Wife and Children.

(q) Natural Son to *Julian* of *Medici*, that was murder'd in the Dome, by a *Bonacorsi*; and consequently Cousin-german to his Predecessor *Leo X.* Son to *Laurence*. It was during *Clement's* Imprisonment in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, that the *Florentines*, encourag'd by *France*, had a second time recover'd their Liberty: They were afterwards basely abandon'd by *Francis I.* as were the rest of his *Italian Allies*, upon the Conclusion of the Peace of *Cambray*, manag'd at an Interview between *Margaret*, Aunt to *Charles V.* and *Louisa* of *Savoy*, the *French King's* Mother. This was in 1529.

(r) It was a Citation, sent the King by the Hands of Cardinal *Campeggio*, (the Pope's Legate) to summon him to make his personal Appearance in *Rome*, with regard

Malta, was not one of the least Instances of Duke *Cosmo's* Policy; who made use of it as a Bait to the young Nobility, thereby to attach them to the Interest of his House, as it flatter'd their natural Pride; at the same time that it put him in a Condition of securing his Coast against the *Turks*, and of maintaining a Nursery of Sea Officers at a very small Charge: Now indeed it is dwindled to nothing.

THO' the *Italians* have generally very little of that Martial Spirit remaining, by which they were so eminently distinguish'd, till within these two last Centuries; yet I look upon the *Florentines* to be rather more sunk in Effeminacy and Indolence, than the rest of their Neighbours. They no sooner bid Farewel to the College, but they fall into the common Routine of Play and Assemblies, which are no-where more frequent, or kept up in a more elegant Way, than at *Florence*; laying aside, by this means, all noble and generous Views, and sinking by degrees into an habitual Idleness, which, notwithstanding the Excellence of their natural Parts, keeps them Company, for the most part, to the Grave. Some few indeed I observ'd, that had struck out of this beaten Track, and apply'd themselves with great Success to Arts and Sciences, in the Pursuit of which no People are better qualify'd to appear with Advantage, when they make Improvement their Business. Gentlemen of this Turn I have often seen at the learned Senator *Bonarota's*, which us'd to be the Rendezvous of all Lovers of Literature and *Virtù*, and knew some who were Members of the celebrated Academy of the *Crusca*, as likewise of another, who are styl'd the *Apatisti*: In this last the famous Critic and Linguist *Salvini* presided; and tho' some of the Exercises are trifling, I have sometimes seen Instances of Erudition and Memory, that were astonishing.

AMONG the various Pastimes of the Nobility in Carnival, there is a very boisterous one, call'd *Giucoco del Calcio*, at which some of them are incredibly dextrous, and which requires no small Strength, Agility, and Experience: You see them drawn up in Brigades, like regular Troops under their respective Captains and Banners, on each Side of a large Square, in a rich uniform Dress, made for the Occasion, preceded by Drums and Trumpets. The Signal is no sooner given, but the *Pallone* (a kind of Football) is thrown into the vacant Space between these little Armies; and they, animated by the Presence of an infinite Number of Spectators, contend their utmost, which shall drive it to the opposite Goal. This, as well as the Battles upon the Bridges of the *Arno*,
that

Regard to the Divorce he insisted upon from *Catharine of Arragon*, who was Aunt to *Charles*. *V. Rapin, Life of Henry VIII.*

that have been disus'd of late Years, because they seldom happen'd without a good deal of Mischief, seem to be Remains of the old Animosities between the (s) *Guelf* and *Gibelline* Factions.

WHILST I am yet upon the Subject of the Diversions, and Holidays of the *Florentines*, I shall observe, that they have one remarkable Anniversary, which is kept among the commoner Sort with a Rejoicing more than usual: It is the Day, on which *Michael Landi*, a Wool-comber, was rais'd to the Dignity of *Gonfalonier* in the XIVth Century, for his singular Prudence and Address in quelling a popular Sedition.

THE Environs of *Florence* are the pleasantest that can be seen; being fill'd, for several Miles, with delicious *Cassines*, which is the Name they give their Villa's, interspers'd with pretty Villages, to the very Foot of the *Apennines*, and here and there some fine Monasteries, as that of the *Camaldoli* (t) particularly, whence that Order took its Origin.

THE little Town of *Fiesoli* (the antient (u) *Fæsulæ*) lies a little League off, at the very Extremity of the Mountains; and is remarkable

(s) The *Guelfs* took their Name from *Guelfo* Duke of *Bavaria*; and the *Gibellines* deriv'd theirs from *Gibello*, a Town where the Emperor *Henry III.* was born. Don *Capecelatro*, in his History of *Sicily*, Tom. II. gives the following Account of the Origin of these famous Factions, which divided *Italy* upwards of three Centuries, and which are fallly ascrib'd to the Fable of the *Secchia rapita*.

There was living in *Florence* one of the beautifullest, and most accomplish'd young Gentlemen in all *Tuscany*, *Buondelmonte* by Name, whom his Friends had contracted with a Lady of the House of *Amidei*. It fell out one Day, that as *Buondelmonte* was riding before a Palace belonging to the *Donati*, the Mistress of which, who, for a long time, had him in her Eye for a very beautiful Daughter of her own, saluted him, as he pass'd, in a most obliging manner, not without some little Railleries upon the Wife he was about to take, who was very far from deserving an Husband of his Merit, in this Lady's Opinion. At the Close of this Compliment, she shew'd him her own Daughter; with whose Person the young Man became so enamour'd, that he struck up with her immediately, and they were marry'd a few Days after. To what a Degree this incens'd the *Amidei*, may be easily conceiv'd, insomuch that they breath'd nothing but Vengeance; and one *Lamberti*, a desperate Fellow, and Kinsman of theirs, having offer'd them his Service, to take a proper Satisfaction of *Buondelmonte*, the Motion was agreed to, and the Assassinate committed accordingly near the old Bridge of the *Arno*, where the Murderer lay in wait for the young Man, with some of the *Amidei*'s, knock'd him from his Horse, as he was riding by, and dispatch'd him at the Bottom of a Pillar, which supported an antient Statue of *Mars*. No sooner was this execrable Action rumour'd about *Florence*, but the whole Town ran to Arms, the Nobility taking part some on one Side, and some on the other: The Faction of the *Buondelmontes* assum'd the Name of *Guelfs*, and the *Amidei*'s that of *Gibellines*; but from what real Motive, our Author says is not evident: But certain it is, that the Factions so call'd were at that time already begun in *Germany*.

(t) V. my Account of *Naples*.

(u) From the Greek, *Φαισάα*, as Mythologists pretend: It was the Name of one of the *Hyades*, Daughter to *Atlas*, and Nurse to *Bacchus*. V. *Ang. Politian. Annii*, the romantic Monk of *Viterbo*, ascribes its building to the *Theban Hercules*: It was one of the 12 antient *Tuscan* Cities, long before the Foundation of *Florence*. *Milton* makes mention of *Fesole*, Par. Lost, B. I.

remarkable now for little more than an Abbey of Regular Canons, of the *Lateran* Order, which owes its Foundation to *Cosmo*, Father to the great *Laurence*. The Charge of this Fabrick, and its Endowment, was reckon'd at 100,000 *Scudi* in those Days, which now would amount to half a Million; and in the Library, there are MSS. of no small Value. Here are standing yet an old *Gothic* Cathedral, with a Bishop's Palace, (for the See remains, tho' the Town was destroy'd) and some few Tracks of its antient Magnificence in the *Roman* Times, when the principal College of Augurs, or Soothsayers, was held at *Fesulæ*. (x) From this ruin'd City, the Ducal Gallery has been supply'd with many curious antique Marbles, particularly that remarkable Invocation, FVLGVRI DIO, in the Vestibule, which shews that *Lightning* was worshipp'd as a Divinity. I have been assur'd, that a great deal of the *Verde Antico*, employ'd in St. *Laurence's* Chapel, has been saw'd from solid Pillars, that were found at *Fesulæ*. The *Florentines*, I know not from what Motive of Jealousy, compleated the Ruin of this City, (which the *Visigoths* had begun (y) six Centuries before) in the Year 1024, when they reduc'd it to Ashes, and brought away the Inhabitants Captives.

IN my Way to *Prato*, which is one of the beautifullest Villages in *Italy*, four Leagues from *Florence*, I was shewn the Convent of Nuns, on which *Boccace* threw an eternal Reproach, in his famous Tale of *Mazetto di Lamporecchio*; and in another Part of the Country, I was made to remark the Marsh, or *Valle d'Arno*, (z) where (as *Livy* relates) the Damps depriv'd *Hannibal* of one of his Eyes.

BESIDES the Monastery of the *Camaldoli* above-mention'd; it is worth the curious Traveller's while to pay a Visit to *Vallombrosa*, (a) and *la Trappe*, both Religious Houses of the *Florentine* State, plac'd in most ravishing Situations. The last is the most austere of all Orders; and I know but one more of the same kind, which is near *Alençon* in *Normandy*. In the Year 1725, the Prior was

(x) — Et sacris interpres fulminis alis
Fesula —

Sil. Ital. Lib. VIII.

(y) Out of revenge for the Assistance the *Fesulani* had given to *Stilico*, who overthrew them near this Place, and put their King *Radagaise* to Death.

(z) V. *Milton*, in the same Passage as above.

— Whose Orb

Thro' Optic Glafs the *Tuscan* Artist views

At Ev'ning, from the Top of *Fesole*,

Or in *Valdarno* —

(a)

Thick as Autumnal Leaves, that strow the Brooks

In *Vallombrosa*, where th' *Etrurian* shades

High over-arch'd imbow'r —

Ibid.

was Brother to a Grandee of *Spain*; and several of the Fathers were Men of Quality, as Counts, Knights of *Malta*, &c.

IT may be worth observing, before we take our Farewel of *Florence*, that, notwithstanding an apparent Subjection to Arbitrary Power, this People make greater Boasts of their ancient Independence and Liberty, than any of the *Italian* States, except *Venice*. They will not, for this Reason, allow themselves to be legally a Fief of the Empire, (as was attempted to be proved in a (b) Book I saw not many Years ago) producing various Instances of their Resistance not only to Imperial Vicars, (c) but even to Emperors (d) in Person. This indeed is certain, that even in the midst of their most violent intestine Divisions, when they sought the Mediation of the Kings of (e) *Naples*, the Pope, and other Princes; they shew'd that Diffidence of the *German* Emperors, that they never would accept of their good Offices, or suffer them to interfere in their Affairs. One of the strongest Proofs of this Jealousy appears from an (f) Answer of the *Florentine* Senate to a Letter sent them by the Emperor *Henry VII.* in 1310, wherein he notify'd to them his Election, and in a friendly manner desir'd Passage thro' their Territories for himself, and his Troops, on their Way to *Rome*, which was peremptorily refus'd.

THE first manifest Inroad of the Imperial Power was, in the Assistance given the *Medici* by *Charles V.* whose Successors have asserted their *Jus Domini* to this Day, which that Family,

(b) *De libertate Civitatis Florentinae, ejusque Domini*, printed at *Pisa*, 1721.

(c) They oppos'd an Archbishop of *Mentz*, who was order'd to seize upon their Town by a Stratagem, in 1172: They did the same to two other Vicar-Generals, sent by *Rodolphus I.* in 1281, and 1286, not so much as suffering them to enter their Gates: *Adolph* of *Nassau's* Lieutenant, in 1295, making the like Attempt, was repuls'd also.

(d) *Henry III.* in 1081, whom they forc'd to raise the Siege of *Florence*; *Frederic II.* in 1247, when they shut their Gates against him; *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and lastly *Sigismund*, in 1431.

(e) The *Gibellines*, having turn'd out the *Guelfs* at the first breaking out of that War, put themselves under the Protection of *Manfred* the Bastard, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*; but *Manfred* being kill'd afterwards at the Battle of *Bonconvento*, by *Charles* of *Anjou*, and the *Guelfs* having thereby recover'd their Ground, the *Gibellines* implor'd the Protection of *Conradine*, whilst the former gave the Administration, for ten Years, to *Charles*. There were many other Instances of this Kind, (as in the Reign of Pope *Boniface VIII.* when they took for their Protector *Charles* of *Valois*, of the Royal Blood of *France*; when they conferr'd the same Power on *Robert* King of *Naples*, and after him, on his Son *Charles*, Duke of *Calabria*, that they might be the better able to withstand the Emperor.

(f) It begins, *Florentini-Henrico Luxemburgico Imperatori. Frequenti Schaturneditate sunt Literæ Tuæ, quæ nobis perquam molestæ fuerunt, &c.* Vid. *Literæ Henrici VII. & Florentinorum, inter Collectas Principum & illustrium Virorum editas. Amstelod. 1644.* p. 164. This Refusal brought a War upon them, in which they defended themselves with great Bravery, till it was made up between them, and *Charles IV.* Son to *Henry*, by an amicable Composition,

upon the Account of their Obligations to, and Alliances with, the House of *Austria*, have never disputed. I have been assur'd, however, by Persons who had perus'd several original Monuments in the (g) *Archivio segreto*, especially the *Fædus* (h) *Barcinonense*, That in all the Treaties and Transactions between the Court of *Vienna*, and this State, *Florence* is mention'd as a Republic free and independent, a Friend and Ally of the *German* Emperors. It is affirm'd moreover, tho' with no great Face of Probability, that the promoting of *Alexander* in 1530 (after the Reduction of *Florence*) to the supreme and hereditary Administration; and the conferring the like Honour upon *Cosmo*, (after the said *Alexander's* Murder) with the additional Title of *Perpetual Gonfalonier*, &c. were pure uncompell'd Acts of the Senate and People, which the Emperor (tho' he gave the former the invidious Title of Duke of *Florence*, which was suppress'd immediately after his Death, and created the latter (i) Great Duke of *Tuscany*) did not intermeddle in at all.

It fell out happily for the rest of *Italy*, that, since the first Founder of the Great Duchy, these Princes have none of them been of an enterprizing Genius: With that vast acquir'd Power, they might else have prov'd troublesome Neighbours; for *Cosmo* was a Man of Abilities proportion'd to his Ambition, and was treading in the Steps of the *Visconti's* of *Milan*, the *Scaligers* of *Verona*, and other aspiring Princes of the preceding Centuries, had not Death cut him short. As the first Part of his Reign was a Series of prosperous Successes; so, in the latter, we find him sinking under the Weight of Family Misfortunes (k), that probably hasten'd his End. There are not wanting Authors to calumniate this illustrious House, nor to impute all these heavy Strokes to a Retaliation from Providence, for the impious Life of *Leo X.* and the unjust and bloody Proceedings of Duke *Cosmo* in his Severities us'd against the *Strozzi*, and their Faction; nay, even the great *Laurence* himself is not spar'd, who acquir'd, as they pretend, a considerable Part of that

(g) The Record Chamber.

(h) The Treaty of *Barcelona* between *Charles V.* and *Clement VII.* in 1529, by Virtue of which *Charles* oblig'd himself to reinstate the House of *Medici*.

(i) *Cosmo* was glad to put himself immediately under *Charles's* Protection, that he might make head against the *Strozzi*, and his other Enemies, who were encourag'd by *France*, and whom, without this Support, he was unable to cope with.

(k) His eldest Son *Garsias* having had the Misfortune to kill undesignedly his second Brother *Julian*, who was a Cardinal; and going, by his Mother's Advice, to throw himself at his Father's Feet; *Cosmo*, in the Fury of his Passion, ran him thro' with his Dagger; upon which the Great Duchess *Isabel*, of *Austria*, dy'd with Grief. He also caus'd one of his Daughters, *Margaret*, to be secretly poison'd, for having contracted a Marriage, unknown to him, with a Gentleman of the House of *Malatesta's*, Lords of *Rimini*, who was his Page.

immense Wealth, by appropriating to his own Use the Effects of his Father's Correspondents at *Constantinople*, when those unhappy Wretches were involv'd in the common Calamity, on that City's falling into the Hands of the *Turks*.

BOLOGNA.

IN the former Account of my Travels, I remark'd upon the chief Curiosities of *Bologna*: As it has since been my Fortune to pass that Way frequently, I have not only run over old Objects with Pleasure, but receiv'd an additional Delight also from the Discovery of others wholly new to me. Among these I must rank the Villa (l) *Albergoti*, about a League distant from the City; the noble Convent of the *Certosa* (m); several Palaces, as that of *Monti* (n) in particular; certain (o) old Monuments; and among other Things, a Pillar erected on the very individual (p) Spot, (as

(l) It is built Castle-wise, upon a Platform, and contriv'd in such a manner, that a Coach and Six may drive out of the Court thro' the great Hall into the Gardens: The Family have spent immense Sums upon it; and yet 'tis far from being complete. Here is a Staircase of a very singular Contrivance.

(m) Among the many excellent Paintings these Fathers have, there is a *John the Baptist*, by *Lewis Carrach*; which they say *Lewis XIV.* bid a very great Price for, as well as the late great Prince of *Tuscany*, *Ferdinand*. The Monks, it is thought, would not have been Proof to these Temptations, but that the Senate has a great Value for the Picture, and takes care to prevent their disposing of it.

(n) Belonging to the Family of the Marquis *Monti*, now in the Service of *France*, and Ambassador to King *Stanislaus*. In the *Caprara* Palace, I took notice of the Field Plate of the famous Count *Teckeli*, who headed the first *Hungarian* Revolt against the Emperor *Leopold*: It fell into the Hands of General *Caprara*.

(o) The following is one of them; it is in the House of a private Gentleman, and appears to have belong'd to some public Baths.

*Divus Augustus Parens
Dedit.*

*Nero Claudii Cæsaris Augustus
Germanicus Pontifex Maximus
Trib. Pleb. Imp. Refecit.*

In Hujus Balnei Lavationem Hs cccc nomine Caii Aviasii Titi Filii Senecæ Filii Sui Titus Aviasius Seruandus Pater Testamento Legavit Ut Et Reditu Ejus Summæ In Perpetuum Viri Et Impuberes Utriusque Sexus Gratis Lavarentur.

(p) It is about 1 Mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ from *Bologna*, a Musquet-shot from the River *Labino*, near a little Capuchin Convent, where there is a Column erected, with a modern Inscription to this Effect:

*Julio C. F. Occiso
M. Æmil. M. F. Q. N. Lepidus
M. Antonius M. F. M. N.
C. Jul. Divi F. C. N. Octavianus
Ad hunc Bononiensis Agri Amnem
* D. R. O. III. Viratu Sancivere*

* Divisionem Romani Orbis.

*C. Albio C. F. Carinate
P. Ventidio P. F. Basso* } COSS.

If this Pillar is plac'd on the very Ground, as they pretend, the Course of the *Labinius* must have receiv'd great Alterations; for *Appian* tells us, that the Triumvirs had their Meeting in a little Island of the said River.

is presum'd from Tradition of Time immemorial, supported by the Credit of Historians) where *Augustus*, *Antony*, and *Lepidus* made their famous Repartition of the *Roman Empire*. I must not forget a remarkable Hill near *Bologna*, known by the Name of *St. Paterno*, about which are found those little shining Stones, of a greyish Colour, from whence, after they are calcin'd, is made the true natural *Phosphorus*. A Gentleman at *Rome* shew'd me one of these, weighing five Pounds; but the smallest are generally the best. The Use of them was first discover'd by a poor Shoemaker, who, being tempted by the shining Particles he observ'd, imagin'd they might contain Gold or Silver, and so put them in the Fire. These however come short, in their Effects, of the artificial *Phosphorus fulgurans*, found out by *Kracht*, a German Chymist.

F O R L I.

FORLI, like many other Towns of the *Romagna*, still carries the Marks of *Cæsar* (q) *Borgia's* Ravages. The *Italian* Historians make very honourable Mention of their Heroine *Catharine Sforza*, (r) who defended these Walls against his Troops with a more than *Amazonian* Valour.

F A N O.

ON a Side Wall of the Arch of *Fano*, there is a Bas-relief, which shews the true Form of that Arch before the Siege of the Town under Pope *Pius II.* in 1463, when the uppermost (s) Order

(q) Bastard to Pope *Alexander VI.* created Cardinal; and then, upon his laying down the Purple, Generalissimo of his Armies. *Lewis XII.* made him Duke of *Valentinois*. He was *Machiavel's* Hero.

(r) She was Grand-daughter to *Francis I.* Duke of *Milan*: She marry'd 1st *Jerom* Lord of *Forli* and *Imola*, and 2dly *John* of *Medici*. Her Picture is in the Great Duke's Gallery. It is recorded of her, that the Enemy, having taken her two Sons Prisoners, threaten'd to put them to Death before her Eyes, unless she immediately surrender'd, which nevertheless she refus'd to do, telling them she was like other Women, and able to get more. However, she was taken at last, and carry'd Prisoner to Castle *St. Angelo*; from whence the Pope's Death, and *Borgia's* Down-fal, redeem'd her soon after. *Guicciardin*, in his *Hore di Recreatione*, relates it thus: *Ma la Contessa animosa alzatosi li panni, con fiero Sguardo disse loro; E non vi pare stolti chio habbia le forme da farne delli altri?*

(s) It consisted of seven Arches separated by *Corinthian* Pillars: Nothing of this remains, except a Scrap of the Cornice and Freeze, with these Words in large Uncial Letters, *DIVQ AUGUSTO PIO*; there follow'd, *Constantina Patri Dominorum*, &c. On the Freeze of the first Order, are these Words:

IMP. CÆSAR D. F. AVGVSTVS PONTIFEX MAXIMVS COS. XIII. TRIBVNIC. POTEST. XXXII. IMP. XXVI PATER PATRIÆ MVRVM DEDIT.

Upon

Order was almost totally ruin'd: The lower Order, remaining yet almost intire, consists of one great middle Arch, and two lesser Side ones.

ON the Outside of the Church of *St. Francis*, stands an handsome Monument, erected by *Sigismund Malatesta*, Lord of *Rimini* and *Fano*, (that renown'd Captain in the XVth Century) to *Pandulphus Malatesta* (t) his Father; opposite to which is that of *Paula Bianca Ursini* his Mother.

A N C O N A.

I Never pass'd thro' *Ancona*, that I could resist the Temptation of a Walk to visit *Trajan's Arch* on the Mole; and may say, have still discover'd in it new Beauties. The Foundation of this Monument exceeds a good deal in Depth the Height of the Arch, from the Surface of the Earth upwards; and I observ'd Cracks in it, which are probably the Effect of Earthquakes. There is scarcely among all the Remains of the Antients, such another Instance of Majesty and Simplicity, in an Order like the *Corinthian*, (which Architects are so apt to overload with superfluous Sculpture) as what we meet with in this beautiful Structure. From the Holes in the Marble, there appear indeed to have been Festoons of Bronze, and other Ornaments about it, which the *Goths* or *Huns* probably carry'd away with them. The Arch seems compos'd of fewer Stones, than any of the *Roman* ones; and the Sweep of it is turn'd with incredible Lightness and Elegance. It is amazing to see, how exactly these Blocks, which are, for the most part, of a very large Bulk, tally with each other, independently of any Cement; inso-much that one would almost imagine the whole Pile had been laid together, rough as it came from the Quarry, all but the Inside Plains, and then wrought and polish'd into Form. The other Arch erected for *Trajan* at *Benevento*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, was vastly more ornamented than this, and is the same doubtless, that we see on the Reverse of a famous Medal of that Emperor's, tho' some have falsly suppos'd it the Arch of *Ancona*.

THERE are upwards of a thousand Families of privileg'd *Jews* in this City, who, in Consideration of an annual Tribute to the

Upon the Architrave:

CVRANTE L. FVRNIO SECVNDO APRONIAN. PRÆF. VRB.

FIL. ASTERIO V. C. CE..... FLAV..... ET PICENI.

The Arch was built in Honour of *Augustus*, and repair'd by *Constantine*.

(t)

Sigismundus Pandulphus Mal. D. Et

Clementissimo Principi Pandulpho Malatestæ

Patri Suo Sacrum Dedit M.CCCCLX.

The Arms of the *Malatesta's* are underneath.

A a a

Holy

Holy See, have the Allowance of a Synagogue, like their Brethren in *Rome*; under the severe Terms of being forc'd to Church every *Good Friday*, where a Friar denounces Hell and Damnation to them, unless they repent, and are baptiz'd.

O X I M O.

THE antient *Auximum* (u) being but little out of our Way, we took a Trip thither from *Ancona*, up a Rock of very uneasy Ascent for Wheel-Carriages; and found a beggarly Town, with scarce two tolerable Houses in it, except the Bishop's, and a Count's, whose Name I have forgot; but that more than answer'd our Expectation, in the great Number of Antiquities, whether

(u) It was a *Roman* Colony, and we find it mention'd in *Vell. Paterculus*, *Cæsar's Comm. Procop. de Bello Goth. Strabo*, besides a great Number of modern Authors. *Belisarius* made himself Master of *Oximo* in the War with the *Goths*; *Leutharis*, one of the *Austrasian* Generals, was defeated here by *Narses*; *Galeaf. Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, laid Siege to it; and it was taken by the famous *Trivulzi*, who carry'd to *Milan* some of the best Statues. All the Steps of the Great Church are from old Pedestals; and the Font, or Baptistry, is a very fine antique Urn. Count *Guarnieri*, who has a Palace here, to which we could not get Admission, the Count and his Family being absent, is possess'd, I was told, of some very fine Statues, Busts, &c. that were all Discoveries made here. The Town is almost inaccessible for Wheel-Carriages, and lies about a Mile out of the Road from *Ancona* to *Loreto*. The following are some of the Inscriptions, which I thought best worth taking down:

1.

*

* The Person's Name defac'd.

— Ludos fecit Gladiatores Dedit
Cenam Sexviralem Primus Dedit
Legavit Colonis Auximatibus Singulis
Et Decurionibus Singulis HS XX
Et Legavit Colonis Colonie Auximatis HS CCC.

2.

J O V I
S O L I
S E R A P I
Δ Ι Ι
Η Δ Ι Ω Ι
C E A H N H
C. A P P I U S
I R E N I O N
V. S. L. M.

3.

Imp. Cæsari
L. Aurelio Vero Aug.
Trib. Pot. III. Cos. III.
Divi Antonini Pii Fil.
Divi Adriani Nep.
Divi Trajani Parthi Pron.
Divi Nervæ Abn.
Auximates Publice.

4.

L. Prasentio L. Fil. Lem. || Pæto.
L. Attio Severo
Præf. Cob. I. Afric.
||| C. R. Equiti Judici Selecto
Ex V. Dec. Pr. Auximi Pat. Col.
Ædili II. Vir. Ancona
Vibia L. F. Marcella
Flamina August.
Marito omnibus Exemplis
De se Benemerito
In Dedic. Statuæ
Cenam Colon. Et Epul. Pop. Dedit
L. D. D. D.

|| Tribu Lemonia.

||| Civi Romano.

Statues,

Statues, Bas-reliefs, or Inscriptions, which take up the whole Length of the *Piazza Grande*. Many of the last are fair and legible; and in most of them Mention is made of the *Auximates*, their Magistrates, public Games, &c. This confirms what Historians tell us with regard to a People, who were of some Figure in those Days, notwithstanding the barren, unpleasing Situation, that Nature had given them.

LORETO.

LORETO is a Field of inexhausted Curiosity, as I was made perfectly sensible in my second and third Survey of that immense Treasure. Every Journey one takes thither, opens some new Scene of Wealth and Bigotry; and it were to be wish'd, that Travel-writers had been but as careful to inform People of the Motives to such a Multitude of pious Donations, as they have to transmit Inventories of them to us.

THESE Liberalities may be distinguish'd into two Classes; for some Presents have been made by real *Devotees*, fully persuaded of the Efficacy of their Vows; and others by counterfeit ones, who found it expedient towards carrying on their worldly Views, to get the Church in their Interest. The Catholic Lady, for Instance, who gave the *Madona* a rich Jewel, to obtain the Conversion of her Protestant (*) Husband, I am persuaded was in earnest: But who can forbear thinking it a Grimace, in a Prince of the Great *Conde's* excellent Sense, and Aversion to Ecclesiastical Tyranny, to have presented her, as he did, with a Silver Castle of *Vincennes*, upon his Deliverance out of the Stone one?

AMONG the celebrated *Terre-Cotte*, or Vases of *Raphael's* Painting, (Things that do not always deserve the Notice that is taken of them) I was shewn a very noble one indeed, representing the History of *Job*, for which Queen *Christina* bid 6000 Roman Crowns.

ABOUT six Miles from *Loreto*, there is a Convent of *Camaldolese* Monks, call'd *il Christo di Siroglio*, who have a Treasure, few Travellers go out of their Way for; but which nevertheless, next to that of the *Santa-Casa*, passes for one of the richest in all *Italy*. This has given Occasion to a common Saying:

*Chi ha veduto Loreto, e non Siroglio,
Ha veduto la Madre, e non il Figlio.*

(*) The late Baron and Velt-Marshal *de Zumjungen*, sometime General in Chief of the Emperor's Armies in *Sicily*, and since honour'd with the same Command in the *Netherlands*: His Lady was of *Milan*.

R A V E N N A.

UPON my Survey of *Ravenna*, I found all the *English* Accounts I had hitherto met with concerning that famous City, extremely superficial and defective. There is scarce one of our Writers, that seems to know whose Representatives the (y) *Exarchs* were, that resided here for so many Successions; much less, by what means the *Ostrogoths* came to fix the Seat of their Empire in it before the *Exarchs*, as Substitutes of the *Eastern* Emperors; and how the Abuse of that delegated Power prov'd the Downfal of their short-liv'd Monarchy.

THE earliest Mark of Distinction conferr'd upon *Ravenna*, was in its being made one of the (z) Stations of the *Roman* Gallies by *Augustus*: But this was nothing to the Compliment *Honorius* paid it; for he, in a manner, (a) transferr'd hither the Imperial Seat, upon the Dangers he found himself expos'd to in *Rome*. Hence probably proceeds the Mistake of a (b) celebrated Author, who mentions the Burying-place of that Emperor in one of the Monasteries of *Ravenna*; whereas nothing is more certain, than his Interrment at St. *Peter's* in the *Vatican* Quarter.

THE first Place my *Cicerone* carry'd me to, was the *Rotonda*, (a little Church so call'd from its Figure) without the Walls, not far from the old Haven. This Monument of filial Piety, not to be match'd perhaps in *Europe*, (tho' the Work of a People, who are look'd upon as Barbarians) was design'd as a Mausoleum for *Theodoric* (c) the Great, by his Heroic Daughter *Amalazontha*, (the same who was so inhumanly put to Death by the Command of her Husband *Theodat*, in one of the Islands of the Lake of *Bolsano*); but the Tomb of Porphyry, that inclos'd the Monarch's Ashes, and which was plac'd on the Centre of the Roof, having been

(y) It was the Title given to the Lieutenants of the *Greek* Emperors in the *West*. The *Exarchate* began under *Justin II.* in 568, with *Longinus*; and finish'd 184 Years after, in *Eutychius*, under *Constantine V.* the *Lombards* being at that time Masters of *Italy*. *Ravenna*, and the Country call'd the *Exarchate*, (which was the antient *Flaminia*, now *Romagna*) was bestow'd by *Charlemagne*, after the final Overthrow of the *Lombards*, upon the See of *Rome*: But the Emperor *Otho I.* having reassum'd it, his Successors kept it in their Hands, till Pope *Nicolas II.* reunited it to the Ecclesiastical State.

(z) *Misenum*, on the *Neapolitan* Coast, was the other.

(a) This happen'd after the first Sacking of *Rome* by *Alaric* King of the *Visigoths*.

(b) Mr. *A——n.* Vid. his Travels.

(c) King of the *Ostrogoths*, appointed the Emperor *Zeno's* Vicegerent in *Italy*; where, having got rid of *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, against whom he was sent thither, he establish'd his Family on the *Western* Throne; which his Successors enjoy'd for about 70 Years, under eight Princes, till they were quite extirpated by *Belisarius* and *Narjes*.

damag'd by the *French* Cannon, (when their Army besieg'd the City, under *Gaston de Foix*) has been remov'd, as we shall see, to another Part of the Town. The raising of this (d) Roof, all of one solid Stone, and the placing it where it is, Mathematicians look upon as an Instance of wonderful Skill in the Architect, and what can scarce be accounted for.

I went next to the noble Convent of *Theatines*, the Figure of which is round like the former, but vastly more spacious, and built, as they pretend, upon the Model of *Sta. Sophia* in *Constantinople*. The *Mosaicks*, yet undefac'd in a great measure, are a Proof of the Antiquity of this Church, and represent the first Consecration of the Monastery by *Honorius*, and his Sister *Placidia*, (the real Foundress of it) who are in Imperial Robes.

PASSING thro' a Garden from hence, we were conducted into a Chapel, that has also considerable Remains of *Mosaic* Work. Three Marble *Sarcophagi* are conspicuous in it; the one plain, and standing Altar-wise at the *East* End, in which (e) *Placidia* above-mention'd was deposited, as we have it from authentic Records; but the other Two, which are dispos'd *North* and *South*, are adorn'd with Angels, Paschal Lambs, Festoons, &c. in quite a *Gothic* Style, and have the Monogram of *Christ* over and above. In one of these are *Constantius Caesar's* Ashes; and in the opposite, those of his unfortunate Son by *Placidia*, (in whom the *Western* Empire first came to its Period) *Valentinian III.* (f)

THE Monks have balustraded in *Placidia's* Tomb, by reason that, during the former War in *Italy*, certain *Germans* of the *Lutheran* Persuasion, quarter'd at *Ravenna*, in the Emperor's Service, with a true Enthusiastical Zeal, attempted to break and deface it. The same Soldiers left other Marks of their Brutality in the Cupola, at the *Mosaicks* of which they fir'd several Bullets by way of Pastime, notwithstanding all the Remonstrances the Friars could make to them. The illustrious Author, who inadvertently mistook the

(d) The Thickness of it is five Foot, and the Circumference an hundred and thirteen.

(e) She was Sister to *Honorius* and *Arcadius*, and Daughter to *Theodosius* the Great: She was first marry'd to *Ataulphus*, Brother to *Vallia* King of the *Visigoths*; after whose Death, being sent back to her Brother from *Spain*, she took for her Husband that brave *Constantius*, whose Valour retriev'd the desperate Affairs of the Empire; for which reason *Honorius* conferr'd upon him the Dignity of *Cæsar*, and coadopted him to the Empire; but he dy'd before *Honorius*, and consequently is not rank'd among the Emperors.

(f) He was the Cause of *Rome's* Overthrow, by his dissolute Life. A Rape committed by him on the Wife of *Maximus*, induc'd that Lord to murder him, and usurp the Imperial Crown. His Widow *Eudisia*, being compell'd to marry *Maximus*, invited over *Genseric* King of the *Vandals* from *Africa*; who put an End, in a manner, to the *Western* Empire, plunder'd *Rome*, and carry'd the Empress away.

Tomb of *Constantius* for that of *Honorius*, has likewise given us the suppos'd Transcript of a remarkable, but imperfect Epitaph, near the Gate of the *Rotonda* (g), which might afford Room to Criticisms.

UNDER one of the Porches of the Church belonging to the Convent of St. *Vitalis*, I took notice of a beautiful, tho' broken Bas-relief, that represents a Sacrifice, at which an Emperor (seemingly *Trajan*) is assisting in the Character of *Pontifex Maximus*. Near to this is an antique Urn (h) of Alabaster, (now appropriated to the holy Water) concerning which they have this very odd Tradition, That it contain'd a Treasure, miraculously reveal'd at first, by a Pigeon's frequently dipping his Bill in a Vessel of Water, under which the said Urn, with the Treasure, lay conceal'd; from whence the Owner of the Ground took it into his Head, that something extraordinary was meant by it, and accordingly fell to digging. The Gold and Jewels, thus come to light, are in the Possession of the Monks; those, with which the Abbat's Mitre is adorn'd, are no inconsiderable Part of them. In one of the Side-Chapels, the Martyrdom of St. *Vitalis* is admirably well painted by *Baroccio*; and I observ'd in the Sacristy two magnificent Pillars of Oriental Marble, each of one intire Piece, which must have belong'd doubtless to some splendid Edifice. Of such Fabricks, from the many obvious Fragments, there appears to have been a great Number: For *Theodoric*, as much a Goth as he was, as we may gather from the Testimonies of *Cassiodorus*, and others, had a Genius for great Undertakings, and a Vanity and Emulation withal, that induc'd him to spare no Cost in putting the Capital of his Empire upon a kind of Rivalship with *Rome*. *Ravenna* receiv'd one great Advantage in those Days, moreover, from the deplorable State, which the Metropolis of the World was left in by *Genseric's* Invasion; and we may form some Idea of the Splendor of the Royal Palace, in particular, from the Pillars, that are

(g) It is under two Busts: The Marble having a large Crack in it, some of the Letters are intirely lost; what I could pick out, is exactly thus:

DVO VVAN LVPI ET APRI
N IVVANIAE DOMVS
HOS PRODVXIT ALVMNOS
LIBERTATIS OPVS CONTVLIT VNA DIES
NAVFRAGA MORS PARITER RAPVIT
QVOS IVNXERAT ANTE
ET DVPLICES LVCTVS
SIC PERINIOVA DEDIT.

The Sense of the first Part seems to be, *Duo Juvani Lupi & Apri Nepotes.* Vid. Mr. A—n.

(h) These Words are upon it, IVLIANVS ARGENT. (*Argentarius*) a Silver-smith. This Discovery happen'd, when the *Venetians* were Masters of *Ravenna*.

yet

yet seen in the old Imperial Church of *Aix la Chapelle*, which were remov'd thither by *Charlemagne* out of the Ruins of this City.

SINCE I am upon the Subject of Pillars, I cannot pass in Silence the great Number of antique ones, which are at the Church of *St. Apollinaris*, particularly four of *Porphyry*, and two of *Alabastro Cotonino*. As *Theodoric's* Palace stood partly on this individual Spot, 'tis highly probable, these are some Part of its *Decembre*, as likewise many other sumptuous Fragments of the *Roman* Times; that I saw scatter'd up and down. The antient Bishops of *Ravenna* are most of them represented in Mosaic on the Walls of this Church, together with the Emperor *Justinian*; and they shew'd us besides a suppos'd Elevation of the Façade of the Palace: It was here the *Arrian* Bishops were us'd to assemble in Council. The *Porphyry* Coffin, or *Sarcophagus*, in which were *Theodoric's* Ashes, has been remov'd hither, as I observ'd before, from the *Rotonda*; but they have wedg'd it in the Wall in such a manner, that only one Side of it appears, and that extremely shatter'd, which was occasion'd, as the Tradition has it, by a Cannon-Ball in the Time of the Siege, when it stood fix'd to the Roof of the *Rotonda*.

STRANGERS are usually shewn the Hole, thro' which the Holy Ghost was accusom'd to enter, in the Form of a Dove, into the Church of *San Spirito*, whenever the Clergy assembled there for the Nomination of a new Bishop: And this Legend is back'd by the Evidence of a pompous *Latin* Inscription near the (i) Pulpit.

THE learned *Muratori*, in his Collection of the *Italian* Historians, makes the following very just Remark upon the Origin of this Tradition: He says, That the Painters of those Times, to comply with the Notion of the Vulgar, who believ'd the Holy Ghost actually present in all Elections of Bishops, (which Elections then depended upon the Clergy and People) were us'd to represent the *Dove* over the Head of every Prelate, whose Picture they drew, in order to render sensible to the Eye, what was purely and simply to be consider'd as the Effect of an invisible Power. From this Cause, in Process of Time, as the Ages increas'd in Ignorance, what had been originally meant for a Type or Symbol only, came to be mistaken for a Thing real; of which Abuse there are a thousand other Instances.

IN the Dome I told no less than fifty-two Pillars of *Grecian* Marble, but of different Sizes; and there are two very large ones

(i)

D. O. M.

Suggestum hoc, Ex quo Pontifices XI Ravennates olim a Deo per Spiritum Sanctum sub Columbæ Specie creati Conciones habuerunt, Conradus Grassus Abbas, dum Edem reficeret, renovandæ rei ac memoriæ causa reponendam suo proprio loco curavit, Anno a Nro Nato M.D.XLIII.

of

of *Verde Antico*, in the Church of St. John the Baptist. Antient Sarcophagi, and Monuments of the Times of the Bas-Empire, are very frequent in all their Church-yards; and I met with one among the rest, that, by the Greek Epitaph, appear'd to be erected for *Isaac*, or rather *Isacius*, an *Armenian* (k) Christian, of great Note, as well upon account of his Birth, as for his Civil Employments, and military Prowess. Him I take (with humble Submission to better Judgments) to be the *Exarch* of that Name, that is plac'd between *Eleutherius*, and *Theodorus Calliopa*, on the Lists of those Imperial Vicars, and who was sent hither by *Heraclius*. Some Inscriptions I also observ'd, that take notice of the Naval Stores and Dock of (l) *Ravenna*; and I trac'd several Vestiges of the *Pharos*, and antient Harbour; tho' the Situation of Things must have receiv'd vast Alterations from the Recess of the *Adriatic* on this Coast many Centuries past.

THE celebrated *Dante* (whom we may properly style the *Chaucer* of *Italy*) lies interr'd under a *Gothic* Monument, on the Outside of a Church, ('tis, if I remember rightly, St. *Vitalis*) as we may gather from a *Leonine* Epitaph, (m) said to have been of

(k) ΙΣΑΚΙΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Ο ΣΤΗΜΑΧΟΣ, Ο ΤΗΣ ΑΠΙΣΤΗΣ ΑΡΜΕΝΙΑΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΣ ΜΕΤΑΚ. ΑΡΜΕΝΙΟΣ ΗΝ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΤΟΣ ΕΚ ΑΛΜΠΡΟΤ ΓΕΝΟΤΕ, &c. *Isacius, Fellow-Soldier to Kings, the great Ornament of all Armenia; for he was by Birth an Armenian, of an illustrious House, &c.*

(l)

Propagatori Romani Imperii
Fundatori Quietis Publicæ
D. Flavio Constantino
Maximo Victori
Semper Aug. Divi Claud. *
Nepoti Divi Constantii Filio
Sertorius Silanus
V. P. Præpositus
Fabricæ || Devotus
|| N. M. Q. E.

* Because *Constantius Chlorus*, *Constantine's* Father, was Grandson to *Crispus*, who was Brother to *Claudius Gothicus*.

|| *Navalis* is understood.

This is at St. *Apollinaris*; and the following one at the Marquis *Rusponi's*, under two Busts, in Relief:

P. Longidienus P. F.
Fabricæ Navalis Seviro Constituit
Et Longidienæ P. L.

Two other Busts:

P. Longidienus P. L. Rufio
P. Longidienus P. L. Pilades
Impensam Patrono Dederunt.

At the Bottom of all, is the Representation of a Ship-Carpenter at Work, with these Words in a little Square:

P. Longidienus P. F. Ad Opus Properat.

(m) Jura Monarchiæ, Superos, Phlegethonta, Lacusque,
Lustrando cecini, voluerunt Fata quousque;
Sed quia pars cessit melioribus hospita Castris,
Auctoremque suum petiit felicior Astris,
Hic claudor Dantes patriis extorris ab Oris,
Quem genuit parvi Florentia Mater Amoris.

his

his own composing. This Restorer of Epic Poetry, was of an illustrious Family in *Florence*; from whence (being one of the (n) eight principal Magistrates in the Time of the Factions of the *Bianchi* and *Neri*) he was sent Deputy to Pope *Boniface VIII.* in 1301. The *Neri*, who were *Dante's* sworn Enemies, getting the upper Hand during his Embassy, with the Assistance of *Charles de Valois* (o), he was condemn'd to a perpetual Exile, and his Estate confiscated. Compell'd by this Change of Fortune to seek a Sanctuary at *Ravenna*, he put himself under the Protection of the then Lord of the Place, *Gui de Polentano*; and compos'd his three Poems upon Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory, which are full of satirical Strokes against his Persecutors, sparing neither (p) Popes, nor Emperors, and comparing his native City to a Prostitute, that was venal to the highest Bidder: He introduces particularly, in one Passage, the Ghost of a Friend, admiring how his Widow can preserve her Chastity among such profligate (q) and abandon'd Strumpets as the *Florentine Ladies*.

THE *Piazza Grande* is chiefly remarkable for the Statue of Pope *Alexander VII.* and those of the SS. *Apollinaris* and *Victor*, Patrons of *Ravenna*, erected upon two fine antique Columns.

ALONG one Side of this Square, I was not a little surpriz'd to see several Brass Doors hanging up by way of Trophy; and was told, upon Enquiry, That the Inhabitants of *Ravenna*, being at War with those of *Pavia*, had plunder'd their City, and brought them away, as Marks of their Victory. The seeming Improbability of this Tradition, from the Distance there is between the two Places, inclin'd me rather to believe, they might be the Equivalent given, as we read, by Mr. *Lautrec*, General under *Francis I.* when he took *Pavia*, to the Soldier, (a Native of *Ravenna*) who demanded the *Regiole* (r), as a Reward for his extraordinary Valour in scaling the Breach. One intire Side of the *Piazza* is taken up by the magnificent Palace of the Cardinal Legate.

(n) *Octovirali Supremæ Potestatis Magistratu insignis.* Paul. Jov. Elogia.

(o) Brother to *Philip le Bel*, King of *France*; he was Generalissimo of the Ecclesiastical State.

(p) His Invectives went so far, as to introduce *Hugh Capet*, the Founder of the third Race of *French Kings*, (out of his Aversion to *Charles of Valois*) declaring himself the Son of a *Paris Butcher*:

Figlio fui d' un Beccaio di Parigi.

This Passage gave great Offence, two Centuries afterwards, to *Francis I.* who order'd it to be struck out of all the Editions.

(q) *Sfacciate, Donne Fiorentine,*

Mostrando con le Poppe il Petto.

(r) The Name given an antique Equestrian Statue, suppos'd *M. Aurelius*, in the great Place of *Pavia*; which was remov'd thither in former Ages, either by the *Goths* or *Lombards*, from *Ravenna*. Vid. my Remarks, Vol. II. in the Article of *Pavia*.

THE Station for the *Roman Gallies* lay about two Miles South of *Ravenna*, at a little Suburb, that still retains the Name of *Classe* (s), which, by the Recess of the Water, is now at the same Distance from the *Adriatic*, as *Ravenna* itself. Here the *Camaldolese* Monks have a Convent dedicated to St. *Romuald*, with an handsome Church, and a very sumptuous Altar, supported by four large Pillars of *Nero Bianco*, which is esteem'd the most valuable and scarce of all Marbles, even preferably to *Porphyry*, *Granite*, *Giallo*, *Verde*, and *Rosso Antico*. They ascribe to themselves no small Honour from the Penance perform'd in their Cloister by the Emperor *Otho* III. in Memorial of which there is a *Latin* Inscription (t) fix'd against the inner Wall of the Church. The Ashes of St. *Apollinaris* (u) the Martyr were first discover'd here, as they pretend; and from hence remov'd to the Church that was consecrated by his Name at *Ravenna*, and built by *Julianus*, the Silversmith above-mention'd. It is to be observ'd, That the antient *Ravenna* was an Assemblage of three distinct Towns, *Ravenna*, *Classe*, and *Cesarea*.

MY Desire to see the Field of the celebrated Battle of *Ravenna*, carry'd us a little out of our Way, to where a Column was erected by the *Venetians*, on the very Spot, as they pretend, on which the victorious (x) *Gaston de Foix* lost his Life. The great Cardinal of *Medici*, Apostolical Vicar, and Legate *a Latere* to the confederate Generals from Pope *Julius* II. fell into the Power of the *French* on this Occasion, having been taken Sword in Hand; but was treated by them, till such Time as he was enlarg'd, with a Regard not to be parallel'd. The said Cardinal, being promoted

(s) From the *Latin*, *Classis*.

(t) *Otho* III. *Rom. Imp. Germ. ob patrata Crimina austeriori Disciplinæ Sancti Romualdi obtemperans, emenso nudis pedibus ab Urbe Roma ad Garganum montem Itinere, Basilicam hanc et Cœnobium Classense XXXX diebus pœnitens inhabitavit, et hic Cilicio ac voluntariis Castigationibus Peccata Sua expians Augustum dedit humilitatis exemplum, Et Imperator Sibi Templum hoc et Pœnitentiam suam nobilitavit. Ann. DCCCCXCVII. D.O.M.*

(u) This appears from another Inscription, plac'd directly opposite to the former:

In hoc loco stetit Area Beati Apollinaris Sacerdotis et Confessoris a tempore transitus usque diem in qua per Virum Beatum Maximianum Episcopum translata et introducta in Basilicam quam Julianus Argentarius a fundamentis ædificavit, et dedicata ab eodem Viro Beatissimo D. VIII. Id. Maiarum, Indiæ. Duodecima Oclies Post Conditam Basilicam. They shew here the Print of St. *Gregory's* Feet and Hands, who, as the Legend says, fell down on his entering into the Church, struck with the Awfulness of the Place.

(x) He was Sister's Son to *Lewis* XII. and tho' he did not outlive four and twenty, equall'd the ablest Generals of his Time. His Eagerness having drawn him from the main Body of his Army, in Pursuit of some *Spanish* Runaways, they rally'd upon and kill'd him. *Lewis* was then at War with the Pope, (*Julius* II.) the *Venetians*, and the Imperialists. *Gasto* had besieg'd *Ravenna*; and the Duke of *Ferrara*, continuing the Siege, took it; but the *French* were oblig'd soon after to resign all their Conquests, upon the News that an Army of *Swiss* was coming over the *Alps*. This Battle was fought in 1511. It is reported, that a Soothsayer at *Carpi* had foretold *Gaston* his Death some Days before.

to the Chair some time after, by the Name of *Leo X.* chose to receive his Inauguration on the Anniversary of that Battle, and to ride the same Horse, which he had then mounted, in his solemn Procession to the *Lateran*.

I shall beg leave to observe, That the Country about *Ravenna* was the last in *Italy* that the Banditti were routed out of. *Innocent XI.* who had this useful Work more at heart than any of his Predecessors, knowing Cardinal *Cibo* to be the properest Man for the Purpose, deputed him his Legate to that City. *Cibo's* Stratagems and Courage together did the Business effectually, notwithstanding the Countenance those Villains had, underhand, from several Noblemen of the *Romagna*. It is reported of him, That he would often stroll about their Haunts himself, in the Disguise of a Pilgrim, or a common Beggar, in order to detect them the better; and that, at one of their particular Meetings, where some of the Chief among them were to sup, he insinuated himself so far, as to be appointed their Turn-spit: The Cardinal was actually in the Discharge of this comical Office, when his Men, pursuant to Appointment, surrounded the House: Upon which he produc'd his red Cap, to the incredible Surprize of the Rogues, had them all seiz'd, and sent away to immediate Execution.

FERRARA.

FERRARA is, in my Opinion, next to *Pisa*, the worst-inhabited fine Town I ever saw: The large magnificent Streets, and the Shells of so many fine Palaces, serve but to make the Wretchedness of the People the more conspicuous, and to furnish Travellers with melancholy Speculations, in a Scene of such strange Inconsistencies.

WHETHER it be the Oppression the *Ferrarese* labour under, from their Subjection to the Papal (y) Yoak, or their Situation between two such Cities as *Venice* and *Bologna*, that can have dwindled away their Numbers and Trade to such a degree, is what I cannot determine; but I should rather assign this Diminution to the first of these Causes, since it is notorious, that they were a flourishing and very large People under the Princes of the Family of *Este*, for many Generations, even when the Towns I speak of were in the Height of their Glory; and that having the *Po*, the *Adige*, and the *Adriatic* so near them, it is impossible they should be destitute of any Conveniencies for Commerce.

(y) It was annex'd to the Ecclesiastical State in 1598. after the Death of Duke *Alphonfus II.*

THE Street call'd the *Zuaca*, the best-built, longest, and largest of all I saw there, comes not, in point of Magnificence, much short of the *Strada di Toledo* at *Naples*; nor are the Marquis of *Villa's* (z) Palace, (where some of the old Dukes had their Residence) the Castle appropriated to the *Legate*, or the Habitations of many of the Nobility, to be slightly overlook'd. But if we consider the *Chartreux*, the *Theatines*, the *Benedictines*, the Canons of *Sta. Maria in Vado*, and many other of their Religious Houses, I do not know any Town, where the Opulence of the Clergy, and the Misery of the Laity, form a stronger Contrast.

AT the *Benedictines*, where lies bury'd the immortal *Ariosto*, among the Portraits of several Princes and great Men, who quitted temporal Dignities to embrace their Order, I took particular Notice of two crown'd Heads, (a) *Rachis* King of *Lombardy*, and (b) *Carloman* King of *France*, the former in the VIIIth, and the latter in the IXth Century; upon which I told the Fathers, That I was persuaded, our *Saxon Annals* (not to go to other Parts of *Christendom*) might furnish them with a greater Number. They have two *Area's*, or Quadrangles, with an open Communication by the means of a very stately Portico, supported by a double Colonnade of the *Doric Order*.

NOTHING of the Kind can be more elegantly or commodiously contriv'd, than the Cells at the *Certosa*; and indeed *St. Bruno's* Order, in all Countries, carries it, in this respect, from other Religious Communities. Duke *Borso* I. of *Este*, their Founder, lies bury'd in one of the Coridors, under a plain Brick Monument, pursuant to his last Will, distinguish'd by nothing but a Marble *Medaglion*, with his Head in Bas-relief. Their Church and Refectory are answerable to the rest of the Fabric, and well-adorn'd with Paintings by eminent Masters.

THERE was formerly a little Oratory on the Spot where is the present beautiful Church of *Sta. Maria in Vado*, in which there happen'd, as they tell you, a (c) Miracle, that induc'd a Marquis of *Ferrara* to build and endow it, together with a Cloister of Regular Canons. I was shewn here a *Christ* with the *Pharisees*,

(z) The Façade is all Diamond cut from Top to Bottom.

(a) He did this at the Persuasion of Pope *Zachary*, and caus'd his Wife and Daughters likewise to put on the Veil.

(b) Younger Son to *Lewis le Begue*, who had the Kingdom in Partnership with his Brother *Lewis* III. He died in 884.

(c) A Priest, who had been guilty of some notorious Sin, officiating one Day at Mass, the Host, or consecrated Wafer, as he brake it, scatter'd Blood all over the Ceiling. They preserve all the minute Parcels of the Wall, thus sprinkled, with great Care.

by old *Palma*, one of the best Pictures of that Master I ever saw: The *Soffito* (Ceiling) is admirably painted by *Bonon.*

THE Walls of the great Court of the Castle are adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Princes of the House of *Este*, from *Azo*, their Founder, down to *Alphonfus II.* that were Lords of this City. The Hall and Apartments are painted in Fresco by *Dosso of Ferrara.* This Building was of Pope *Clement* the Eighth's Time, erected by way of Citadel to curb the Inhabitants, being a perfect Square, flank'd at each Angle by a *Torrione* of a great Height, moated round by a very deep Fosse, and provided with an Arsenal, Magazine, &c. This, tho' it might strike a Terror, upon Occasion, into the poor Citizens, would be of little Service against a Body of regular Troops.

THE Bishoprick has been rebuilt from the Ground by Cardinal *Ruffo*, who enjoy'd the See of *Ferrara* at my last Journey thither. That Prelate's good Taste appear'd as well from the noble Disposition of the Apartments, as from the many valuable Pieces he had collected of the best *Italian* and *Flemish* Masters. I observ'd, among the rest, four of the most capital *Castigliones* I remember to have seen; an incomparable *Lucretia*, by *Hannibal Carache*; and a very fine Original of the famous *Neapolitan* Chief of the Mutineers, *Masanello.* This Palace is contiguous to the Dome, all but the Façade of which (that is not without its Beauties in the *Gothic* Way) they were pulling (d) down, in order to be rebuilt in 1725. Near to the great Entrance there is a pompous Inscription to the Memory of Pope *Clement VIII.* who violently wrested *Ferrara* from the unfortunate *Cæsar* of *Este*, the right Heir to the Duchy; and was taken off here by Sickneſs, in the Height of his good Fortune, as he was preparing for his triumphant Return to *Rome.* *Alexander VII.* who succeeded *Clement*, has a Brass Statue erected to his Memory in one of the public Places, in the same manner as he has at *Ravenna*: But I observ'd two, of a much remoter Antiquity, plac'd opposite to the Dome, that have a fine Effect with a prodigious Simplicity: One represents Duke *Nicolas III.* on Horseback; and the other *Boso I.* in a Chair of State, with a Cap of Maintenance on his Head, much of the same Form with that which is worn by our City Sword-bearer on my Lord Mayor's Day.

THE Curious in *Virtù* may be shewn, if they think it worth their while, a small Collection of Antiques, belonging to one Signior *Barufaldi*, who has oblig'd the World with a Dissertation

(d) In 1570, several Cracks were made in it by a violent Earthquake.

upon his (e) *Præfica*. The Explication of this Monument, which is very singular in its Kind, is to be likewise met with in P. *Monfaucon's* Supplement to his Antiquities.

I shall only add this to my Account of *Ferrara*, That the famous Council of *Basil* was remov'd hither by Prince *Eugene IV.*, at which Time *John Paleologus*, Emperor of the East, assisted here in Person, till the Plague, that broke out soon after, oblig'd them to adjourn their Assembly to *Florence*.

ROVIGO.

THE Situation of that marshy Flat, which is call'd *il Polesino di Rovigo* (f), subjects it to such Inundations, that in April, 1725, being forc'd to take our Passage in a Boat over some Part of it, we found ourselves, in many Places, upon a Line with the Tops of Trees and Houses. *Rovigo* itself has nothing to boast of, unless it be a Cabinet of Medals, belonging to the Marquis *Silvestre*, who is said to have an undoubted Silver (g) *Denarius* of the *Horatian* Family, with the Word *Cocles* upon it: This was the *Cocles*, who defended the *Janicular* Bridge so valiantly in the War with *Porfena*. There are delightful Villa's on each Side of the Road from hence to *Padua*, belonging to noble *Venetians*, situate for the most part on the *Piovego*, or *Fiume Novo*, which receives the *Bacchilione* (h), and joins afterwards with the *Brenta*, (i) some Miles below *Padua*.

(e) It was the Name the Women were call'd by, that the *Romans* hir'd to weep at their Funerals. This is the Bust of such an one, extremely old and deform'd, and is made of *Terra Cotta*: The Inscription mentions the Word *Præfica*. The *Jesuits* of *Rome* have such another, but of *Marble*, among the Curiosities of their *Musæum*.

(f) The *Latin* Geographers call it *Rhodigina Peninsula*. It is water'd, and cut thro', by four Rivers, the *Adige*, the *Po*, the *Tartaro*, and *Adigetto*; between which there are several *Rotta's*, as they term them, or Canals of Communication; so that it is rather a Cluster of Islands, than a Peninsula. It was formerly Part of the *Ferrarese* Dominion; but ever since 1500, has been subject to *Venice*. *Rovigo* gave Birth to the celebrated Critic, *Cælius Rhodiginus*.

(g) This is esteem'd one of the scarcest Silver Coins that is. A *Quinarius* of the same I remember to have seen at the Duke of *Parma's*, out of the late M. *Foucault's* Collection; and one or two in other Cabinets, with *TRAIAN. REST. Trajanus restituit*.

(h) It was call'd by the Antients *Medoacus minor*. *Livy* mentions it *Lib. X.* upon the account of the Victory obtain'd upon its Banks, by the united *Galli Senones* and *Heneti*, over the *Lacedemonian* Pirate *Cleomenes*.

(i) The *Medoacus major*. *Plin. Lib. xvi. Strabo, &c.* It branches out into two Rivers, one call'd *la Brenta Magra*, and the other *Brenta Nova*; the former falls into the Gulf at *Lizza Fusina*, over-against *Venice*, and the other near *Cbiozza*.

PADUA.

PADUA.

WITHOUT laying any Stress on the fictitious Foundation of *Padua* by *Antenor* (k), we are to consider it as a Town of very remote, tho' uncertain Antiquity, having undoubted Testimonies of the Rank it held among the Cities of *Gallia Transpadana*, in the Consular Times. The desolate State it is now in, will be no Surprise to such as are ever so little acquainted with the *Paduan* History: For, besides what the City suffer'd from the (l) *Huns* and *Lombards*, it has gone thro' so many Revolutions and Changes within these five (m) last Centuries, that nothing but the Commodiousness of the Situation in one of the fruitfulest and best-water'd Plains of *Italy*, (at the Foot of the *Euganean* Hills) could have prevail'd upon the People not to abandon their old Abodes under the discouraging Circumstance of such repeated Calamities. There is something so particularly tragical in what *Padua* endur'd under *Ezzelin's* Usurpation, as well as in the Manner of that Tyrant's rendering himself absolute, that a compendious Account of it will perhaps be no unpleasing Digression.

(k) This Opinion is chiefly grounded upon poetical Traditions, and a Monkish Epitaph, writ in a Gothic Character upon a *Sarcophagus* of the Bas-Empire Times, which they preserve with great Veneration. It stands in one of their Streets, balustraded in: But *Strabo*, *Mela*, *Solinus*, &c. give it quite a different Origin. I cannot but observe upon this, a Geographical Mistake, that two great Poets, *Virgil* and *Lucan*, seem to have fallen into, by fixing the Situation of *Padua* near the Fountain *Timavus*, which is an hundred Miles off, on the North Side of the *Adriatic*, between *Aquileia* and *Trieste*.

*Antenor potuit mediis elapsus Achivis
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, & fontem superare Timavi;
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
It mare proruptum, & pelago premit arva sonanti.*

Æn. I.

Some Criticks endeavour to excuse the Author, by affirming that *hic* is no Adverb here, but a Pronoun join'd with *ille*, as in *Æn. VII. Hunc illum satis externa*, &c. But then what have the *Regna Liburnorum*, who were upon the Coast of *Tuscany*, to do with the *Timavus*, that runs into the *Adriatic*? *Lucan's* Passage is thus:

*Euganeo, si vera fides memorantibus, agur
Colle sedens, Aponus terris ubi fumifer exit,
Atque Antenorii dispergitur unda Timavi.*

Lib. VII.

(l) It was first destroy'd by *Attila*; and then, after *Belisarius* and *Narses* had rebuilt it, ruin'd a second time by *Agilulphus* King of *Lombardy*, because the *Paduans* continu'd in their Allegiance to the Emperors of the East, and had sent Succours to the Exarchs.

(m) *Padua* had pretty well recover'd its antient Splendor under *Charlemagne*; and continu'd in that State till the Reign of *Frederic II.* when it suffer'd extremely from the Tyranny of *Ezzelin*.

THE

THE *Paduans* (who, ever since *Charlemagne* had freed them from the *Lombard Yoke*, and rebuilt their City, were remarkable for their Stedfastness to his Successors) began to shake off their Dependence in the Reign of *Otho I.* of the *German Line*; and notwithstanding that they still own'd the Emperors as supreme, follow'd the Steps of other *Italian Cities*, that had asserted their Freedom: One Mark of which Liberty was the sending of a *Carozzo* into the Field (*i. e.* an huge Waggon, on which their Banner was display'd, and Councils of War held) upon all military Expeditions.

THINGS continu'd on this Footing till the Promotion of *Frederic II.* who being desirous to recover the Prerogative his Predecessors had lost, and govern *Italy* with an high Hand, found an Instrument fit for his tyrannical Purpose in *Ezzelin da Romano*; whose surprizing Rise and Adventures are transmitted down to us in the following manner, but only more at large, by *Pietro Girardo*, his Contemporary and Countryman.

AMONG the noble Families, that were settled in the Territory of *Padua*, (which is of all the *Marche Trevisane* the most flourishing) about the Beginning of the XIIth Century, those of *Onara* and *Campo San Piero* had the Preeminence over the rest in point of Riches and Power: The former was descended from *Ezzelin*, a noble *German*, who had accompany'd *Otho III.* in his *Italian Expeditions*, and assum'd the Name of *Onara*, from a Castle the said Emperor had bestow'd on him, among many other Lordships and Grants, as particularly the Town of *Bassano*, which induc'd the said *Ezzelin* to fix his Residence in the *Paduan State*. From this *Ezzelin I.* descended *Ezzelin III.* surnam'd *il Monaco*, whose Sister *Cunissa* marry'd *Tiso de Campo San Piero*.

THIS *Ezzelin il Monaco* had a Son already grown up to Man's Estate, when *Manfred de Baone*, a very wealthy Nobleman of the Neighbourhood, happen'd to die, leaving an only and beautiful Daughter his sole Heiress, under the Care of a Guardian, who, whilst a Match was in Agitation between the young Lady, and a Son of *Campo San Piero's*, concluded an underhand Bargain for her with *Ezzelin*, in Behalf of his Son; and the Wedding was celebrated at *Bassano* with a suitable Solemnity.

YOUNG *Campo San Piero*, gall'd to the Soul at this Disappointment, was determin'd, at any Rate, to be reveng'd of his Cousin; and watching his Opportunity in the Husband's Absence, went *Tarquin-like*, privately, with some arm'd Domesticks, under Colour of a Visit, and forc'd the Lady to yield to his Desires. *Ezzelin*, hearing of this Outrage at his Return, sent away his innocent

innocent Wife; and soon after marry'd a second, who brought him, among other Issue, the famous *Ezzelin*, Tyrant of *Padua*.

THE first Motive to the Aversion *Ezzelin* bore his own Country, was the State of *Padua*'s refusing (at his and his Family's pressing Instances) to call to Account, for the Rape above-mention'd, his Kinsman *Campo San Piero*, the Power of whose House seem'd to put him above the Reach of Justice: Not did *Ezzelin*, in the mean time, neglect any Opportunity of Revenge, as will appear from this one Instance: There was an Estate contested at that time between the two Sons of old *Campo San Piero*, and a beautiful young Widow, their Cousin-German. *Ezzelin*, here-upon, offer'd his Assistance to the Lady in so generous and disinterested a manner, that she was prevail'd upon to put into his Hands a Castle she had upon the said Estate. The very Night that he took Possession of it, he carry'd her away, debauch'd, and made use of her as a Mistress from that very Time; which was the highest Indignity that could be offer'd to the Blood of the *San Piero*'s. In Right of a Daughter *Ezzelin* had by this Widow; he afterwards laid Claim to other Lands; and by corrupting the Judges, obtain'd a Decree in his Favour.

THE Enmity between the two Families being thus carry'd to the highest Degree of Rancour, the *Campo San Piero*'s, with the Assistance of the House of *Este*, to which they were ally'd, took up Arms; and the *Onara*'s, on their Side, providing for a Defence, in a little time the whole *Marche Trevisane* took Part with the one or the other; insomuch that the Country was threaten'd with Desolation, there being no fewer than 80,000 Men in Arms, when a Bishop of *Padua*, with some other principal Persons, interposing, a Peace was concluded, which, to outward Appearance, lasted some Years; while *Ezzelin* IV. cultivated the early Seeds of Hatred and Revenge, underhand, against the *Campo San Piero*'s, in his two growing up Sons, *Ezzelin* and *Alberic*.

ABOUT the End of the XIIth Century, while the Hatred of the two Houses lay seemingly dormant, a War arising between the Cities of *Vicenza* and *Padua*, which had insensibly engag'd all the best Families of the *Marche*, *Ezzelin* forsook the *Paduan* Interest; and taking Part with the Enemies of his Country, was made Prisoner by the Marquis of *Este*, in a Battle that was fought near *Verona*. Obtaining his Liberty soon after, as the *Paduans* were at War with the said Marquis, he shifted Sides, and took Part with them, with the Assistance of his two Sons, and committed cruel Ravages upon the Territories of that House. The Reduction of *Vicenza* and *Verona* having put an End to this new Broil, young *Ezzelin* laid the Foundation of his Fortune, by forcing the *Vero-*

nese to chuse him their *Podesta* (which is the supreme Civil Dignity); and being now, thro' his Father's great Age, at the Head of his Family, reviv'd the old Quarrel with the *Campo San Piero's*, who had engag'd all the *Paduans*, and the whole *Marche*, in their Interest. Young *Ezzelin*, and his Brother, made a Shew of Submission upon this, till they could strengthen their Party; which they effected soon, by getting the City of *Treviso* on their Side: But as this was not sufficient to make Head with against their Enemies, *Ezzelin* had Recourse to the Emperor *Frederic II.* whom he persuaded to invade *Italy*, and put himself at the Head of the *Gibelline* Interest, which many great Princes and States were then leagu'd in against the Pope. *Frederic*, approving of his Advice, came over the *Alps* in Person, with a vast Army; and having surpriz'd *Vicenza*, and ravag'd *Lombardy*, left *Ezzelin* his Vicar-General in *Italy*, with a sufficient Number of *Germans*, in order to reduce *Padua*, and all the *Marche*, under his Obedience.

It was not long before the new Substitute of *Frederic's* triumph'd, by this means, over his native Country; and the chief of all his domestic Enemies, *Tiso de Campo San Piero*, being now laid in his Grave, the *Paduans*, dreading the Consequences of a tedious Siege, open'd their Gates to him, and his *Germans*.

EZZELIN began his Administration by shutting up all the Nobility, that were Favourers of the Marquis of *Este*, in different Prisons, whilst he destroy'd their Palaces, and sent Soldiers to live at Discretion upon their Estates. But the Emperor not finding his Account in his Vicar's Severity, (which oblig'd all such Inhabitants of the *Marche*, as could avoid the Danger, to go and seek Refuge in the *Guelf* Towns, whose Power was greatly increas'd by it) he took a Journey to *Padua* in Person; where he reconcil'd the Marquis with *Ezzelin*; and strengthen'd that apparent Harmony yet farther, by negotiating a Marriage between *Rinaldo* of *Este*, Son to that Prince, and *Adelais*, Daughter to *Alberic da Romano*, and Niece to *Ezzelin*. This Reconciliation had subsisted but a few Weeks, when the Marquis, beginning to doubt of *Ezzelin's* Sincerity, (as he had counsell'd the Emperor to send the newly-marry'd Couple into *Apulia*) revolted openly to the *Guelf* Interest; and *Frederic* (whom the Pope had then excommunicated) was so enrag'd at this Turn of Affairs, that, as the Marquis himself had escap'd his Fury, he turn'd the Edge of it against all his Friends and Abettors, confiscating the Lands of the Fugitives, and imprisoning, or putting to Death, such as were still within his Reach. While the incens'd Emperor continu'd spreading Terror thro' *Lombardy* in this manner, and soothing his Indignation with daily Victims; *Ezzelin* was busy'd, on the other hand, at *Padua*, in devising
new

new Tortures and Punishments, for those who were unhappily comprehended in the List of his Enemies.

IN this View, the common Gaols not answering the Tyrant's Purpose, he refin'd upon the Cruelties of all former Barbarians, by setting to Work one *Zilio*, a very skilful Projector in that Way, who built him a Couple of Towers (*n*), (that are yet to be seen within the Verge of the old Castle) in which nothing was omitted, that could heighten the Wretchedness of such as were confin'd in them. Here intire Families were immur'd, as it were, without any Regard to Sex, Age, or Condition; and with this only Consolation, in the midst of so much Horror and Distress, that they were sure not to linger out their Lives many Days. But *Ezzelin's Coup de Maitre* was the cutting off, so far as in him lay (*o*), all the *Campo San Piero's*, tho' so nearly related to him, Root and Branch, and in bringing to public Execution *William*, the then Head of them, a Man universally esteem'd, as well upon account of his Virtues, as the Rank and Antiquity of his Family.

THE never-failing Pretence for these Barbarities was some Conspiracy or other against the Emperor, who now repented (tho' too late) of his having made such a Monster his Delegate; for *Ezzelin*, in Effect, had usurp'd the Sovereignty, and only made use of *Frederic's* Name, to give a Sanction to his bloody Proceedings.

AT last Pope *Alexander IV.* sensible of the little Effect of his Excommunications, publish'd a Croisade (which was a Sort of Summons to take Arms against Infidels or Hereticks) for the reducing of *Ezzelin*, in 1256, at the Desire of the Marquis of *Ferrara*, the State of *Venice*, one of the *Campo San Piero's*, who had escap'd, the *Carrara's*, and other illustrious Fugitives. These several Confederates, uniting their Forces under the Pope's Banner, whose Legate commanded in Person, and taking the Opportunity of *Ezzelin's* Absence, (who was ravaging the *Mantuan*) laid Siege

(*n*) They are call'd from thence *Zilie*: It is reported, that *Ezzelin* condemn'd the Builder himself to perish in them. They serve now as Arsenals, and are fill'd with Lumber and Stores, so that I could not see the Inscription in one of them, which I procur'd a Copy of, and runs in this very pathetic Tenor:

Piis Carcerem aspergite Lacrymis, quem Majores vestri Cruore; hic, Aetatis, Sexus, Conditionis, Morum, nullo Discrimine habito, quos Acciolinus Tertius de Romano inhumaniter vivos detrusit; Inedia, Dolor, Desperatione, non nisi mortuos atque consumptos extraxit. Inter tot Innocentes Zilius, quod incredibili Feritate hoc viventibus condidit Sepulcrum, nocens mortuus est. Vestram hinc agnoscite Felicitatem, qui optimum Principem nati, Invidie, non Pietati, locum reliquistis. Sebastianus Galvanus Patavinus, Annona, & toto bellico Apparatu, a Serenissima R. P. Veneta in hac Arce suae Fidei commissis, teterrimo Carceri haec ex Historiis inscribenda Curavit.

The *Zilie* were built in 1242.

(*o*) *Tiso*, one of *William's* Sons, escap'd with his Mother, and fled to *Venice*.

to

to *Padua*, which the Governor cowardly gave up to them in a few Days. Then was that oppress'd City restor'd to its Liberty and Privileges; and no less than 2000 despairing Wretches enlarg'd out of the *Zilie*, and other Prisons. The Legate flush'd with this Victory, marching soon after to the Relief of *Brescia*, at that Time besieg'd by *Palavicino*, Tyrant of *Cremona*, and close Ally with *Ezzelin*, the latter hasten'd from *Verona*, with all his Troops, to the Assistance of his Friend; and uniting their Forces, they attack'd the victorious Legate with so much Vigour, that his Troops fell into Confusion, and he (p) into the Hands of his Enemy, together with most of the Chiefs of the Army under his Command. *Ezzelin*, having forc'd *Brescia* to surrender, in Consequence of this Success, had in a manner got an Equivalent for *Padua*; and, as he was Master moreover of *Verona*, *Vicenza*, *Mantua*, and many other Towns of less Note, had now his Eye upon *Milan*, the Possession of which would have enabled him to make Head against all the Princes of *Italy*. This Project pav'd the Way to his Destruction; for he obstinately persisted in it, notwithstanding the Defection of *Palavicino*, (whom he had disoblig'd soon after this last Victory, by appropriating *Brescia* to himself) depending upon the good Effect of his Briberies with some of the principal Citizens.

BUT upon his passing the *Adda*, he quickly perceiv'd the Discovery of his Design; and as *Milan* was upon its Guard, alter'd his March, and undertook the Siege of *Monza*, where he met with a most obstinate Defence (q). The Marquis of *Este*, who was lately join'd by *Palavicino*, following close at his Heels with a Body of fresh Troops, while *Martin de la Torre*, General of the *Milanese*, march'd against him another Way, he attempted to fight his Passage into the *Brescian* thro' the Marquis's Army encamp'd near the *Adda*; but receiv'd a Wound from a Cross-Bow in the Action, which oblig'd him to retire from *Cassano*. The next Day *Ezzelin* gave a last Proof of his invincible Courage, by endeavouring to pass the River once more, in spite of the Anguish he was in: But *la Torre* falling upon his Rear (r), and his Men betaking themselves to Flight, he fell into the Hands of the Confederates; with this mortifying Circumstance over and above, that he was forc'd to ask Quarter of the Marquis of *Este*, whom, of all Men living, he most hated. He was no sooner disarm'd, and carry'd into a Tent, but the whole Army flock'd thither to get a

(p) It is remarkable, that the Legate was treated by *Ezzelin* with singular Humanity.

(q) The Place was sav'd by the Valour of the Monks.

(r) This happen'd Sept. 29. 1259.

Sight of him; and the Troops were so enrag'd, that the General, to save him from their Fury, had him convey'd with all possible Privacy to *Soncino*; where this *Sylla* of modern Times, as Authors style him, expir'd the next (s) Day, (less from the Hurt he had receiv'd, than from the Concern his Disappointment threw him into) to the unspeakable Joy of all *Italy*. All his Usurpations in *Lombardy* fell, immediately upon his Death, into the Hands of the Conquerors, excepting *Treviso*, where *Alberic*, his Brother, and Partner in Cruelty, held out a Siege of a few Days, at the End of which he was put to Death (t) in the manner he deserv'd.

SUCH was the dreadful Catastrophe of the House of *Onara*, which made way for the Return of so many illustrious Fugitives into the *Marche Trevisane*, and the Restitution of their Estates: For about 100 Years after, the *Carrara's* had, for the most part, (u) the supreme Administration, and *Padua* was in a great measure rebuilt by them, as appears to this Day from the *Wheel* (their Coat of Arms) yet remaining in many Places. *Francis*, the last Chief of this Family and State, having been imprudent enough to bid open Defiance to *Venice*, came, as may be seen in the Margin, to an untimely End.

IT is now more than three Centuries, since *Padua* has remain'd in the Hands of the *Venetians*, some short Revolutions excepted; insomuch that the Mother may be said to become her own Daughter's Vassal; for the first Inhabitants of *Venice* were most of them

(s) At 65 Years of Age. He was honourably bury'd nevertheless in the Church of St. *Francis*, the Marquis, and all the Chiefs of the Army, attending his Funeral: By which it seems that the Excommunication had been taken off.

(t) He was torn asunder by wild Horses. But this Revenge was carry'd a great deal too far; for the *Trevisians* cut his Sons to pieces before his Face, and burnt his Wife, and her six Daughters, notwithstanding their near Alliance with the Marquis of *Este*.

(u) The *Scala's*, Lords of *Verona* in the XIVth Century, had great Wars with the *Carrara's*, and turn'd them out twice: They were also dispossess'd once by *John Galeas Visconti*, Lord, and afterwards Duke of *Milan*; because *Francis Carrara*, who was Son-in-law to *Barnabas Visconti*, (lately depos'd by his Nephew) endeavour'd to reinstate him. This War ended in *Carrara's* being forc'd to surrender himself, his Wife and Family, to *John Galeas*, who sent them Prisoners to *Monza*, where they dy'd. *Galeas* kept Possession of *Padua*, till *Francis II.* who had fled to *Germany*, was reinstated by the Help of the *Venetians*, and some auxiliary *Florentines* under the Command of our famous Countryman *Hawkwood*. This *Francis* having very ambitious Views, the *Venetians* sent *Gonzaga* with an Army to besiege him in *Padua*; who, upon his surrendering himself, gave him his Word of Honour, he should not be hurt. On the Strength of this Promise, *Carrara* went with his Family, clad in mighty poor Apparel, and made his Submission to the Senate; who, contrary to *Gonzaga's* Word given, perfidiously put him, and all his Family, to Death; which that General resented very highly. Then the *Venetians* took Possession of the *Paduan*, viz. in 1402; since which they have held it almost continually, if we except a small Interval of Time, when, after their Defeat by the *French* at the Battle of *Agnadel*, the Emperor *Maximilian* remain'd Master of it.

fugitive *Paduans*, who, together with certain Families from *Aquileia*, and other Parts of the *Adriatic Coast*, remov'd their Habitations as far from the firm Land as possible, upon the first Rumour of *Attila's* passing the *Alps*.

THE Walls of *Padua* are very high, and flank'd all the Way, at proper Distances, by strong Towers, that must have been of excellent Defence (especially as a deep Fosse surrounds them) in the Days of Bows and Arrows. This Fosse is fill'd with running Water, which they brought from the two Rivers, with immense Labour, in the Reign of the *Carrara's*.

THE oldest Fabric within the Walls, that carries it in point of Dignity from all the rest, is the Church and Convent of St. *Antonio* (originally dedicated to the Blessed Virgin); the Foundress of which was *Bertha*, Wife to the Emperor *Henry IV.* who liv'd in the XIth Century. Near the North Gate of the Church I was shewn where this Princess lies bury'd, as appears from the *Leonine Verses* upon the Tomb, which is a very plain one. *Titian*, *Tintoret*, and others of the great *Lombard Masters*, have left Proofs of their Skill over the several Altars; and there is one of greater Antiquity than the rest, which passes for a Work of *Giotto*. Among an Infinity of Sculptures, (for the Dome of *Milan* can hardly boast of more) the Life of St. *Antony*, by *Sansovino*, in Marble, and the Histories of the Old Testament, in Bronze, by an Hand I have forgot, were what struck me most.

CARDINAL *Bembo's* Monument, and that which is erected for *Alexander Contarini*, a *Venetian* Admiral, are Objects well worth one's Attention; as is also, upon the Account of an Epitaph that's very singular, the Tomb of *Helena Lucretia Cornara*, of the illustrious House of *Cornaro*, whose eminent Learning was rewarded with a Doctor's Degree in this University, an Example which the *Bolognese* have lately follow'd in Favour of another Lady.

GATTA-MELATA, a General of the *Venetian* State, has an Equestrian Statue near to St. *Antonio's*; and in the adjoining Cloister lie bury'd the Bowels of an Earl of (x) *Arundel*, who dy'd at *Padua*, and whom I take to be the Son of him, that collected the *Oxford Marbles*, &c.

THE Library of the Cathedral contains a noble Collection of Printed Books and Manuscripts, that were the Gift of Cardinal *Foscarini*: There is one of the former, in which the *Malatesta's*,

(x) The Epitaph over them runs thus:

Hic jacent interiora Thomæ Howardi, Illustrissimi & Excellentissimi Comitissæ & Domini Arundeliæ & Suria, Magni Marefcalli Angliæ. A. D. 1646. 4. Octobris.

Lords of *Rimini*, are dignify'd thus; *Roberti Waltarii Libri XII. de Re Militari, ad Sigismundum Pandulphum Malatestam, Ariminensem Regem ac Imperatorem; Twelve Books of the Military Art*, by Robert Waltarius, dedicated to Sigismund Pandulphus Malatesta, King and Emperor of Rimini. The Author ascribes the Invention of Mortars and Bombs to the said *Malatesta*, who doubtless was a very great Captain. I was likewise shewn a remarkable Passage with regard to Pope *Joan*, in some Letters of a *Lucques* Monk to *William de Bayonne*, Cardinal of St. *Cecilia*; in which he makes that Story a Fiction, forg'd by one *Martin*, Archbishop of *Gnesna* in *Poland*, and Confessor to Pope *Nicolas III.* in the XIIIth Century. Whether this were a Forgery or not, it is certain that it is what the *Greek Churches* often took Occasion from to reproach the See of *Rome* withal.

THE Monks of *Sta. Justina's* are unhappy in having been ty'd down to build a Cloister of that Beauty and Expence, upon a damp marshy Soil, merely because it was the Spot on which their Patroness was put to Death. As every Part of the Structure is the worse in some degree from this Inconveniency, so does it more particularly affect the Paintings, many of which are of great Value. *Justina's* Martyrdom, over the principal Altar, esteem'd one of *Veronese's* Masterpieces, is clogg'd with a Multitude of superfluous Ornaments, that divide the Beholder's Attention; and labours under another Disadvantage, from its being plac'd rather at too great a Distance from the Eye. The Church has eight Cupola's; and the Cloister contains three Quadrangles, with Colonades to each. The Library is very neat, but hitherto indifferently stock'd. *Petrarch*, who lies bury'd at *Arqua*, some few Miles off, says of himself, in one of his Epistles, that he liv'd at *Padua* (this was after *Laura's* Death) *in Vestibulo Stæ. Justinæ Virginis, ante ipsum Liviani Sepulcri Lapidem.* The Materials of this Monastery (which the Friars have rebuilt, as they say themselves, out of their own Revenue) were taken most of them originally from an old Amphitheatre (y) in the adjoining *Valle del Prato*, (the *Campus Martius* of the *Roman Times*) that was ruin'd by the *Huns*. In the Vestry there are some good Paintings, by *Andrew Mantegna*; and the Fresco's of their great Corridor represent the History of *St. Benedict*.

NEXT to our Hall at *Westminster*, I never saw, I think, a more spacious or magnificent Room, than the Town-Hall of *Padua*, tho' it is built in the odd and irregular Form of a *Rhomboid*, or Square with unequal Angles. The Signs of the Zodiac,

(y) Vid. *Scardeonius de Antiquit. Patavinis*, and *Onuphrius Panvinus*.

painted round the upper Part of it, (by *Giotto*, as they pretend) are so contriv'd as to shew (by the means of certain Holes in the Roof) which of the Celestial ones the Sun is in at any Time of the Year. In this noble Vase are the Cenotaphs, or empty Monuments, of several illustrious Men and Women of modern Times; as particularly that celebrated Martyr of Chastity, (z) *Lucretia de Dondis*, who fell, about a Century ago, by the Hand of a young *Paduan* of Quality, that surpriz'd her in her Bed, but could not get the better of her Virtue with all his Menaces. Here is preserv'd that so much fam'd Relique of *Livy* the Historian, which, as great an Imposture as to all Appearance it is, went down with (a) *Alphonfus*, King of *Naples* and *Arragon*, a Prince of uncommon Learning and Wisdom, who was gratify'd, at his earnest Desire, with one of the Arms, and receiv'd it as a mighty Favour. The Urn was dug up at *Sta. Justina's* in 1413, as their Tradition has it, and discover'd to contain *Livy's* Remains from the pretended Inscription (b), to which they have added another (c) of a modern Date. At the Palace of *Capo di Lista* in the same City, I took notice indeed of a Stone (d), seemingly of the *Roman* Times, with

(z) *Vid.* her Epitaph and History in *Misson's Travels*. This Family are call'd *Dondis de Horologio*, upon the Account of a famous Clock, to be seen on one of their Towers, which was the Gift of a *Dondis*. *Lucretia's* Son is said to have reveng'd her Death on her Murderer many Years after, having found him out in *Germany*.

(a) This appears from the following Inscription, plac'd near the others:

Inclito Alphonso Arragoniæ Regi, Studiorum Fautori, R. P. Venetæ Fæderato, Antonio Panormita Legato suo orante, & Matthæo Viſturio hujus Urbis Prætoræ Constantissimo intercedente, ex Historiarum Parentis T. Livii Ossibus, qua hoc Tumulo conduntur, Brachium Patavini Cives in Munus concessere. Anno Christi 1451. 14 Kal. Sept.

(b)

* V. P. * *Vivus Posuit.*
T. Livius
Liviæ T. Filiæ
Quartæ L.
Halys
† *Concordialis* † *Priest of the Temple*
Patavii *of Concord.*
Sibi & Suis
Omnibus.

On another Part of the Wall:

Ossa tuumque caput cives tibi, maxime Livii,
Prompto animo hic omnes composuere tui.
Tu famam æternam Romæ, patriæque dedisti,
Huic oriens, illi fortia facta canens.
At tibi dat patria hoc; & si majora liceret,
Hoc totus staret aureus ipse loco.

(c) *Vid.* *Onuph. Panvinus*:

Reliquiæ Titi Livii, unius omnium mortalium judicio digni, cujus prope invictæ calamo invicti P. R. res gestæ conscriberentur.

(d)

T. Livius C. F.
Sibi & Suis
T. Livio & T. F. Prisco F.
T. Livio T. F. Longo &
Cassia Sex. Primæ Uxori.

T. LI

T. LIVIVS upon it; but whether this be the Historian or not, I leave Antiquaries to determine from Dissertations already extant on that Subject. Other Collections of Marbles there are at the *Casa Mantua*, the *Casa Valisnieri* (e), &c. and not a few on the Walls of the Houses in several Parts of the Town. Among these none deserves so much Attention, as the Dedication of an Altar to *Jupiter* (f), which is on two Pannels of Marble under the Arch or Gate of *St. Benedict*: This was brought from *Salona* in *Dalmatia*, a City famous for *Dioclesian's* Recels.

MANY of the Palaces at *Padua* were built by *Scamozzi*, and some few by *Palladio*. The two finest Convents, after *Sta. Justina's*, belong to the *Theatines*, and the *Eremitani*; in which last there are noble Fresco's, by *Mantegna* and *Giorgione*, as likewise a celebrated Picture of Cardinal *Zabarella*, the great Casuist, by *Titian*. I took notice of the Outsides of some Houses, that were painted over, as I was told, by *Paul Veronese*; and after the Particulars I have nam'd, I remember nothing remark-worthy, unless it be the Gardens belonging to the Physic Faculty, those of *Papafava*, and the Public Schools. Since I have mention'd these last, it were doing their University Injustice to pass it over, as it is one of the most antient in *Italy*, and has produc'd abundance of eminent Persons in all Faculties, the above-nam'd one especially. It appears from a Register I saw in the Hands of the University Beadle, that there was a strict Correspondence, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, between *Oxford* and *Padua*; and that it was usual for young *Oxonians*, even those of the greatest Distinction,

(e) This extreme tender one is at *Marostica* near *Padua*:

Martina cara conjux, quæ venit de Gallia per mansiones ut commemoraret memoriam mariti sui.

Bene quiescas, dulcissime mi marite.

The four principal Divinities worshipp'd here, are said to have been *Apollo*, the Ruins of whose Temple are yet shewn, *Juno*, *Concordia*, and a fourth, whom we meet with no-where else, viz. *Geryon*, (at a Place now call'd *San Petro*) the three-headed King of the *Iberians*, that was kill'd by *Hercules*: This Oracle, *Suetonius* says, was consulted by *Tiberius*. I saw also a Column, inscrib'd *Dis Penatibus*. Besides the Amphitheatre above-mention'd, (yet easy to be trac'd at *Valle di Prato*) there are the visible Remains of a smaller one, (if not a Theatre more probably) at the Palace *Foscari*.

(f) *L. Helio. Casare Imp. P. Cælio & A. Vibulio Pio Coss. VII Idus Octobris Cn. Domitius Valens II. Vir Id. Præeunt. C. Julio Severo Pontif. Legem Dixit in ea Verba quæ infra scripta sunt:*

Jupiter Optime Maxime, quandoque hanc Aram dabo dedicaboque, ollis Legibus, ollisque Religionibus dabo dedicaboque, quas hic hodie palam dixero, ubi infimum Solum hujus Aræ est. Si quis heic Hostiam sacram faxit quod Magmentum hæc protollat, & Circo tamen probe factum esto. Cæteræ Leges huic eadem sunt, quæ Aræ Dianæ sunt in Aventino Monte dicatæ hisce Legibus, hisce Religionibus, sicut dixi. Hanc tibi Aram, Jupiter Optime Maxime, dico dedicoque, uti sis volens, propitius mihi, Collegisque meis, Decurionibus, Colonis, Incolis Colonæ, Martiæ, Juliæ, Salonæ, Conjugibus Liberisque nostris.

if they travell'd into *Italy*, to carry Certificates back with them of their Matriculation at this Place. I likewise took notice of the Escutcheons of some of our Nobility and Gentry, fix'd up in their Schools, as Monuments of their having finish'd their Studies here, and taken their Degrees. This is also farther to be observ'd, that they admit People of all Religions, as well as of all Nations, indifferently, not even *Mahometans* excepted, if I have been rightly inform'd. The Stipends of their Professors are very considerable.

AT St. *Philippo Neri's* I observ'd a Monument, with an Epitaph of a pathetic Style, erected by an *English* Gentleman to the Memory of his Wife (g), (Daughter to an Earl of *Shrewsbury*) who lies bury'd under it: She dy'd at *Padua*, in her Return from the *Roman* Jubilee.

TO pass by the celebrated *Aponus* of the Antients, now *Abano*, (the Waters of which retain their old Virtue) is not much out of the *Rovigo* Road; and from hence it is but a Step to *Arqua*, alias *Arquato*, where *Petrarch*, as I said above, has a Monument (but not worthy so great a Man); to *Monte Selice*, among the *Euganean* Hills (where there are considerable *Gothic* Ruins); and to the old Castle of *Este*, (the *Ateste* of the *Roman* Times) from whence the illustrious House of that Name, of which there only remains the Branch of *Modena*, derives its Origin.

BEFORE I bid Farewel to *Padua*, I shall observe only, that this, of all the Cities of the *Venetian* Domain, appears to be treated in the least gentle manner. This may be partly owing to the Insolence with which the last of the *Carrara's* set them at Defiance before the unhappy Turn in his Fortune; and partly to a Jealousy proceeding from *Padua's* being in Effect the Mother of *Venice*. The Case is the same with all Colonies, that get the Start of the Cities from which they were peopled: And for this Reason it is, that the Republic has oblig'd all the chief Nobles of *Padua* to quit their old Residence, and live in *Venice*; while the Burghers and meaner Sort are under a sufficient Check, on the other hand, from the vast Privileges and Authority of the Students.

THE Banks of the *Brenta*, almost the whole Way between *Padua* and *Fusina*, (where one embarks usually for *Venice*) are two

(g) *Dilectæ & Æternæ Memoræ Conjugis Catharinæ Wettenhall, ex claro Talbotorum Sanguine, Anglis venerando, oriundæ, Johannis Comitæ Salopiæ, Waterford, &c. Filiæ; quæ indignata arētiori se Britannico Mari ab Orbe pene toto secludi, cum ingentibus* [Here are some Words blotted out] *Mariti Amore longe maximo, Belgico, Gallia, Italiaque peragratis, Seculari Anno Romam esset profecta, non contenta visis ibidem Cæli Clavibus, ipsa usque ad Cælum & Portam sanctiorem arsit intrare, Angelicam in Patriam, non Angliam, reditura; hæc jam Alpes superatura, sed Olympum. Amans, merensque Conjux Tho. Wettenhall posuit. Ob. Patavii prid. Non. Jul. Anno 1650. Ætatis sue Flore.*

continu'd Rows of stately Villa's, from which a Traveller may form some Idea of the Opulence and Luxury of the Republic. Those of which I took most notice, belong to the *Cornaro's*, the *Obizzi's*, and the *Contarini's*. At *Mira*, half-way between the two Cities, there is a Stone erected, with the following Inscription in Capitals, to commemorate the Honour done to a Senator of this Family by *Henry III.* King of *France*, on his Return this way from *Poland*, when he condescended to be his Guest:

HENRICUS Valesius Rex, cum e Polonia Regno, quod ejus summæ Virtuti merito fuerat delatum, in Galliam, Carolo IX. Fratre Vita functo, ad Patriam & avitum iret Solium, hac Iter faciens, ad has Ædes divertit, tota ferme Italia comitante. Anno Sal. MDLXXIV. VI. KAL. SEXTILES.

TANTÆ Humanitatis Memor Fredericus Contarenius, Divi Marci Procurator, Fundi Dominus, Marmor Posuit.

THESE Seats are not all of them the Property of noble *Venetians*; for there are several that belong to the trading Part of the State, who give a Loose to that Vanity upon the *Terra-firma*, which, within the City itself, would not be allow'd of in Persons of their Profession. I was shewn an old Elm, which was palisado'd in with a peculiar Care, for the following Reason: The Noble that the Ground belongs to, (a *Morosini*, if I mistake not) having had a bad Run at Hazard, in one of their *Ridotto's*, was reduc'd to so low an Ebb, that as the Story goes, he had only this Tree left: He stak'd that too in the Rage of his bad Fortune; and his Luck turning from that Moment, not only recover'd back all he had lost; but made so vast an Addition to it, that his Family got the Surname of *Arbore d'Oro*, which they preserve to this Day; and therefore keep up this Tree with the same Veneration, as the *Druids* did their *Oaks*, and the *Romans* their *Ficus Ruminalis*:

V E N I C E.

VENICE is most delightfully situated, in the *Area*, as it were, of a vast Amphitheatre, form'd partly by the Shore of the firm Land, and partly by a long Sweep of little Islands, that fence it in towards the *Adriatic*. This Bank, which is above 30 Miles in Length, has five or six large *Coupures*, or Openings, at the Mouth of each of which is a commodious Harbour for little Vessels only, the great ones lying a good Way out at Sea, at a Place call'd *Malamocca*: This was the Plot of the antient City in its *Tribunitial* Times. The surprizing Scene, that results from so odd a *L'out-ensemble*, is diversify'd very agreeably, the nearer you approach

approach to the great Canal, when you see the Gondola's passing to and fro in such Multitudes, between two Ranges of the finest Buildings imaginable, and discover new Towers, or new Cupola's, every Stretch of the Oar your (b) *Barcarolo's* make. But how much more does your Admiration increase, when you consider the Foundation of all this to be no other than a Parcel of little (i) *Lagune*, or Islands made so by the Sea's Recess, which are strengthen'd here and there by Piles forcibly drove in, like what they have practis'd in the *Low-Countries*, and join'd together by an infinite Number of Bridges!

THIS City, tho' without Gates, Walls, or Citadel, is in a manner unattackable from its very Situation; because there is no Access within Gunshot of it for large Vessels, and to attempt a Landing in small ones would meet with great Difficulties. A powerful Enemy might block it up indeed by Sea and Land both; from which a Town so well-peopled could not but be famish'd into a Surrender in a short Time, especially as they have neither Cattle, Forage, nor Provision of any kind, but what the Continent sends them.

VENICE however has this great Advantage in common with *Geneva*, that it is the Interest of all the circumambient Powers and States, to maintain it in the Enjoyment of so antient a Freedom: Of itself this Republic could not do much; not but that it might fit out, upon an Emergency, a considerable Fleet; but it would soon feel the Want of those Heads and Hands, that were its former Resources in imminent Dangers, as in the War of (k) *Chiozza*, and after the fatal League of *Cambray* (l).

AT

(b) It is the Name the Boatmen go by.

(i) They are computed to be about an hundred in all; but the Number of Canals is three times as much. These last the *Venetians* dug for the more commodious Carriage of Goods from Place to Place; tho' they have left in some Parts very large uncut Spots of Ground, as in *St. Mark's Quarter*, &c.

(k) A little Island and Town in the *Adriatic*, near the Mouth of the *Brenta Nova*, which the *Genoese* conquer'd from the *Venetians*, but were at last repuls'd, and totally defeated by the Doge *Contarini*, in the middle of the XVth Century. The Republic had then to do with three powerful Enemies; viz. the King of *Hungary*, the Republic of *Genoa*, and *Francis Carrara*, Lord of *Padua*.

(l) Concluded in 1508. between the Emperor *Maximilian*, Pope *Julius II.* and *Lewis XII.* King of *France*; in Consequence of which the *French* defeated their Army at the *Ghiara d'Adda*, alias *Agnadel*; the Emperor took from them *Verona*, *Vicenza*, and *Padua*, (but was soon forc'd to restore them); and the Pope made himself Master of *Ravenna*, *Faenza*, and *Rimini*; not to speak of several of the *Venetian* Conquests in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which they were forc'd to restore to the King of *Spain*. *Venice* recover'd herself out of these Difficulties however, by her Bravery partly, and partly by disuniting the Allies. The first of them they tamper'd with, was *Maximilian*; who moving very slowly to their Assistance, they apply'd to *Julius II.* *Ferdinand* the Catholic; and the *Italian* Powers, all except the Duke of *Ferrara*, who

AT the great Landing-place facing St. Mark's, (from whence Strangers usually begin their Survey of *Venice*) you have the Doge's Palace on your Right, and the old *Procurazie* (Apartments of the Procurators (*m*) of St. Mark) on your Left. Two large Columns of Granite stand almost close to the Water's Edge; but distant from each other the whole Breadth almost of the *Piazza*, and much about 70 Feet high. Upon the Eastermost of these is plac'd the *Venetian Lion* (*n*), and upon the opposite one stands their *quondam* Patron St. *Theodore* (*o*). It is customary for Criminals to be executed between these Pillars; from whence the *Venetians* have a Proverb, *Guarda ti del Intercolonnio*; and the Nobles are so superstitious upon this Point, that they would not, for any Consideration, pass thro' this *Intercolonnio*; especially as they have an old Tradition among them, that the casual passing this way prov'd an ill Omen to *Falieri* (*p*), one of their Doges, who was executed within the first Year of his Administration.

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who kept firm to the *French* Interest. It was upon this Occasion the Pope attack'd the Duke of *Ferrara's* Territories, and declar'd War with *France*. *Lewis XII.* on the other hand, to shew his Resentment, caus'd Medals to be struck with this Device, *Perdam Babylonis Nomen*; and call'd a national Council at *Tours*, in which all Priests were forbid to carry or send any Money to *Rome*. This was the Time when *Julius* attack'd *Mirandola*, then protected by *France*. But *Lewis* had like to have surpriz'd him at *Bologna*, where he pull'd down his Statue, and had it dragg'd thro' the Streets; he call'd also a Council at *Pisa*, to reform the Abuses of the Church of *Rome*: The Cardinals who compos'd this Council, were all excommunicated by the Pope. *Lewis* sent *Gaston de Foix* to *Italy*, and defeated the confederate Armies at *Ravenna*. The Pope had one only Resource after this Overthrow; which was to excite *Henry VIII.* against *Lewis*, which occasion'd the taking of *Terouenne*, and the Battle of *Guinegaste*, or *Spurs*.

(*m*) These are most of them let into private Tenements, the Procurators themselves being generally lodg'd in the greater and inner Square.

(*n*) It is a wing'd Lion, couchant, with St. Mark's Gospel open in one Paw, and a Sword drawn in the other, as Symbols of Peace and War. The Emperor's Embassador asking a noble *Venetian* once, with a Sneer, *In what Country these winged Lions were found*, he made Answer, *Where you come by your two-headed Eagles*.

(*o*) They degraded him as being a Martial Saint, and too like St. George, the Patron of their old Enemies the *Genoese*. He is arm'd *Capapee*.

(*p*) *Marino Falieri*. This Doge, having demanded Justice of the Senate for a Rape committed upon his Lady by one *Michael Steno*, laid a Plot to cut off the chief of the Nobility, and enslave the People, in 1362. One of the Conspirators, *Bertrando Pelizzari*, appriz'd the State Inquisitors of the Design, who caus'd the Doge to be beheaded the same Day, tho' in his 81st Year. On the Anniversary of this Discovery, which is the 16th of *April*, St. *Isidore's* Festival, there is a Procession, in Memory of that Deliverance, round St. Mark's Place. In the great Council-chamber, where there are the Pictures of all the Doges, with their Names to them, there is, in the room of *Falieri's*, a black Board, only with these Words: *Locus Marini Falerii decapitati*. The Place of his Execution was at the very Bottom of the great Stairs of St. Mark's Place; to the end he might suffer just on the very Spot on which he had been crown'd. He was the third Doge of his Family, which was esteem'd one of the noblest in all *Italy*; for they were ally'd to several Princes, and had been Lords of *Ravenna*: They have been depress'd ever since; and I believe,

THE celebrated Cathedral of St. *Mark* was first built by Greek Architects in the XIth Century; but receiv'd many additional Ornaments from the Plunder of *Constantinople* in 1201, by the united *Franks* (q) and *Venetians*. Of this Number are the four Brazen Horses, suppos'd the Work of *Lysippus*, that stand over

believe, are now extinct. It was on the Day of his Election, that *Falieri* pass'd between these Pillars; because the Waters were swell'd so high, that he could not pass under the Arch of St. *Mark's* Bridge. It is for this Reason, that when the Doge walks in Ceremony, the Sword of State is always carry'd behind, and not before him, to remind him of *Falieri's* Misfortune, if he transgresses the Law.

(q) The Occasion of this League was as follows:

Roger the Norman, Count of *Sicily*, having ravag'd the *Morea*, belonging to the Greek Emperor *Manuel Comnenus*, and taken from him the Island of *Corfu*, that Prince had Recourse to the *Venetians*; who supply'd him with auxiliary Troops, in order to recover what *Roger* had taken from him. The *Greeks* carry'd it with so high an Hand over their Allies, that these last, unable to bear their Insults, retir'd back to their Ships, and deserted the common Cause, with most bitter Invectives against *Manuel*. That Prince, skill'd in the Art of Dissimulation, engag'd them however anew into his Service by good Words and Presents; and by their means recover'd *Corfu*, and other Places, forcing the *Sicilians* to conclude a Peace with him. Some time after this, *Manuel*, who had not forgot the Affronts offer'd him, most perfidiously put to Death the *Venetian* Embassadors, imprison'd the Merchants of that Country, and seiz'd all their Effects. The Senate, enrag'd at this Treachery, enter'd into a League with the *Sicilians*; by which the Emperor was so harass'd, that after the Loss of *Negrepont*, and other Isles of the *Archipelago*, he was glad to come to a Composition, by which he oblig'd himself to make good all the Losses the Subjects of *Venice* had sustain'd at *Constantinople*. A great Part of this Debt remaining in Arrear about the Beginning of the XIIIth Century, the *Venetians* demanded it of *Alexis Comnenus*, *Manuel's* Grandson, then on the Throne; but not receiving the expected Satisfaction, the Doge *Dandolo*, tho' in a very advanc'd Age, prepar'd for War; and enter'd into a League against *Alexis*, with *Baldwyn* Earl of *Flanders*, the Marquis of *Montferrat*, and several Princes of *France*. While vast Preparations were carrying on for this War, *Alexis Comnenus*, Nephew to *Alexis* above-mention'd, and Son to the lately depos'd Emperor *Isaac Angelus*, came and threw himself at the Feet of the Senate, imploring their Assistance against his Uncle; which adding Strength to their Pretensions, this vast confederate Army besieg'd *Constantinople* by Sea and Land: *Manuel* making a shameful Retreat, the City was taken, and the old Emperor, whom they fetch'd out of Prison, restor'd to the Throne, which he enjoy'd in Partnership with his Son *Alexis IV*.

The *Franks* and *Venetians* in the mean while, having the two Emperors under their Influence, wanted but the Opportunity of a Quarrel with the *Greeks*, to burn, destroy, and plunder at Will; which they soon met with, thro' some Insults they offer'd them: For that wretched People, unable to endure this new Yoke, betook them to their Arms to repel Force by Force, during which Fray the City was set on Fire; and the merciless *Franks* and *Italians*, who were too many for their Opposers, us'd the Right of Conquerors in all respects. It is scarce to be believ'd, what Curiosities of Art, what Monuments of Learning, and what Hoards of Riches, perish'd on this Occasion. All the fine antique Statues (particularly the Brazen Colossus of *Minerva*, 30 Foot high, that stood before the Palace) were broken or melted down. This incens'd the *Greeks* to that degree, that they set up a new Emperor, putting *Isaac Angelo* and *Alexis* to Death, and turning out their insolent Conquerors. However the confederate Powers attack'd *Constantinople* anew, and put every thing to Fire and Sword. Then, the House of the *Comneni* being extinct, they conferr'd the Empire upon *Baldwyn* Earl of *Flanders*, and after him upon his Son-in-law *Peter* Earl of *Auxerre*; in whose Family it continu'd for about 50 Years, till *Michael Paleologus* made himself Master of *Constantinople*, and restor'd the Greek Line. Vid. *Nicetas Hist. Byz.*

the great Portal facing the *Piazza di San Marco*: They were sent hither by *Marin Zeno*, first Podesta of the Republic in that City, in 1205; and are said to have been plac'd originally upon *Adrian's* Mausoleum, or, as some will have it, in *Nero's Circus*; from whence *Constantine* the Great had them remov'd to *Byzantium*, with an infinite Number of other Ornaments, at the Time of his transferring the Seat of the Empire thither. *Francis Carrara* (r), Lord of *Padua*, (to whom the *Venetians* paid an unbecoming Submission during their War with *Genoa*) had once the Boldness to send the Senate Word, their Embassadors should not be receiv'd at his Court, unless they brought these four Horses along with them. Before the great Gate of *St. Mark's*, I observ'd a Copper Plate fix'd in the Pavement, on the very Spot where Pope *Alexander III.* had the Insolence to clap his Foot upon *Frederic Barbarossa's* Neck: This Monument the *Venetians* are not a little vain of, as it is a Proof of their Independence, since they could suffer a great Emperor to be treated with that Contempt in their own City. The Assistance the Holy See receiv'd from them, while *Frederic* was at War with it, and to which the Pope ow'd his Reestablishment, they have often made a great Merit of; particularly during the warm (s) Contest between them, and *Paul V.* in the Beginning of the last Century; when Matters went that Length, that it is confidently reported, they made an underhand Offer of their Sovereignty to King *James I.* tho' a Protestant, upon the Condition of being protected by him against the See of *Rome*.

THE Pavement of the Dome, more than 5 or 600 Years old, tho' the Dirt hides it in a great measure, is beyond Imagination sumptuous, being an Assemblage of Lapis Lazuli, Serpentine, Diaspro, Porphyry, and other valuable Stones, laid out into various Figures, in which they pretend there is a mystical Meaning; and that it was the Work of one Abbat *Joachim*, who had the Gift of Prophecy, and chose to communicate his Inspirations in this singular manner: I observ'd particularly two Co.^{ls} pursuing a Fox; the Oddness of which exciting my Curiosity, I was inform'd, that it alluded to *Lewis Sforza*, surnam'd the *Moor*, a Prince famous for his Wiles, whom *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* turn'd out of

(r) It was he whom they afterwards put to Death, as I have related in the Article of *Padua*, contrary to the Parole given by their General *Gonzaga*, when *Carrara* surrender'd himself his Prisoner. For the Cruelty of the *Venetians* on this Occasion, vid. *Amelot. Hist. du Gouvernement de Venise, Tom. 1. p. 70.*

(s) The Beginning of it was, from the State's having refus'd to deliver to the Pope's Commissioners two Ecclesiasticks, whom they had imprison'd: They were under a Sentence of Excommunication several Years upon this Account; and all the Princes of *Europe* interest'd themselves on one Side or other in the Quarrel.

the Duchy of *Milan*, which he had usurp'd. This is agreeable to *Dryden's* Words in the *Knight's Tale*:

Their Fates were painted, ere the Men were born.

THE *Primicerio*, as they call him, or Head of this Church, is always chose out of the Body of Nobles; and tho' his Title runs only Dean of *St. Mark's*, has all the Pontifical Ensigns and Prerogatives, and is absolutely independent of the *Patriarch* (t) of *Venice*. The latter indeed officiates here now and then, but it is always with the *Primicerio's* Leave. It is farther remark-worthy, that whenever the *Primicerio* happens to be promoted to the *Patriarchal* Dignity, he is oblig'd to resign the former Office; nor are they, by the Constitution of the State, ever to be united in one Person. He generally holds the Abbey of *St. Gall* in Commendam, and has a great Revenue. The above-mention'd Cathedral, with the Lands of its Dependence, the Library, and Treasury belonging to it, are under the Inspection of Nine Officers (u) elected out of the Nobility, who are call'd Procurators of *St. Mark*, acknowledging no Jurisdiction, save that of the Doge; who, after he is elected, takes Possession of the Church of *St. Mark*, in much the same manner as the Pope does of *St. John Lateran*. Upon the Occasion of this Solemnity, the *Primicerio* (or, in his Absence, his Grand Vicar) presents him with the Red Standard of *St. Mark*, in *Signum veræ Dominationis*, to denote his supreme Authority over this Metropolitan; and afterwards swears Fealty to him at the Head of his Chapter.

AMONG the great Variety of exquisite Pillars, which *St. Mark's* is fill'd with, and which are apparently the *Debris* of several an-

(t) *Venice* was antiently a small Bishoprick, and Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Grado*; and its See in the little Island of *Olivola*, from whence those Prelates deriv'd their Title. Pope *Nicolas V.* erected it into an Archbishoprick and Patriarchate; and it now takes the upper Hand of that of *Aquileia*, in which *Grado* is absorb'd. The Patriarch of *Venice* is Primate and Metropolitan of *Dalmatia*, *Corfu*, &c. he is elected by the Senate, and is properly the Bishop of the Nobles: They will not suffer the Pope to present to this Bishoprick; and it was for this Reason they banish'd the famous *Hermolaus Barbarus*, who, in his Embassy to *Rome*, had permitted it to be done.

(u) At the Rebuilding of this Cathedral, (which had been burnt) the Doge *Orseolo*, then living, appointed but one Procurator: Their Number has increas'd by degrees; and there are, besides these nine, who are call'd *Ordinarij*, several extraordinary ones, who succeed to the Apartments and Functions of the others, as they happen to die: These are venal Offices. The Procurators take up or let those magnificent Buildings of the Place of *St. Mark*, which are call'd *le Procurazie Nuove*; but there is House-room only for Six. There is a great Power vested in these Officers; and the Distribution of all public Charities belongs to them, together with the Care of Orphans, Hospitals, Slaves, &c. They are install'd in a very solemn manner.

cient Structures, they never fail to make Strangers observe those eight beautiful ones of Serpentine, that are on each Side the great Entrance; and belong'd, as they pretend, to *Solomon's Temple*, from which they derive likewise many of the choicest Vases and Curiosities of their Treasure.

IN the Space between the Façade, and the Steps by which you ascend the Body of the Church, among other Monuments, I took notice of the Tombs of three Doges; viz. (x) a *Falieri*, a *Morosini*, and a *Gradenigo*; and of a fourth, under which lies bury'd a Doge's Wife, or *Dogessa*: They have each of them long *Leonine* Epiraphs, not worth transcribing. I shall likewise pass by the infinite Sculptures, that the Porrico's are crowded with, and many Mosaicks and Pictures; for which I refer the Reader to particular Descriptions of *Venice*, that are frequent in most Languages.

THE Pall or *Antependium*, of the great Altar, is one of the most sumptuous Ornaments of the Kind, that any Church in *Europe* can produce: It is of massy Gold, thick inlaid with Jewels, and enamel'd with Scripture Representations, &c. It folds in the middle, having no fewer than fourteen Locks to it; and was begun to be first wrought at *Constantinople*, towards the End of the Xth Century, by Order from the Doge *Peter Orseolo*; but not finish'd, nor remov'd to *Venice*, till 130 Years after: There have been several Additions made to it since, as appears from the *Latin* Inscription on each Side the Altar. Old *Palma*, *Titian*, *Tintoret*, and other excellent Masters of the *Lombard* School, have contributed not a little to the ornamental Part of this Fabric by their noble Performances; to which the Want of Light, occasion'd by the Narrowness and bad Disposition of the Windows, is a great Disadvantage.

TOWARDS the Gate which is nearest the Palace, are the Monuments of two other Doges, *John Soranzo*, and *Andrew Dandolo*, who dy'd in the XIVth Century; and Cardinal *Baptista Zeno* lies bury'd not far from them under a stately Mausoleum, in a Chapel that bears his Name: In the Wall of it they have fix'd a most remarkable Relique, which, by the *Greek* Characters underneath, appears to have been a Present from (y) *Michael Paleologus*, and *Irene* his Empress: It is the Stone, from which *Moses* struck out Water in the Desert. The Subject of the fine Mosaicks

(x) The first dy'd in 1096, the second in 1252, and the third in 1343.

(y) The Emperor of the East, that drove out the *Franks* and *Italians* in 1259, almost sixty Years after they had been possess'd of *Constantinople*: He dethron'd *Baldwyn II.* of the House of *Courtenay*, and restor'd the *Greek* Line: His Claim to the Throne was deriv'd from the House of *Lasaris*, who were a Branch of the *Comneni*: They came originally from *Viterbo*. N. B. The *Byzantine* Historian *Nicephorus* supposes *Theodora* Wife to *Michael Paleologus*, and *Irene* one of his Daughters; but this is a plain Demonstration of his Mistake.

of the Roof is the Life of St. *Mark* the *Evangelist*, first Bishop of *Alexandria*, and Patron of *Venice*, whose Reliques were remov'd hither in 828.

ON the Outside of the Door of the Treasury, which is a kind of Vestry to this Cathedral, (seldom open'd or shewn, but to Strangers of Distinction, or such at least as come well recommended) you are to take notice of the Saints *Dominic* and *Francis*, painted *au naturel*, as they pretend, by the same inspir'd Abbat *Joachim* we have already mention'd, many Years before those holy Persons were born. Here the Relicks are without Number; and the Priests that shew them, want the Judgment, as they do almost every-where, to find out the little Account that is made of them by Foreigners of a contrary Persuasion. All the other Part of the Treasury consists in very curious Vases of Oriental Stones, that were of the *Constantinople* Plunder; in a Multitude of costly Presents bestow'd upon St. *Mark* for Blessings obtain'd; in old Ducal Ornaments, particularly the Cap of State, or *Corno*, richly beset with Diamonds, (which seems to be an Hint borrow'd from the antient *Phrygian* Bonnet); and in certain Breast-plates of Gold, that were worn *en Ceremonie* by the Ladies of the Queen of *Cyprus*'s Court: Whenever you are shewn these, the Noble that assists (for one of them always does) takes care to let you know, how a Daughter (z) of one of their Senators was formerly honour'd with the Crown of that Island. As to their famous *Greek* Gospel, writ by St. *Mark*'s own Hand, which they scarce give you Time to cast an Eye upon, I could just observe, that it was hardly legible, and that Age had worn the Paper almost to a Cobweb.

IN the Angle of the *Procurazie*, which is next the (a) *Campanile*, you ascend to the public Library, in which are abundance of rare Manuscripts, in the *Oriental* and *Greek* Languages especially. The first Benefactor to it was *Petrarch* the Poet; but Cardinal *Bessarion*, a Native of *Morea*, and a Man no less famous for his Learning, than he was for his Humility and other Virtues, carry'd

(z) *James I.* of the House of *Lusignan* took to Wife *Catharine Cornara* in 1471. It is to be observ'd, that whenever a Subject of *Venice* marries a foreign Prince, as it happen'd likewise in 1579, when Duke *Francis* of *Tuscany* took to his second Wife *Bianca Capello*, then such Ladies are immediately adopted by the Senate, to shew that 'tis the Republic, and not their Father or Mother, that gives them in Marriage.

(a) A Square fluted Tower about 350 Foot high, that stands disengag'd from any other Building, at one End of St. *Mark*'s Place. The first Foundations of it were laid in the IXth Century. The Church Bells are hung in it, which serve also to summon the Nobles to the Palace. One commands a Prospect five and twenty Miles round from the Balcony at the Top. 'Tis surmounted by a little kind of Pyramid, plated over with Copper, at the Extremity of which there is an Angel by way of Weathercock.

it to its present Degree of Perfection: His Letter to the Senate upon that Occasion is to be found in *Justiniani's* History of *Venice*. The Donation is recorded upon a large Pannel of Marble in Gold Letters, as well as the Appropriation of this Edifice to it, with this peculiar Circumstance, that instead of the vulgar Christian *Æra*, they (*b*) begin their Account, in Imitation of the antient *Romans*, from the Foundation of *Venice*. The Disposition of the Fabric within is of an elegant Taste, with Statues and painted Compartments, by the best Hands, proper to the Subject; and in an adjoining Chamber I saw a noble Collection of Antiques, which were a Legacy to the Senate, partly from a Patriarch of *Aquileia*, of the *Grimani* Family, (a great *Dilettante*, who had made large Acquisitions in this way in *Greece*, and the *Levant*, as well as in *Italy*) and partly by a *Contarini*, of the Number of Procurators.

THE *Ganymede*, snatch'd up into the Air between the Eagle's Talons, is the most remarkable of all these: Mr. *Wright* has copy'd it in his Travels; and it is worth observing that these (*c*) Attitudes of the *Bird* and the *Boy* both are agreeable to the Representations that the Poets have given us, which are so ill follow'd by the Statuaries and Painters of our Times, who generally place the latter astride upon the former.

THE Outside of the Doge's Palace is built rather in the *Lombard* (*d*) than the *Gothic* Style; and is so far from raising our Expectation, that we are surpriz'd to find the Inside, when we enter the Gate, and come to examine it, in so good a Taste, as it really is. The Line that is opposite to the *Procurazie*, is about 200 Feet in Length; and the Return, which forms a right Angle with it, near the Pillar that supports the Arms of *Venice*, and runs parallel with the Grand Canal, may be about 30 or 40 Feet longer: From hence there is a little Gallery of Communication with the Public Prison, which is a Building of *Palladio's*, and the most

(*b*) *Bessarionis Cardinalis, ex Senatus Jussu, Procuratorum Divi Marci, Cura Philippi Troni, Ant. Capelli, &c. Bibliotheca instructa & erecta, M. Ant. Trevisano Principe, ab Urbe condita M.C.XXXIII.*

(*c*) ——— *Quem præpes ab Ida
Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis.* Virg. *Æn.* V.
Dic mihi, unquam tu vidisti tabulam pictam in pariete, ubi aquila catamitum raperet?
Plaut. *Menæchm.* Act. I. Sc. 2.

——— *Percusso mendacibus aere pennis
Arripit Iliaden.* ——— Ovid. *Met.* X.

The Legs of the *Ganymede* are modern. The other most remarkable Antiques are a Brazen Bull, or *Apis*; a Colossean Head of *Pallas*; a triangular Altar with the Horns of *Ammon*; and a Bas-relief of the Sacrifice call'd *Suovetaurilia*.

(*d*) There is a Peculiarity in the *Lombard* Architecture, which partakes of the *Moorish* or *Arabesque*; and those Windows they call the *Venetian* are borrow'd from it.

regular in all *Venice*. The Palace is in the same Goût of Architecture either way, rais'd upon five and thirty Arches, that have 10 Feet in the Clear each; but the *North* and *East* Sides lie out of Sight in a manner, the former being hid by the Dome, and the latter shut in by a narrow Canal, and a Range of ordinary Houses.

THE inner Court of the Palace, surrounded by stately Portico's, has three remarkable Statues in it; viz. *Adam* and *Eve*, and a Duke of *Urbino*, of the House of *la Rovere*, who was General of the State's Armies in the XVIth Century. At the Foot of the great Stairs there are also two Colossian Figures, (from whence it is call'd *Scala de Giganti*) the one representing *Mars*, and the other *Neptune*, the Work of the celebrated *Sanfovino*.

THE first Landing-place on these Stairs leads into a Corridor, that takes in three Sides of the whole Palace; and the very first Step I made in it, seeing an Inscription against the Wall, I found it was a Monument of *Henry III.* of *France's* passing thro' *Venice*, on his Return, or Elopement rather, from *Poland*, (of which he had been elected King) in order to succeed to his Brother *Charles IX.* *Henry's* Concern for his Brother's Death, his Virtues, Merits, &c. and the Doge and Senate's magnificent Reception of him, are set forth in a very pompous Piece of *Latin*; but I could not help admiring the Affectation of the Words *propter veteris amicitiae necessitudinem*, (upon the Account of the antient Friendship between France and the Republic) at a Time when the *Venetians* had so fresh in their Memory the League of *Cambray*, and the Defeat of *Agnadel*. The Solemnity of the Reception above-mention'd is finely painted in one of the upper Rooms by *Andrea Vicentino*, in a very large Piece; where you see the King met at the *Lido* (one of their Harbours, about 4 or 5 Miles from the City) by the Doge and the Patriarch, attended by abundance of Nobles, in the Presence of infinite Spectators, in order to be convey'd into the *Bucentaur* (e), or Doge's particular State Gally. This last is an Honour the *Venetians* never pay but to Crown'd Heads; and sometimes, tho' upon extraordinary Occasions only, to their Embassadors: Cardinals, and even Legates *a Latere*, have not been able to obtain it.

THE whole Range of Chambers, that lead to the Senate-room, are fill'd with excellent Paintings, mostly Histories relating to *Venice*; as the Audience given a *Persian* Embassador, the Doge

(e) *Maffeus* in *Lib. de Educat. Pueror.* says, that the Etymology of the Word is *bu*, an old Greek Expression for any thing very great, (as *bulimia* a great Famine, *bupædæ* great Boys, &c.) and *Centaurus*; because the Centaur was antiently a common Emblem for Ships: So *Bucentaurus* tanquam *Magnus Centaurus*.

Grimani in complete Armour, praying to *St. Mark*, (one of *Titian's* Masterpieces) &c. and in the Senate-room, directly over the Throne, to shew the Esteem they have both for the Work, and the Subject, is the great *Sebastian Venier*, styl'd the Terror of the *Turks*, on his Knees before the Virgin, by *Paul Veronese*.

THESE, and many more Paintings of the Kind, that do Honour to the Memory of the State's *quondam* Worthies, and others that represent Sea (f) and Land Engagements, Sieges, (g) remarkable Transactions, &c. were plac'd here undoubtedly, not by way of Ornament only, but that the young Nobles, having them daily before their Eyes, (as it is their grand Rendezvous) might be excited to imitate those glorious Examples. How far that End is answer'd at this Time of Day, I leave the Reader to judge.

As the Places I have nam'd yield a boundless Field of Entertainment to Lovers of *Virtù*, such Travellers, on the other hand, as have a mechanical or military Turn, will not be less delighted in the spacious Arsenal, which is none of the least Wonders of *Venice*, taking up a Space near 3 Miles in Circumference. This immense Storehouse both for Sea and Land Service, situate at that End of the City, that lies nearest the Gulf, and wall'd in, contains three large Reservoirs, that have Communications with each other, and all of them with the Sea. The Sides of these are laid out into Docks, (every Gally having its distinct Remise); besides which it

(f) The first taking of *Constantinople* from the Usurper *Alexis Comnenus*, in Confederacy with the *Franks*, in 1203: By *Palma*.

The second *ditto*, by the same Powers, to punish the *Greeks* for their Cruelty in murdering young *Alexis*, after they had acknowledg'd him: By *Tintoret*.

Andrea Contarini's Victory over the *Genoese* at *Chioggia*: By *P. Veronese*.

Scanderbeg, and the *Venetian* General *Loredano*, raising the Siege of *Scutari*, and defeating the *Turks*: By *ditto*.

The Victories of the State over the Caliphs of *Egypt*, the Kings of *Naples*, and *Arragon*, the Dukes of *Milan*, and *Ferrara*, and several other States in *Italy*: By various Hands. And particularly the two famous Overthrows of the *Ottoman* Fleets at *Lepanto*, and the *Dardanelles*.

(g) The Death of *Mark Antonio Bragadino*, who was slay'd alive by the *Turks* for his obstinate Defence of *Famagusta* in *Cyprus*.

Frederic Barbarossa's Prostration before the Pope at the Gate of *St. Mark's*: By *Zuccaro*.

The said Emperor's, the Pope's, and the Doge's magnificent Reception at *Ancona*: By *Gambarato*. Here it is observable, that the Pope bestows upon the Doge the Umbrella the Magistrates of *Ancona* had presented him; which is carry'd to this Day over the Head of every Doge on solemn Occasions.

The same Doge's Audience of the Pope in the *Lateran* Palace; where he receives from him the three Standards, that are fix'd before *St. Mark's* on great Days, the Golden Chair, the Gantlets, Sword, and other Ensigns of Honour still in Use.

The Audience given to young *Alexis Comnenus*, when he begg'd the State's Assistance against old *Alexis* the Usurper, his Uncle.

The Doge *Henry Dandolo's* Nomination, by the confederate Powers, to the Empire of the East; which he declines, desiring them to chuse *Baldwyn* Earl of *Flanders*.

is amazing to see how much Ground is taken up by Magazines, Rope-yards, Smiths and Carpenters Shops, &c.

THIS Survey one usually concludes by the great and small Arms of all sorts, which are dispos'd with the utmost Neatness and Order in their respective Repositories, and the whole under the Direction of an Officer they call the *Amiraglio*, but who has three Nobles over him by way of Inspectors. It is he that commands the *Bucentaur* every *Ascension-day*, when the Doge weds the *Adriatic*, and upon all public Occasions; at which Times there is always this remarkable Piece of Form, that he engages, at the Peril of forfeiting his Head, no Storm shall disturb the Solemnity. As the Security of the State consists, in a great measure, in the Preservation of this Arsenal, the Council of Ten take care, there be always double Centries at all the Avenues, and that no Powder be lodg'd here, especially as the Place has been twice in imminent Danger; first, from a Fire in 1569, when a Magazine blew up, (whether by Chance, or (b) Treachery, is unknown); and the second time in 1618, when the (i) *Spanish* Conspiracy was on Foot. A *Turkish* Bashaw, discoursing about *Venice* with Sir (k) *Paul Rycaut*, told him, that all the *Porte* wanted to be Masters of that City for, was the Arsenal; and it was a common Saying of the Marquis *del Vasto's*, General under *Charles V.* that he had rather have this Place in his Possession, than four of the best Cities in *Lombardy*.

HAVING mention'd the Doge's Anniversary Espousal of the *Adriatic* upon *Ascension Day*, it may not be improper to observe, that the *Venetians* ground this Custom upon a Claim they lay to it, from Time immemorial; whether with Justice or no, I shall not take upon me to determine. The original Property lay doubtless in the *Greek* Emperors, natural Successors to the *Roman* ones; for, during the Infancy of *Venice*, she could only call her own that Part of the Gulf, that lay between *Aquileia* and *Ravenna*.

(b) An Agent from the *Porte*, who resided at *Venice*, was suspected to have an Hand in it; thereby to prevent the Succours going for *Cyprus*, which *Selim*, the Grand Signior, was attempting the Conquest of. A great deal of Mischief was occasion'd by this Accident; and the Powder is lodg'd ever since in certain very strong Towers without the Arsenal.

(i) In order to put *Venice* into the King of *Spain's* Hands. *Alphonso de la Queva*, Embassador from that Court, the Governor of *Milan*, and the Viceroy of *Naples*, were the principal Parties concern'd. This is the Foundation of *Otway's* excellent Tragedy. *Jaffier*, the Discoverer of the Plot, finding his Friend *Pierre* put to Death, contrary to Promise, (for they seiz'd him on Board his own Ship, and threw him into the Sea) engag'd soon after in a desperate Mutiny at *Brescia*, where he was kill'd. *Vid. l'Abbé St. Real*.

(k) Embassador from King *Charles II.* to the *Porte*, that wrote a famous History of *Turkey*.

In proportion as those Potentates quitted their Footing in the Gulf, this new Republic extended hers; and maintain'd herself in that Acquisition by Force of Arms, first, against the *Narantine* or *Sclavonian* Pirates for the Space of 170 Years; secondly, against the *Normans*; and thirdly, against the *Pisans* and *Genoese*. The Competition with these last continu'd the Space of three or four Centuries. The *Greek* Emperors were so far from expressing any Jealousy against the Republic on this Score, that, on the contrary, they rather seem'd to make a Cession to them of their own Right, finding the naval Strength of the Empire insufficient against the *Sclavonians* above-mention'd; especially as that Diversion gave new Life to their Authority over the Borderers of the Gulf, whom the frequent Inroads of those Pirates had almost render'd desperate, and withdrawn from their Allegiance: Nay, it is notice-worthy moreover, that there was this particular Stipulation in Favour of the *Venetians*, in the Treaty concluded between *Charlemagne*, and *Nicephorus* Emperor of the East, that they should remain a free and independent State, to which neither those Princes, nor their Successors, should ever lay any Claim. In After-times, when the *Venetians* had so considerable a Share in the Restoration of *Isaac Angelo*, it is not to be suppos'd, that they neglected such an Opportunity of obtaining a formal Surrender of the Right in Question; which Surrender probably was farther confirm'd to them yet, when *Baldwyn* of *Flanders*, and *Peter* of *Courtenay* after him, were promoted to the Throne, chiefly by their Means.

THE pretended Donation of *Alexander III.* is consequently a Fable, forg'd by the zealous Advocates of the Papal Power: For how could the See of *Rome* transfer a Title she was not possess'd of herself? Which is evident enough from the very Tenor of the Pope's Words to the Doge *Sebastian Ziani* (1), when he instituted the Ceremony of espousing the Sea by the annual throwing a Ring into the *Adriatic*, as has been said above: This occasion'd that very smart Repartee from a *Venetian* Embassador to Pope *Julius II.* who put this Question to him one Day in Raillery, what was become of the Titles and Patents, by virtue of which his Superiors asserted the Sovereignty of the Gulf; *If your Holiness*, replies the Minister, *will produce the Emperor Constantine's Grant to St. Sylvester, your Predecessor, you will find our Claim writ on the Back of it.*

MANY other Arguments are urg'd by the *Venetians* in Defence of their Title, of which it were superfluous to enter into the Par-

(1) *Hunc annulum accipe, & me auctore ipsum mare tibi obnoxium reddito; quod tu tuique successores quotannis statuto die servabis, ut omnis posteritas intelligat maris possessionem jure belli vestro deberi imperio.* Vid. Amelot de la Houffaye, Hist. de Ven.

ticulars: But a plain Demonstration that nobody contests it, is the very Presence of all the foreign Embassadors at the Solemnity of espousing the *Adriatic*, without ever any one's protesting against it: And this Prerogative the State insists so strongly upon, that they would not suffer *Mary*, Infanta of *Spain*, Daughter to *Philip III.* to be convoy'd by a *Spanish* Fleet to *Trieste*, at the Time of her Marriage with *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, Son to the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* Indeed they readily offer'd their own Gallies, to wait upon her with all the Honours due to a Princess of that very high Rank.

St. George's Convent of the *Benedictine* Order is not only one of the principal Ornaments of *Venice*, but remarkable moreover upon this other Account, that it was the usual Recess of Nobles of the first Condition, when they embrac'd a monastic Life: Some of their Doges follow'd this Example in those Ages of Bigotry; as (m) *Tribuno Memo*, Founder of the House, *Orio Malipiero*, *Pietro Ziani*, and others. The first Abbat was *John Morosini*, who had accompany'd his Father-in-law the Doge *Peter Orseolo*, during his religious Retirement into *Gascony*, (where *Peter* dy'd a reputed Saint); and upon his Return, being push'd on by the same fashionable Zeal, obtain'd Part of this beautiful Island from the above-mention'd *Memo*. It happen'd about three Centuries after, that a Son of the Doge *Peter Ziani's* being kill'd by a Dog belonging to the Cloister, the Father was so enrag'd, that he set Fire to the House; by which Accident several of the Friars were consum'd. *Ziani*, made sensible afterwards of his Cruelty, not only rebuilt the Convent from the Ground, but made the Fathers a Grant of his own Palace and Gardens, that were in the Island, of which they have ever since remain'd sole Proprietors; and divesting himself of the Purple, ended his Days among them.

THE old Convent, being gone to Decay, was rebuilt after the manner we now see it, upon a Plan of the famous *Palladio's*; and is one of the most splendid Structures in all *Italy*, as will appear from the many Descriptions of it that are extant. As you enter the Church, two Ducal Monuments present themselves to the right and left; the one *Tribuno Memo's*, who, as I said, assum'd the Habit; the other *Sebastian Ziani's* (n), by whose Valour a Stop was

(m) His Epitaph runs thus: *Memoriae Tribuni Memi optimi Ducis, qui factiosis Urbe pulsus, inde Ottonis II. Caesaris Odio in R.P. mire eluso, de eadem ubique promeritus, ut aeternam eamque certiore adipisceretur Gloriam, abdicato Imperio, hanc Insulam Monachus incoluit, ac ejusdem Instituti Viris pie legavit. Idem grati Animi ergo posuere. Decessit DCCCCXCII.*

(n) *Sebastiani Ziani invicti Ducis, cujus Armis fracta prius Frederici Aenobarbi Cas. Pertinacia; mox Officiis delinita, eundem inter se & Alexandrum III. Pontif. Max. Pacis Arbitrum*

was put to the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa's* Progress on that Side the *Alps*. In the Body of it lie bury'd some other Princes of this State, whose Memories the Fathers have taken care to preserve by renewing their Tombs; among whom I took notice of one of their greatest Heroes, *Domenico (o) Micheli*: He it was, that, at Pope *Calixtus's* Persuasion, went with 200 Gallies to the Holy War, (in 1117) forc'd the *Turks* from before *Joppa*, which they were besieging, took the City of *Tyre*, and brought many of the Islands of the *Archipelago* under the *Venetian* Dominion.

AMONG the many splendid Altars, there are two more particularly magnificent; the one erected by way of *Mausoleum* to the *Morosini* Family, which is remarkable for that sort of *Lusus Naturæ* in some Veins of Marble, that carries with it the Resemblance of Animals and Vegetables; the other dedicated to St. *Stephen* the *Protomartyr*, whose Reliques they pretend they are possess'd of, (as appears from two (p) Inscriptions upon it) the Monk who brought them having been miraculously preserv'd from Shipwreck near Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*.

I could not but be highly pleas'd to see the Words *Novum hoc celebre Templum ad Palladii Archetypum*, in the Inscription which records the Date of this new Structure, on one of the Imposts of the *Capella Maggiore*, (a Mark of their just Value for that great

Arbitrum voluit; qua nutans Christiana Resp. tandem sublato Diffidio conquievit. Monachi pluribus obstricti Beneficiis celebriori Loco Monumentum restituere. M.DC.X. Obiit M.C.LXXVIII.

(o) Under his Marble Image, besides the old *Leonine* Epitaph, is this Inscription:

Hocce inclyti Ducis Sepulcrum Vetustate destructum piissimo Senatus Decreto, Monachi, veteri prorsus servato Epigrammate, iterum extruxere. M.D.C.XXXVII.

(p) I. *Divus Stephanus Protomart. Anno post Christum natum XXXIV. a Judæis saxis petitus Hierosol. Martyr. coronatur, atque inter sanctos Cælestes refertur Sione conditus. Ejus Ossa multis post annis, Honorii Cæs. tempore, Luciano Presbyt. divino monitu patefacta, & ex Sione Constantinop. a pia muliere Juliana, Constantino Heraclii Imperante, in Constantinianam primo Basilicam translata, Veneta inde navi per Petrum Venet. Monachum transvecta, Paschale II. Pont. Opt. Max. Alexio Comneno Orient. & Henrico V. Occident. Imp. edito insigni miraculo, dum vectores sædissima jactati tempest. Maleam desisterent, Tribun. Memo, hujus Cænobii Abbas maxime pius, Templo veteri in Aram maximam recondidit, Joanne Gradonico Patriarcha Gradense, & Ordelapho Faletro Venetiarum Principe. VIII. Kal. Jul. MCX.*

II. *Ossa Divi Stephani Protomart. cum adhuc in vetusta æde conderentur, Gallo Equiti oranti ibidem ab Angelo cælesti oraculo manifestata, petentibus Wilhelmo atque Alberto Austriæ Ducibus, Senatus consilio referata sunt Kal. Septemb. M.CCC.LXXIX. Sed novo hoc Templo in D. Georgii, & ipsius Protomart. honorem, a Monachis in augustiorem formam restituto, veteri æde solo æquata, quo aræ maximæ fundamenta jacerentur, universæ fere civitatis in hanc insulam concursu, Deiparæ Assumptionis festo die, Joanne Trevisano Patriarcha Venetiarum, præeuntibus Abbate & Monachis, hymnosque & laudes canentibus, Nicolai de Ponte Venetiarum Principis, & Senatus præsentia, vetere Protomart. monumento demolito, venerabundi Monachi eadem in hoc ipsum sub vesperam suppliciter intulere, atque intra aram constituere. Greg. XIII. Pontificatus A. IX. Rodolpho II. Romanorum Imp. XVIII. Kal. Sept. M.D.LXXXI.*

Reviver of Taste in Building); and observ'd with Admiration the Life of St. *Benedict* carv'd in Walnut-tree in the Choir, by the Hand, as they assur'd me, of a *Dutchman* of five and twenty Years of Age.

BESIDES *Paolo's* celebrated Marriage of *Cana* in their Refectory, (which I must remark, by the way, was painted by him at the Rate of two *Venetian* Livres (q) *per* Day, exclusive of his Diet) there are many excellent Pieces by various Hands, as well in the Church, as in the Monastery. Two among the former deserve more particular Attention; viz. St. *Stephen's* Martyrdom, and St. *George* killing the Dragon; both of *Tintoret's* Pencil. The Ceiling of their noble Library is fill'd with Designs allusive to Learning in an elegant manner: Every Part, in fine, of the House has its Beauties, whether from Art or Nature; and as their Revenues are very large, not to speak of great yearly Donations and Legacies, the whole Inclosure (not less on the Account of the Prospects it affords, than from its inward Embellishments) is truly deserving the Name of what the *French* call *un Lieu enchanté*.

THE *Dominicans* have a greater Number of Monuments of illustrious Persons, that lie bury'd in their Church, than ever I met with any-where, Royal Repositories excepted. I told no less than sixteen Doges, among whom are two *Tiepolo's*, Father and Son, Founders of the Cloister. The *Mausoleum*, that excels all the rest, is that of *Pietro Mocenigo*; on which, over and above the Splendor of the Materials, and Beauty of the Sculpture, there is an uncommon Profusion of (r) Encomiums.

IT is worth remarking, that in these Records of the Departed, the *Venetians* are more apt to give into the hyperbolical, than any People in the World; and were we to take such Accounts merely upon Monumental Authority, this State alone would appear to have furnish'd more Heroes for a thousand Years past, than all the rest of *Europe* together. Another Instance of what I have said, is the Doge *Leonard Loredano's* (s) Epitaph in the same Church. He
happen'd

(q) Little more than a Shilling *English*. This he did at the Time of his taking Sanctuary here for Murder. See *Vasari, Vite dei Pittori*.

(r) *Petro Mocenigo Leonardi F. omnibus non minus optimi quam elegantissimi Senatoris muneribus domi forisque functo, maris Imperatori: Qui, Asia a faucibus Hellepontis usque in Syriam ferro ignique vastata; Caramannis Regibus Venetorum sociis, Ottomano oppressis, Regno restituto; Piratis undique sublatis; Cypro a conjuratis non minori claritate quam prudentia recepta; Scodra ductu & auspiciis suis obsidione liberata; cum Republicam feliciter gessisset, absens D. Marci Procurator, inde Dux grato Patrum consensu creatus est. Joannes tertius ab hoc Dux, & Nicolaus Mocenici Fratres pientissimi M. P. Vixit Annos LXX. Mensem I. Dies XX. Obiit non sine summo Populi gemitu, Ducatus sui Anno primo, Mense secundo, Die XV. Anno Sal. M.CCCC.LXXVI.*

(s) *Leonardo Lauredano Principi, totius fere Europæ virium Cameracensi fœdere in Rem Venetam conspirantium furore compresso; Patavio obsidione levato; fortunis & filiis pro communi*

happen'd to be at the Helm in that very critical Conjunction indeed, when the Powers of the League of *Cambray* had well nigh overwhelm'd *Venice*, and retook *Padua*, together with other Places the Emperor had seiz'd, which was owing to the supine Negligence of the *Germans*: But are not the Words *Pristina amplitudine vindicata* a downright Gasconade, when it is an undeniable Truth, that they were forc'd to buy off the Pope (t) with the Restitution of *Rimini*, *Ravenna*, *Faenza*, &c. that they irrecoverably lost all (u) their Acquisitions in the Kingdom of *Naples* to *Spain*, and restor'd great Part of the *Ferrarese* to the House of *Este*?

AMONG various Generals of their Sea and Land Forces, to whom the like Honour has been paid in this splendid Repository, I took more particular Notice of a Cenotaph to the Memory of the valiant *Bragadino* (x), whom the *Turks*, out of Revenge for the many Victories he had obtain'd over them, and his resolute Defence of *Famagusta*, flay'd alive, when they became Masters of *Cyprus*, after Quarter had been promis'd him. The Prince of *Pitigliano*, of the *Ursini* Family, one of the most celebrated *Italian* Captains of the XVIth Century, who commanded the State's Army jointly with *L'Alviano* at the fatal Battle of *la Ghiarra d'Adda*, has one of the four (y) Equestrian Statues, that are in the Body of the Church; and there stands a fifth in the adjoining Church-yard, to the Honour of the renown'd *Barthelemy Coleone*, sometime Mignon to Queen *Joan II.* of *Naples*. As it were endless to mention all the Persons of Note, whose Bodies have this Receptacle in common, I shall end with two (z) of our illustrious Countrymen; the

communi salute objectis; terrestris imperii post acerbissimum bellum pristina amplitudine vindicata, dignitate & pace Reipublicæ restituta, eaque difficillimo tempore conservata, &c.

(t) *Julius II.*

(u) *Trani*, *Otranto*, *Brindisi*, &c. These were cautionary Towns, that the Kings of *Naples* had put into their Hands.

(x) *Marci Antonii Bragadini, dum pro fide & patria bello Cyprio, Salamina contra Turcas, constanter fortiterque curam principem sustineret, longa obsidione victi, a perfida hostis manu, ipso vivo, ac intrepide sufferente, detracta pellis, Anno M.D.LXXI. XV. Kal. Sept. Antonii fratris opera & impensa buc adveſta, atque hic a Marco, Hermolao, Antonioque Filiis pientissimis, ad summam Dei, patriæ, paternique nominis gloriam sempiternam posita, Anno Sal. M.D.XCVI. Vixit Annos XLVI.*

There is a Representation in Marble of the Skin, which lies bury'd underneath; as likewise of *Bragadino* himself.

(y) The other three stand over the Mausoleums of *Horatio Baglioni*, *Leonard Prato*, and *Pompeio Justiniani*, all Commanders of the *Venetian* Armies.

(z) *D. O. M. Illuſtri Domino Henrico Stuardo D. Aubigni, secundo genito Excellentissimi Principis Esmei Ducis Levisiæ, Propinquitæ, & generosissima Indole præclaro, Hieronymus Uſton Britanniarum Regis ad Sereniss. R. P. Venetam Legatus suavissimo Affini M. M. P. M.DC.XXXVII. Vixit An. XVII.*

Odoardo Windesor Baroni, Anglis Parentibus orto: Cui, dum Religionis quadam Abundantia, Vitæ Probitate, & Suavitate Morum omnibus charus, clarusque Vitam degeret, immatura Morte correpto, celeberrimis Exequiis decorato, Georgius Lechmer affinis poni curavit. Obiit A.D. M.D.LXXIV. Die M. Januar. XXIV. Ætatis XLII.

one,

one, *Henry Stuart Lord Aubigny*, younger Son to a Duke of *Lenox*; the other, a Lord *Windsor* of the *Roman* Persuasion, as it appears, who dy'd at *Venice* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

THE Paintings over the Altars, and other Decorations, are answerable to the Majesty of the Fabric, several of the former coming from the most celebrated Hands of the *Lombard* School; as *Titian*, *P. Veronese*, *Tintoret*, &c.

I shall refer the Reader to the Margin for certain Epitaphs remarkable either for their Style, or their Matter (a), that are found in

(a) At the *Franciscans*, commonly call'd *li Frari*, are these that follow:

Jacobus Pisaurius Paphi Episcopus, qui Turcas bello, seipsum pace vincebat, ex nobili inter Venetos ad nobiliorem inter Angelos familiam delatus, nobilissimam in illa die coronam justo Judice reddente hic situs expectat. Obiit M.D.XLVII. IX. Kal. April. This Prelate commanded twenty of Pope Alexander the VIth's Gallies in the Levant.

Accipite, Cives, Francisci Foscarum vestri Ducis Imaginem. Ingenio, Memoria, Eloquentia, ad hæc Justitia, Fortitudine Animi, si nihil amplius, certe summorum Principum Gloriam æmulari contendi. Pietati erga Patriam meæ satisfeci nunquam; maxima Bella pro vestra Salute & Dignitate Terra Marique per Annos plusquam triginta gessi; summa Felicitate confeci: Labentem suffulsi Italiæ Libertatem: Turbatores Quietis compefeci. Brixiam, Bergomum, Ravennam, Cremam, Imperio adjunxi vestro. Omnibus Ornamentis Patriam auxi, Pace vobis parta, Italia in tranquillum Fœdus redacta. Post tot Labores exhaustos, Ætatis An LXXXIV. Ducatus IV. supra trigesimum, Salutisq; M.CCCC.LVII. Kal. Nov. ad æternam Requiem commigravi. Vos Justitiam, & Concordiam, quo sempiternum sit hoc Imperium, conservate.

Franciscus Bernardo Benedicti F. qui cum adhuc Adolescens apud Britannos ageret, Pacem frustra antea ab Illustrissimis Viris tentatam inter Henricum Angliæ & Franciscum Galliæ Reges composuit, obq; egregium Facinus Equestri Dignitate ab utriusq; Regibus insignitus, &c.

Joannem Pisaurum Venetum Ducem aureum inter optimos Principem vides, qui per mortes ad vitam prodians in lethali puerperio matrem servavit nascendo. Idem patriæ auguratus cui nasceretur; post inde patriæ totus vivens, nullus sibi. Apud Allobroges cum Carolo Emman. illam molitus machinam in Tellinæ vallis invasores impactas Venet. libertati compe-des fregit. In Gallia Ludovico Justo gloriosæ, Orbi Catholico necessariæ, Venetis opportune quieti allaboravit. In Anglia Jacobi Regis mortem, mira calliditate celatam, mira sagacitate rimatus priscam benevolentiam feliciter firmavit, &c.

Almerico Essensi Principi, quem prima juvenia Ludovicus Galliarum Rex auxiliariis copiis ad Cretense bellum transmissis cum imperio præfecit, parem, & quantæcunque fortune capacem, ubi post multa fortiter, multa feliciter terra marique gesta, præstantis Imperatoris omen impleturum, properante fato interceptum, Senatus hoc supremo munere prosecutus est. Anno M.DC.LXVI.

Frederico Cornario, opum, familiæ, virtutis eximio splendore claro, qui Genuensi bello laborantem fame publicam rem sustinuit; opes cum amicorum usui, & patriæ laboribus, tum divinis rebus magnifice pieque semper impertit; ex modestia etiam atque justitia primam tulit laudem; ingenti omnium mæstitia extincto, teste funere, non minus civium lacrymis, quam meritis laudibus, celebrato, & ejus posteris, Joannes F. hoc sacellum dicavit.

Modestæ a Puteo, [Her Name was del Pozzo] quæ varios virtutis partus, Moderatæ Fontis nomine, rythmis Etruscis, (quibus memoranda cecinit) & sermone continuo feliciter enixa, naturæ partum dum ederet, puellæ vitam, sibi vero mortem (proh dolor!) ascrivit. Philippus de Georgiis Amantissimæ Conjugi P. Obiit A.D. M.D.XCII. Kal. Novemb.

The

in other Parts of *Venice*; some of which, I could not but observe, stretch the Truth equally with those already pointed at; as, for Instance,

The following are among a great many more at *St. Stephen's*; the first upon the Tomb of the noble *Antonio Cornaro*, an eminent Philosopher, and one of their Magistrates; the second under the Statue of the great General *L'Alviano*; and the last for *Dominic Contareno*, who assisted the *French* as *Proveditor General*, in Concert with *L'Alviano*, at the Battle of *Marignan*; for which Service he was allow'd by *Francis I.* to quarter the *Fleur-de-Lis*, which his Family does to this Day.

*Antoni ad cineres, viator, adsta:
Hic Cornelius ille, quem solebant
Rerum principia & Deos docentem
Olim *Antenoreæ stupere Athenæ:
Accitus patrias subinde ad oras,
Ornatus titulisque, fascibusque,
Doctrina Venetam beavit urbem.*

* The University of Padua.

Bartholomæo Liviano Imperatori, plurimis bellis spectato, quem ad Gaidum præpropera mors fractum laboribus abstulit, M.D.XV. Nonis Octob. Senatus dicatam memoriam renovavit ad meritæ gloriæ perennitatem. M.DC.XXXIII.

Dominicus Contarenius, Duçtore copiarum Liviano, Provisor Generalis, Helvetiis sub oppido Melegnano prostratis, auctis in Lombardia Venetis, Liliis stemmati Contareno a Francisco Gallorum Rege junctis, fæderata Gallò Republica, accipit monumentum, &c.

At *St. Peter's*, over the *Procurator Morosini*, and his Wife:

Majestas, quam suspicis, Viator, Fratris Francisci Mauroceni Divi Marci Proc. Imaginem refert. Hic ille, at non ille unus, Lingua & Calamo diserte multiplex, Mente & Manu impigre omnigenus, moderandis Provinciis ter magnus, imperandis Armis ter major, maturandis Consiliis ter quaterque maximus. Feltria, Tarvisium, Brixia testes; Palma, Candia, iterum Candia, &c. Fato irascere tam sero te adventasse, & abi.

Offa Helenæ Capellæ, omnigenis Virtutibus insignitæ Matronæ, Francisci Mauroceni D. M. P. Conjugis prædilectæ; Genere, Forma, Venustate, Græcam; Fide, Pudore, Pietate, Romanam Helenam referentis; in hoc postremo Humanitatis Domicilio requiescunt.

At *St. Antonio's*:

Franciscus Gallorum Rex Petri Pasqualici virtutes tanti fecit, ut ejus funus magnifica & publica pompa Mediolani celebrandum, & oratore ad hoc ipsum destinato cadaver honorifice comitante, in patriam reportandum curavit, quod in hoc monumento requiescit. This Pasqualigo was Embassador to Francis I. when that King was at Milan in 1515.

Stephano Patri, Antonio Avo, Hector Ottobonus M. P. Hic Euboicum Portum ab Hoste occupatum, trepidante Classe, Navi sua solus ingressus est, M.CCCC.LXX. Ille Prælio navali ad Coryphasium, expugnata Turcarum maxima Navi, Igne concepto comburitur. Patriæ uterque natus, non sibi, &c.

At the *Mendicanti*, upon a very stately Monument:

Ne Molem, quam cernis, Mausoleum puta, Spectator: Triumphus hic est, qui Cretæ positus Aloysio Mocenico D. Marci Procuratori, huc per Civium Lacrymas advectus est. D. Marcus Sospitator, qui Mocenicæ genti suum jussit militare Leonem, in Aloysio vel extincto rugit, Cives illius Exemplo ad Gloriam provocaturus. Hic Maris Mars, Terræ Terror, Venetæ Classis bis Imperator, Patriæ semper Salus, Religione, Consilio, Pietate, bellica Virtute clarissimus, habet tot Documenta. A Turcis Jesu, Bethleem, Martinengbi, Vitturi, D. Demetrii Propugnacula pene expugnata propugnavit; D. Theodori Turluli munimenta

M m m

nimenta

Instance, one upon the Tomb of *Melchior Trevisani*, who commanded the *Venetian Auxiliaries* at the Battle of the *Taro*, or *Fornoue*, against *Charles VIII.* of *France*; concerning whom the Panegyrist says, *cum Carolo Francorum Rege ad Tarram prospere conflixit*; whereas the very *Italian Historians* agree, that the Advantage

nimenta ex Unguibus Hostium evulsit; Thracum Classes Victiarum Aura tumidas, adversum Martem pati nescias, Cladibus assuescere docuit, parvaque Manu profligatas toto Aegeo profugas egit. There is a great deal more, much to the same Purpose,

At the *SS. Apostoli*, to the Memory of *George Cornaro*, whose Sister *Catharine*, being Widow to *James of Lusignan*, made a Donation of that Kingdom to the Republic. They were Children to the Doge *Mark Cornaro*, who liv'd in the *XIVth Century*:

Georgio Cornelio Eq. D. Marci Procuratori meritissimo, Genere atque Opibus claro, Virtute vero, summisque suis erga R.P. Meritis, clariori: Cujus unius Opera, Catharina Sorore, ejusque Posteris mira Pietate posthabitis, Imperium Venetum Cypro Insula auctum ornatumque est.

At the *Misericordia* this very singular one upon the Prior of the Convent, who was poison'd in the Eucharist:

Hieronymo Savinae, Sanctae Mariae Misericordiae Priori, & Collegii hujus Fratri, Viro Religione, Doctrina, ceterisque Animi Dotibus, Clementi VIII. Pont. Max. valde charo; Pontificalibus Insignibus ab eo, publicisque Muneribus, exinde decorato; lethali (proh Facinus!) sacrificanti Liquore impie extincto; Fratres Amoris Testimonium posuere, Anno Obitus ejus M.DC.I.

At *Sta. Maria de Servi*, over a *Duchess of Ferrara*:

Viridis Scalana, Martini, olim Veronae, Cisalpinæque Galliae Principis, Filia, Nicolai Estensis Ferrariae Ducis Uxor. Obiit Anno M.CCC.LXXIV. Ne praestantissima Matrona ignota innotinataque jaceret, piensissimi Procuratores Aram hanc Tumulumque posuere. Anno M.D.XXIV.

Ibid. over a *Dutch Roman-catholic Gentleman*, of the House of *Brederode*:

D. O. M.

Aeternae Memoriae Illustriss. ac Generosiss. Viri Renaldi de Brederode, Cloutingæ, Herwinæque, ac Niveldiae Toparchæ Splendidiss. qui ex Illustriss. Principum Hollandiae Familia ortus, Virtutis causa Patriam reliquit, & hic veram petivit. Obiit Palmæ VII. Septemb. Anno M.DC.XVII. Aet. XX.

At the *Franciscan Nuns of la Croce* is this old Inscription, singular for its Simplicity:

M.C.LV. Mense Feb. Hic jacet Domenicus Mauroceno, Dux Venetiarum, cum Sophia Uxore sua Ducissa; qui Dux fuit bonus & prudentissimus, plenus Fide, & Veritate, & Amator Patriæ. Iste fuit Expugnator Tyri. Tempore istius capta est Istria, & Pola cum 50 Galeis.

The following Monument, in Remembrance of the Plague of 1576, is at the School of *St. Rocco*, famous for the many excellent Pieces of *Titian*, *Tintoret*, &c. where the Painters and Sculptors have their Academy:

M.D.LXXVI. Aloysio Mocenico Principe Veneto, saeviebat pestifera Lues, qua nulla unquam vel diuturnior, vel perniciosior extitit, nostrorum Criminum Ultrix: passim Urbe tota Cadavere jacere prostrata, Carbunculis, Maculis, Bubonibus horridis obfessa; iisdem Aedibus

vantage of the Day (b) was clearly on the King's Side, since he not only forc'd the Confederates over the River, but open'd his own Passage, which was the Point contended for. It is from the same Spirit of Rodomontade, that the *Venetians* pretend, in Opposition to certain Fact, to a complete Victory over King *Pepin* (c) in the IXth Century, and likewise, in much later Times, to a Defeat of Marshal *Boucicault's* Fleet in the (d) *Levant*.

I take

Ædibus, eadem Hora, Funera Funeribus continuari: Ubique Lacrymæ, Singultus, Suspiria; ubique totius Civitatis miserabilis Adspectus, Civibus repente vel obeuntibus, vel metu perterritis dulcem patriam deserentibus. Demum aliquando, Deipara Virgine ac Beatissimo Rocho Deprecatoribus, visa est hæc Erinnyis adeo tristes ac dira extremo Mense Decembris, cum Martio cepisset grassari ac furere, Vim ferme omnem amisisse. Quo quidem Temporis Intervallo cum Societatis nostræ CCCC plus minus Fratres intercidissent, iisdem ipsis Fratribus, eorumque Familiis, præstantissimi Viri Dominici Ferro, Magni Societatis Magistri, Studium, Diligentia, Benignitas, Caritas, nunquam sane defuit: Qui quidem tantam Cladem hoc ipso Monumento testatam voluit, ut legens Posteritas admiretur, ingentemque Venetorum Multitudinem Pestis Crudelitate absumptam pientissimis Lacrymis prosequatur.

In the Church belonging to the Convent itself, this is writ over a French Colonel, who was murder'd near Padua, in his Way to the Holy Land:

Joanni Decbialo Moriaco, Claromontano, Arvernorum Equitum Præfeto; cum in omnibus Bellis, quæ tum in Gallia, tum in Italia, Carolus, Ludovicus, & Franciscus, Galliarum Reges clarissimi gesserunt, Fidem, Fortitudinem, Virtutemque egregie probasset, Venetiasque venisset, ut in Syriam transmitteret Christi Sepulcrum visendi gratia, dum Pata-vium proficisceretur Divi Antonii Reliquias veneraturus, Latronum Insidiis circumvento, miserabiliterque interfecto, Franciscus Rubens Francisci Regis Legatus pientiss. posuit. M.D.XXIV. Nonas Jun. Vixit Annos XXXVII. Mens. VIII. Elatus est magno cum Principis universæque Civitatis Gemitu.

The following one is over the celebrated Painter *Paolo Veronese* at *San Sebastiano*:

Paulo Cagliari Veronensi, Pictori Naturæ æmulo, Artis Miraculo, superstite Fatis Fama victuro.

At the School de la *Charita* this Monument is erected to the Memory of the great Cardinal *Bessarion*:

Si quando, Fratres, Oculos huc adjeceritis, Bessarionis Cardinalis Memoriam pie colere ne gravemini; qui Majorum vestrorum in se Animum atque Observantiam grate reputans, Ligno Crucis sanctissimo, Servatoris Christi Tunica, multisque præterea religiosissimis ac pretiosissimis Muneribus seipsum privans, iis Sacrarum hoc vestrum, & Vetustate, & San-ctimonia apud omnes clarum, vivens perpetuo decoravit.

(b) *Guicciardin*, in his *Hist. of Italy*, Lib. 2. makes Observations upon this Gasconade of the *Venetians*, and the particular Vanity of *Trevisani's* Epitaph. It is at the *Frari*. Other Authors also take notice of it. *Vide Amelot de la Houffaye*.

(c) The Battle was fought at a Place call'd then the Canal d' *Arco*, the Name of which they chang'd to Canal *Orfano*, from the great Number of French, that lost their Fathers on that Day. Historians of the best Credit relate the Story quite otherwise, *ibid.* N. B. This *Pepin* was *Charlemagne's* Son, King of Italy.

(d) The Fact was in this manner: The *Venetians*, being inform'd that the Marshal, being then General of the *Genoese*, had made himself Master of *Barut* in Syria, notwithstanding the Advice they had underhand given the *Saratens*, way-laid him on

I take it to be owing to the great Reserve the noble *Venetians* are oblig'd, from their Politicks, to use with regard to all Foreigners, that the Palaces here, tho' many of them extremely fine(e), are less accessible, than in other Parts of *Italy*. I took particular Notice of one, (it belong'd, I think, formerly to the *Lomellino's*, and is now the grand Warehouse of the *German Merchants*) that is adorn'd on the Outside with Fresco's, as they assur'd me, of *Titian's* own Hand, but very much decay'd. The Works of that great Master are not scarce at *Venice*, either in private or in public Buildings: But the noblest Collection of them in *Europe* perish'd in the accidental Fire of the great Council-chamber, and the *Sala del Scrutinio*, in the Year 1577. They were an historical Suite of all the noblest Exploits of the *Venetians*, from the Foundation of their Republic down to that very Time.

AMONG the Islands, that lie scatter'd round *Venice*, next to that of *St. George*, already mention'd, the two most considerable are, *St. Nicolo del Lido*, which stretches out five Miles, towards the Port of *Malamocco*; and that of *Murano*, where are their celebrated Glass-works: In this last are several noble Palaces.

CLOSE to *St. Agostino's* Parochial Church, not many Paces from the Bridge of the *Rialto*, there stands a Pillar with an Inscription to perpetuate the Memory of *Bajamonte Tiepolo's* (f) Conspiracy with several other Nobles in the Year 1310: It seems to have had a Principle of Liberty for its Basis, (much unlike the

on his Return in the Year 1404, and gave him Battle near the *Morea*, under Pretence that, in the taking of *Barut*, the *French* and *Genoese* had plunder'd a Magazine of the Republic: But *Boucicault*, with 11 Gallies only, beat their Fleet consisting of 30; and coming to hear that *Charles Zeno*, their Admiral, boasted of the Victory, sent him one Challenge, and another to the Doge *Michael Steno*; but they both thought fit to decline it. *Vide Vie du Marechal Boucicault.*

(e) This is to be understood rather with regard to the Architecture and Paintings, than the common Moveables, which are for the most part very indifferent, the best being at their Villa's on the *Terra firma*. Those of the *Pisani*, the *Cornaro's*, the *Sagredo's*, *Morosini*, (*del Giardin*) and *Bragadino*, are esteem'd worthiest notice.

(f) It runs thus in old *Italian*:

*De Bajamonte Tiepolo tû questo Terreno,
E mò e posto in commun, accio che sia
A ciascedun Spavento per sempre, e sempre mai.
Del mille trecento e diese,
A mezo il Mese dele Ceriefe,
Bajamonte Tiepolo passò il Ponte,
E per esso fo fatto il Conségio di Diese.*

It was discover'd the very Day it should have taken Effect, viz. on *St. Vito's* Festival, *June 15*, when Cherries are in their Perfection; for which Reason it is call'd *il Mese dele Ceriefe*. The other Persons concern'd in it were *Mark Quirini*, (whose Palace has been ever since converted into common Shambles) a *Barocci*, a *Badoere*, a *Venieri*, &c.

Plot

Plot (g) which *Pierre* and *Jaffier* were concern'd in, three Centuries after) notwithstanding all the Odium artfully cast upon the Persons concern'd: For the Doge *Peter Gradenigo*, an inveterate Enemy to the Plebeian Party, had drawn upon himself the Hatred of the People, in favour of whom these Conspirators undertook the Affair, which miscarry'd by the mere Accident of a violent Storm happening just at the very Juncture, when the Palace of *St. Mark* was to be attack'd: However it turn'd vastly to the Advantage of the Nobles, who made that a Pretence to exclude the Plebeians from their usual Share in the Administration.

THE Margin will shew the different Sense of Historians (h) upon this important Subject. *Bajamonte*, as great an Advocate as he was for the Liberty of the People, was descended from one of the most antient noble Families, and, by his Mother, of the Royal Blood of *Cyprus*. The Anniversary of the Defeat of this Plot is celebrated with great Solemnity, the Senate going to *Mars* at *St. Vito's* in a Body; after which the Nobles, and foreign Ministers, are entertain'd at a public Dinner by the Doge.

LEARNING in general meets with those Discouragements among the *Venetian* Nobility, from a Custom they have of attaching themselves to no other Study from their Youth, but what regards their own Politicks, that the Scarcity of Libraries and Collections in the *Virtuoso* Way is not to be wonder'd at: The famous *Contarini* Cabinet has been dispers'd long since; the much later one of *Tiepolo*, to which that illustrious Augmentation had been made by Part of the (i) *Modenese* Treasure, subsisted no more at the

(g) In 1618. This was carry'd on in favour of Spain.

(h) *Fuerat id consilium Bajamonti Tiepolo, ut auxiliis popularium instructus ducarium invaderet, ibique ducem obtruncaret, & quoscunque patricii generis posset, comprehenderet, ut occuparet tyrannidem nostræ civitatis. Sed imbrium magna vi de cælo ingruente, quibus ita conjurationis participes impediti fuerunt, ut minime ad tempus adfuerint, factum est, ut consilia & conatus omnes ad nihilum reciderint.* Gianotti Hist. Ven.

Bajamontanam conjurationem excipio, ex qua periculum ingens constat erat reip. quam non fuit in animo conjuratis libertatem evertere, sed inimicos & adversarios depellere a gubernaculis. Quo fit, ut ea quoque non adversus patriam, sed ducem, privato nomine conjuratorum hostem, habita fuerit: gravissimum tamen inde incendium exarsit, quod non sine sanguine & quorundam exilio resingui potuit. The anonymous Author of the Notes upon Gianotti.

(i) Found by an Husbandman near the Banks of the *Panaro* in the Beginning of this Century; the whole consisted of about 72,000 Gold Coins; the Fellow was imprison'd several Years by the Duke of *Modena*, and very little the better for his Discovery, the *Jews* having made him believe they were Brass, and cheated him of the best part. They carry'd them to *Venice*, where *Tiepolo* bought a great Number; and melted down above 22,000, to render those that he preserv'd, which were between two and three hundred, the more valuable: They were dispers'd since his Death, and are now in various Hands. It is falsely suppos'd, they were *M. Antony's* military Chest at the Battle of *Modena*; since several of them are of *Octavius's* Time, after he became Emperor. I have seen a Gold *Agrippa* with the

the Time of my first Tour to *Italy*; and I could hear of but one remarkable *Dilettante*, the noble *Sagredo*, who is reckon'd to have the largest Collection of Prints of any Man in *Europe*: This is the only Branch of *Virtù* that Gentleman is famous for. There are here and there, in the Hands of private Persons, or Communities, exquisite Pieces of Art of one Kind or other; as a Crucifix of Wood, by *Albert Durer*, at the *Augustinian* Nuns; a Sir *Thomas More*, by *Holbein*, at a Palace belonging to one of the *Delphino's*, &c.

It would be an Injustice to our own Country, whilst I am upon the Subject of *Connoissance*, to pass by a worthy and eminent *English* Inhabitant of *Venice*, Mr. *Joseph Smith*, who, over and above a very valuable Library, is possess'd of many excellent Pieces of Painting, Sculpture, &c. He had among the rest a little Statuette, such as you see represented in this Volume, seemingly an *Æsculapio-Priapus*; with a *Pudendum* of a monstrous Proportion; a very beautiful little Model of the *Neptune* at the great Fountain of *Bologna*, by *John* of *Bologna*; several admirable Cartoons, by *Cignani*; a transparent antique Vase of Oriental Alabaster, on which there is a Lion in Bas-relief, with the Name of *Apamea* (k), one of the *Asiatic* Cities, from the Magistrates of which probably it was an Offering to some Heathen Deity, or else destin'd to carry the Tribute to a *Roman* Emperor: The same Gentleman oblig'd me also with the Design of an ancient Painting, found some Years ago in an old Sepulchre near *Treviso* on the firm Land; which, by the *Maschera*, and certain Symbols peculiar to *Apollo*, and the *Muses*, seems to be allusive to Dramatic Poetry, and to have belong'd to the Monument of some Person, who either writ for, or acted upon, the Stage.

IN about 1200 Years that this Republic has subsisted, it is scarce credible, how often their Form of Government has been chang'd: At the Beginning they were under Consuls: To these succeeded a Tribunitial Power, every Island having its particular Tribune; till the People, convinc'd of the Danger that attended such a Disunion, and how it expos'd them to the Insults of the

Caput Rostratum, and a Gold *Pompey* with the *Pietas*, that were of this Collection. I have been assur'd, there were also the two very scarce Gold Coins of the Families *Arria* and *Numonia*. Some of the second Triumvirate are at this Time in *England*, with the Head of *Lepidus* upon them. Those with *Antony* and *Augustus* are not uncommon. *Tiepolo*, if I mistake not, had also a *Labienus* with *Victoria Parthica*, of the same Metal, which is almost unique. The late Cardinal *Davia* bought most of these Medals; but what became of them since, I cannot learn.

(k) There were several *Apamea's*, but three more considerable than the rest; in *Bitbynia*, *Phrygia*, and *Syria*.

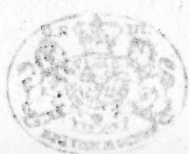
Lombards,

*ÆSCULAPIUS holding a TERMINUS
 NA POLUMAMMA at M^r. JOSEPH
 HS in VENICE.*



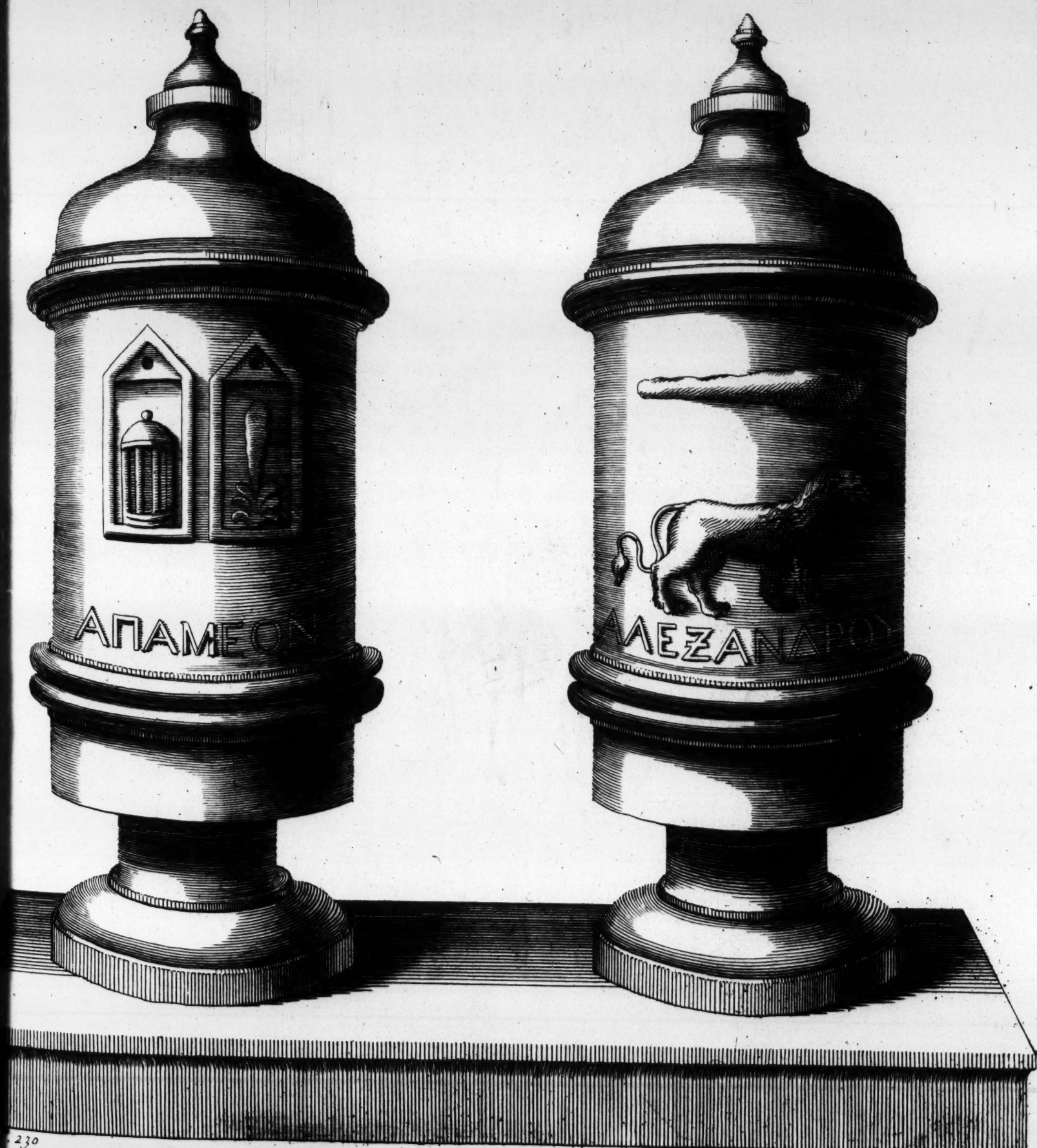
The Reverse of the ÆSCULAPIUS.





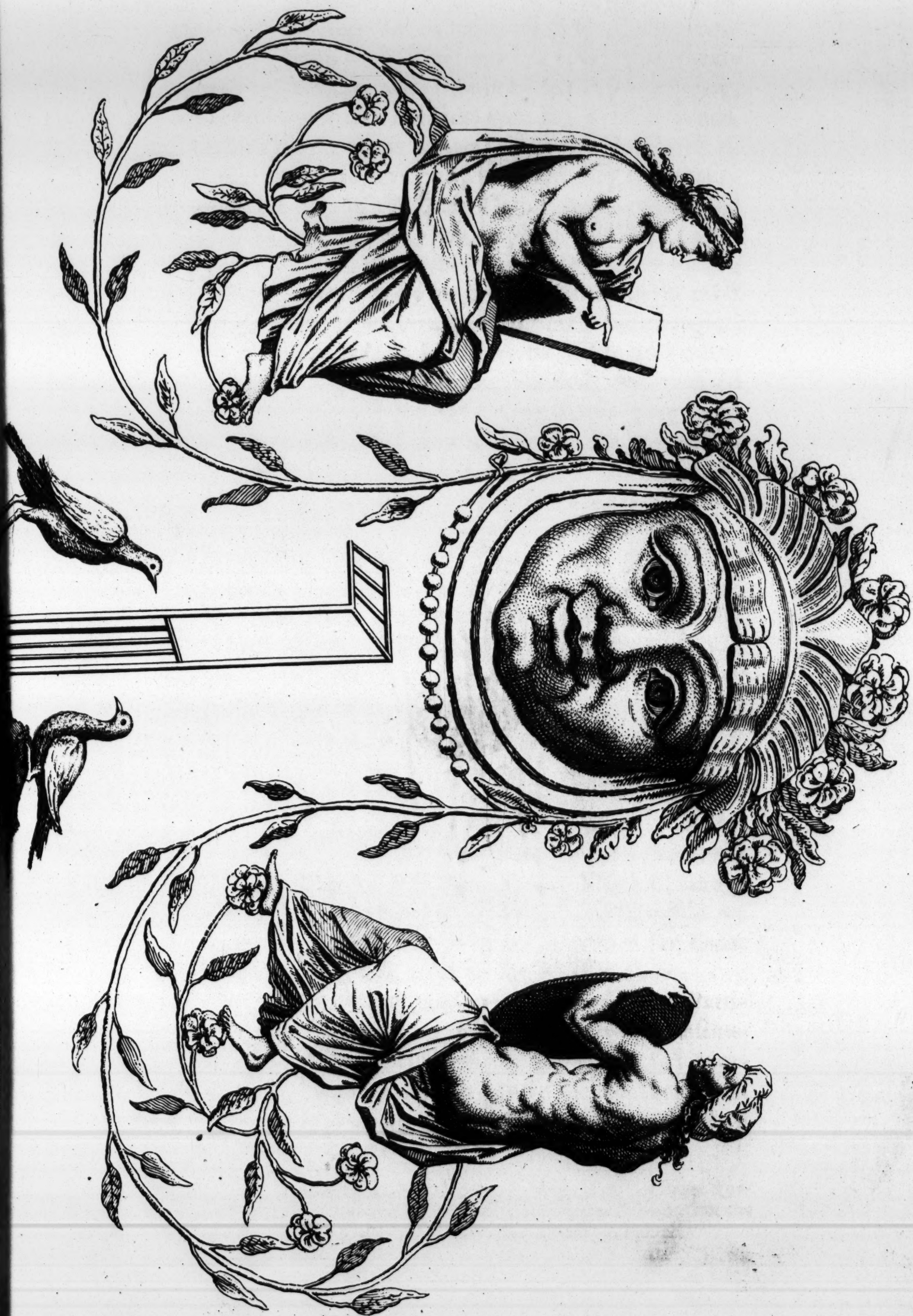
Vase of Oriental Alabaster at
JOSEPH SMITH in VENICE.

Opposite side of the Vase.





A Copy of an Ancient Painting in Fresco, found near PADOVA.





Lombards, agreed at last to confer the supreme Authority upon one Magistrate by the Title of *Dux*, (since by Corruption call'd *Doge*) but after two or three Successions, this Sort of Constitution happening not to be to their Taste neither, they put themselves under a military Officer, who should be elective every Year, and who (as we find upon old Records) was styl'd *Mastromiles*. The People, hard to please, grew sooner tir'd of this Constitution, than they had been of the former; and therefore, by the unanimous Consent of all the Islands, the Ducal Dignity was reestablish'd in the Person of *Theodato Hipato*, Son to their last *Doge*, who began his Reign in 742, and from whom, till 1173, they reckon thirty-four successive *Doges*: These govern'd the Isles, for the most part, Tyrant-like; and met oftentimes consequently with tragical Catastrophes, some being murder'd, others banish'd, and others again, after the old *Carthaginian* Custom, blinded, and confin'd for Life. It was under one of these that King *Pepin* gave them the Overthrow already mention'd at the Canal *Orfano*; which occasion'd the Removal of the Ducal Residence from the Island of *Malamocco* to that of the *Rialto*, where it has continu'd ever since.

THIS arbitrary Power terminating at last in *Vital Michieli II.* who was massacred by the Populace on his Return, tho' victorious, from an Expedition against the *Greek* Emperor *Manuel*, the Plebeians resum'd their long-lost Authority; and notwithstanding that they thought fit to continue the Ducal Office, as before, yet did they restrain and cramp it in so despotic a manner, that the Prince had little more than the Shadow of Power, and was in Effect the Slave of their Caprice; for the Great Council, compos'd of 470 Citizens, actually elected out of the six *Sestieri*, or Divisions of *Venice*, had the supreme Management of Affairs. In this Posture Things remain'd, till the Conspiracy above-mention'd against *Peter Gradenigo II.* in the End of the XIIIth Century, (fortunately defeated by the Superiority of his Genius) furnish'd the said *Doge* with the long wish'd for Pretence to reform the Great Council, and limit the Administration to the Nobles alone.

THUS was the popular Power absolutely transferr'd into Patri-
cian Hands; and since fix'd upon so solid a Basis by the Institution of the Council of *Ten*, (a Tribunal at first (l) erected occasionally) that the Government became purely Aristocratical, and all Attempts to strike at the Root of it have prov'd ineffectual

(l) To examine into *Bajamonte Tiepolo's* Conspiracy. What they call'd the *Quarantia Criminale*, was till then the only Court of Justice in criminal Cases; but the *Consiglio di Dieci* (Council of Ten) has monopoliz'd that Power ever since.

from that Time. It was from this (m) Period of the Democracy, till the fatal League of *Cambray*, so often spoken of, (that is, for about 220 Years) that *Venice* was at her *Zenith* of Glory, Mistress of a Multitude of strong Places upon the Continent of *Asia*, over and above the *Morea*, the Islands of *Candia*, *Cyprus*, *Negropont*, and the *Arches*, of all *Dalmatia*, *Istria*, *Frioul*, with a great Part of *Lombardy* and *Romagna*. We are to consider them besides, in those Days, as sole Masters of the *East India* Trade, the Passage round the *Cape of Good Hope* being as yet undiscover'd, and the Merchandise from those Seas brought over Land to *Alexandria*, the Traffick to which no Power was able to dispute with them.

To enter into a little Detail concerning their Form of Government, I shall observe, that it consists of (n) three Councils; I. the *Consiglio Grande*, which takes in the whole Body of Nobles; II. the *Pregadi*, who are properly the Senate; III. the College, where the Ambassadors have their Audience; over all which Assemblies the Doge, assisted by six Senators, presides; and this *Septemvirate*, as I may term it, goes by the Name of *il Consiglietto*. As to treat of the several Functions of these Councils, which differ from each other but as separate Limbs of the same Body, would lead me too far out of my Way; it will suffice, if I tell my Reader, that in the Method of balloting (which is always done in the Great Council) either for inferior Magistrates, or for the Choice of a Doge himself, there are Singularities, which seem to take off all Possibility of Corruption, with Circumstances that are even (o) delicate to a superfluous degree: Yet, notwithstanding all this apparent Precaution, nothing is less doubtful than the Venality of Voices, the daily Traffick of the *Broglio*, (a kind of Exchange, where the Nobles meet, under the Porticos of *St. Mark's Place*); which, in spite of all their excellent Laws, is an Inlet to the most sordid Bribery, and an eternal Bar to the Independence of the poorer Nobility, who become by this means Vassals and Slaves, in a manner, to the wealthy Families, that keep them in constant Pay, tho' vastly inferior to them oftentimes in point of Antiquity. Insincerity is of so very little Weight however among the Members of this august Body, that a Senator hardly ever loses the Post he put in for, but he receives this Protestation from Friends and Foes indifferently, when the Affair is over: *Caro Signor, l'ho servito, si da Servitor vero, si da Cavalier*; Sir, you had my Vote, I assure you, you had it upon my Honour.

(m) The *Venetians* name it *il Serrar del Consiglio*.

(n) The Council of *Ten*, as having only the Right of Enquiry into criminal Affairs, is not thrown into the Account.

(o) Vide *Amelot de la Houffaye*, T. I. P. 9. & seqq.

THE antient Doges of *Venice* were elected by the Acclamations of the People, and a Majority of Hands, like what is practis'd in *Guild-hall* among our Freemen, in the filling up of City Offices, before a Poll is demanded. The Inconveniencies attending this tumultuous Method made them change it for one liable to less Confusion, after the Death of *Vitalis Michieli* II. whose Successor *Sebastian Ziani* was nominated by eleven Electors. The Number of these was afterwards increas'd to forty one; and Things have continu'd upon this Footing ever since *Marin Morosini's* Election in 1249; but the Candidate must have five and twenty Voices at least on his Side to be legally chosen. Besides the Ballot, there is another Way of Election, they call *il Scrutinio*, and corruptly, *Squitinio*; which they make use of upon certain Occasions, as when some Employment of little Importance is to be forc'd upon a Noble of the first Rank; or a Person is wanted to fill up some expensive Embassy, which they are sensible he had rather decline: This is done by throwing into an Urn little Scrolls of Paper; and thus was the Doge *Erizzo* (p) elected Captain General of the Sea, (a Thing without Precedent) in a very decrepit Age.

THE *Venetian* Nobility (tho' they have all Votes alike in the *Consiglio Grande*) are distinguish'd into five Classes; namely, I. the (q) *Casè Vecchie Tribunitie*, which descend from the antient *Tribunes*, before these Islands were govern'd by a Doge; II. the *Casè Vecchie* (r), not *Tribunitie*, (which are numerous); III. the *Casè de la Guerra di Genoa*, Houses that bought their Rank at the Time of the last War with the *Genoese* in 1379, (when the Republic (s), reduc'd to the lowest Ebb of Fortune, was distress'd into this Expedient of raising Money); IV. the *Casè de la Guerra di Candia*, which were ennobled in the middle of last Century,

(p) In 1644.

(q) These are the *Badoeri*, (deriv'd from the *Participatii*, the most powerful House of all the State) the *Bragadini*, the *Contarini*, the *Cornaro's*, the *Dandolo's*, the *Falieri*, the *Gradenigo's*, the *Justiniani*, the *Memo's*, the *Michieli*, the *Morosini*, (who have had a Queen of Hungary of their Family) the *Toma's*, the *Bembo's*, the *Delfino's*, the *Quirini*, the *Sagredo's*, the *Soranzo's*, the *Zani*, the *Sanutes*, (sprung from the old *Caudiani*, who are of that Antiquity, that one of them was of the Number of Consuls sent from *Padua* to build *Venice*) the *Tiepolo's*, the *Giorgi*, and two or three more, now bury'd in Obscurity by having squander'd their Estates.

(r) As the *Barbarigo's*, (one of whom was the famous *Augustin*, Proveditor General of the naval Forces at the Battle of *Lepanto*, where he was slain) the *Capello's*, the *Canales*, the *Donato's*, the *Erizzo's*, the *Foscari*, the *Grimani*, the *Lando's*, *Loredano's*, *Malipieri*, *Marcello's*, *Mocenigo's*, *Navagiero's*, *Nani*, *Pesaro's*, *Pisani*, *Priuli*, *Trivisani*, *Trono's*, *Valieri*, *Venieri*, &c.

(s) The State was reduc'd so very low upon this Occasion, that they su'd for Peace in the most submissive manner imaginable; but finding *Peter Doria*, the *Genoese* Captain General, and the Senate, inflexibly bent upon their Ruin, they resolv'd to defend themselves to the last Extremity; and won the famous Sea Fight of *Cbioggia*, (an Island in the *Adriatic*) which quite retriev'd their Affairs.

O o o

when

when the Senate stood in need of new Resources to maintain that Island (*t*) against the *Turks*; V. and lastly, the honorary Nobles, as the Kings of *France* (*u*), the Sovereign Houses of *Savoy* (*x*), *Lorrain*, *Brunswick* (*y*) *Lunenbourg*, *Medici*, *Farnese*, *Este*, and many inferior ones, as the *Colonna's*, the *Borromeo's*, the *Richelieus* and *Mazarins* in *France*, &c.

HERE it may not be improper to observe, that there are a sort of Nobles, known by the contemptible Name of *Barnabote* (*z*), in whom Pride and Poverty make a more ridiculous Contrast, than it is possible to imagine without having seen them. Many of these are of the very antientest Families; but reduc'd to so low a Circumstance, that, their Rank set aside, there is nothing they do not make venal, even to the Honour and Chastity of their own Daughters. I have seen these perform the Office of *Cicerones* (or Tomb-shewers) to Foreigners, for the servile Gratification of a Dinner; and officiously throw themselves in their Way, as honourable Objects of Charity.

ONE of the greatest *Finesses de Politique* among the Heads of the Republic consists in preserving a good Harmony among the Nobles to the utmost of their Power, Faction being the common Rock which Constitutions of that Nature split upon. Hence it is, that as unforgiving, and prone, as naturally they are, to Revenge, they are forc'd to smother their Resentments, which the Senate never suffers to go the whole Length. A pleasant Instance happen'd of this in the last Century: A Noble of the Name of *Ponte*, having a Difference (*a*) with another of the Family of *Canale*, told the last by way of Raillery, *That the Canales were always lower than the Pontes*; and receiv'd for Answer, *That, be that as it might,*

(*t*) They lost it in 1658.

(*u*) *Francis I.* and the whole House of *Valois*, were admitted into the List of noble *Venetians* after the Battle of *Marignan*, in which that State had assisted the *French*; and four Embassadors were deputed to present the King with the Republic's Decree to that Effect. He was then at *Milan*. *Henry III.* upon his passing thro' *Venice* in his Return to *France*, had the same Honour confirm'd to him; and claim'd his Right of balloting in the *Consiglio Grande*. *Henry IV.* who lay under some Obligation to the State, for being the first Power in *Europe*, that had acknowledg'd him as legitimate Monarch; in Token of his Friendship for the Republic, desir'd to have the whole House of *Bourbon* register'd upon the *Golden Book*, (as they call it) on which all the Patrician Houses are enroll'd.

(*x*) They were created so in 1314, in the Person of Count *Amadeo*, (surnam'd *the Great*) who forc'd the *Turks* to raise the Siege of *Rhodes*. The Republic gave him also the wing'd Lion of *St. Mark* for his Crest; and Duke *Emmanuel Philibert*, who liv'd in very good Harmony with the State, caus'd his Arms with this Crest to be plac'd over one of the Gates of *Turin*.

(*y*) This is only to be understood of the Catholic Princes of this House, who were admitted to the Rank of noble *Venetians*, as descended from the Marquises of *Este*.

(*z*) By reason they live mostly in the Parish of *St. Barnabas*.

(*a*) The Words signify *Bridge*, and *Canal*.

yet the Pontes must certainly allow the Preference to the Canales in point of Antiquity. The Noise the Dispute had occasion'd having reach'd the Doge and Senate, the contending Parties were soon appeas'd with this jocular, but peremptory Message; That it was in their Power to pull down the one, meaning the Pontes, and to fill up the other, alluding to the Canales.

A Noble no sooner becomes popular in *Venice*, and courts the Affection of his *Inferiors*, but he exposes himself to be the Victim of his *Equals*, let the Medium he makes use of be never so just and warrantable. Instances of public Service rewarded with Imprisonment or Death, were formerly seen in *Rome* and *Athens*; but these are nothing to what *Venice* affords. A Noble of the *Loredano* Family was dispatch'd out of the Way, for quelling a Sedition the whole Authority of the Senate was not able to put an End to. *Bertrando Pelizzari*, who had prevented the State's Ruin upon another Occasion (b), met with much the same Treatment: And a *Cornaro* was poison'd for no other Crime, than that of distributing Bread to the People in the Time of a general Famine. Such Instances of State Ingratitude they are more particularly careful to conceal from Strangers, the Assistance of whom they cannot well be without in Time of War: And therefore it is, they affect such Panegyrics of those who have deserv'd well at their Hands, upon their public Monuments; and that the Equestrian Statues of their great Captains are so common at *Venice* and *Padua*. The same Cause that renders the People's Darlings obnoxious, recommends to the Favour of the Senate such as oppress, and carry it with an high Hand over the Commonalty. As these are far from being Objects of Jealousy and Fear, like the others, nothing in the State's Disposal is too good for them; and the more enormous their violent Proceedings and Extortions are, the higher also is their Merit. These are made much of likewise upon another Account, as being Victims they give up to appease the People's Fury in any public Insurrection.

FROM what has been said, it naturally follows, that a noble *Venetian* can have nothing more prejudicial belonging to him, than a fair Reputation; a Property, that never fails to acquire him just as many Enemies, as he has Equals that he surpasses in Merit. This was the real Motive to the Proscription of the Senator *Angelo Badoero*, who had carry'd the Fame of his Virtue too great a Length not to give an Handle to his own Undoing, the first Op-

(b) Duke *Marin Falieri's* Conspiracy in 1354. They did this honest Citizen the Honour indeed to promote him to the Rank of a Noble, but then confin'd him Prisoner for Life.

portunity that should offer. The excellent Defence this Nobleman made to the Point he was accus'd of, (namely, (c) a Correspondence with *Alonso de la Queva*, Embassador from *Spain*) stood him in no stead; for he must be in the Plot, right or wrong, because it was the Senate's Interest he should be so.

NEXT to Virtue, nothing is more fatal here to the Possessor, than Eloquence and Wit; Qualities, that may raise a Man above his Equals, and therefore not to be tolerated: Which accounts for the scandalous Neglect in the Education of their young Nobles, whose Learning for the most part never goes beyond the Study of their own Government and Politicks: This they call *esser gran Broglista*; that is, to be well vers'd in the Intrigues of the *Broglia*. The Motive that is an Objection to their Reading, becomes one, in like manner, to their Travelling: And to this is owing that stiff *Lombard* Air, that renders them so despicable in the Eye of other Nations: Yet, how inferior soever they may be to them in personal Accomplishments; in the Arts of defrauding, tricking, and Dissimulation, it is certain they come, generally speaking, behind none that can be nam'd, with regard either to public, or to private Affairs. Tho' the Instances of this in History are without Number, in order to illustrate what I say, it will suffice, if I produce two; the first is their leaving Pope *Julius II.* to shift for himself, after he had declar'd War, upon their Account, against *Louis XII.* and the second is the secret Treaty they struck up with the Grand Signor *Selim*, (who was at that Time in the utmost Distress from the Ruin of his Fleet at *Lepanto*) when they had just obtain'd the Tenth's of their Clergy, with other mighty Concessions from (d) *Gregory XIII.* towards carrying on the War against the *Turk*.

NOTWITHSTANDING their political Dissimulation of Resentment, where they have receiv'd an Injury, it is certain they not only never bury it in Oblivion; but even where they themselves have been the Aggressors, their sincere Reconciliation with the Man they have wrong'd, is a Point very doubtful: To Favours receiv'd, on the other hand, no People in the World are less sensible, whether you take them separately, or in a Body. The Senate has been known to deny small Favours to Princes, to whom they lay under the most signal Obligations; and it was not long after *Louis XIV.* had assisted them with powerful Succours in the last *Candian* War, that his Embassador was deny'd the Enlargement

(c) In the last famous Conspiracy, upon which *Otway* has grounded his Play.

(d) The Pope was so incens'd at this, that when their Embassador *Tiepolo* brought him the News, he banish'd him his Presence.

of a few *French* Galley-slaves, till he was forc'd to remind them of his Master's Services; by which means he sham'd them into Compliance.

THEY carry it to one another with little less Reserve than they do towards Strangers; the nearest Relations, that do not live under the same Roof, having no other Intercourse for the most part, than that public one of the *Broglio*; where being expos'd to such a Multitude of Eyes, Cabals against the State are in a manner impracticable. This habitual Shyness serves as a Cloke, if they are wealthy, to their Avarice, if necessitous, to their Poverty, by shutting out all Inquiries into their domestic Affairs. For this Reason a Noble, who meets casually some Stranger at *Venice*, with whom he may have been intimate in some other Country, shall not invite him to Dinner in his own House, but chuse rather to treat him at an *Auberge*: And in this he gains a double Point; first, he discourages his Guest from expecting a second Favour of the Kind, upon the Account of the Trouble and Charge it puts the Entertainer to; and secondly, it furnishes him with an Opportunity of shewing his Power, and the Respect that Underlings must pay a Man of his Rank.

As they are much addicted to Pleasure, there is scarce a noble *Venetian* without two or three Mistresses, to whom they pay a most servile Deference, while their Wives are little better than Slaves: Yet are they jealous of these last, in spite of all their Indifference, to a surprizing degree, causing them to be dogg'd up and down, and punishing them with Death, if surpriz'd in a Fault; whereas they suffer Competitors in their unlawful Amours without the least Uneasiness, with a Proviso they find their Account in it, as many of them do, going Shares with the Courtezan in the Plunder of her Gallants.

THIS Voluptuousness of the young Nobles, which extends itself even to Ecclesiasticks, has been all along wink'd at by the Senate, whose Interest it is not to discourage such Amusements in the more active and vigorous Part of their Body, who are taken off by that means from Occupations that might prove prejudicial to the State. Nor is it from this Motive alone, that loose Women are indulg'd and protected in the manner they are; but it is likewise accounted for partly by the (e) Consideration of the Danger

(e) The Courtezans were banish'd *Venice* some Centuries ago by a public Edict; but the Rapes and Riots, which this Expulsion occasion'd, made the State repeal it very soon; and, for a further Encouragement to Prostitutes, a Fund was settled for their Maintenance, and certain Houses appropriated to that Use, which were call'd *Cafe Rampane*. Hence comes the infamous Name of *Carampana*, which is one of the highest Affronts that can be offer'd a *Venetian* Woman.

the Wives and Daughters of the meaner Citizens might be expos'd to from the Licentiousness of those of an higher Rank, had not the Wisdom of the Senate guarded against it by the Connivance I speak of.

THERE are, and have been in all Times, notwithstanding what has been said, several Nobles, no doubt, of great Valour and Virtue, among a Multitude of degenerate and vicious ones: And to the Honour of this State it must be own'd, that Strangers of all Countries, and of all Persuasions, (with a Proviso they stand clear of their Politicks, and their Women) enjoy that Tranquillity, and meet with that civil Treatment and Protection at *Venice*, as even exceeds what they could look for in the *Swiss Cantons*, or the *United Provinces*.

TO all these Observations I shall only add one more; *viz.* That that exorbitant Power of the *Venetians*, which oblig'd so many Princes to unite against them at the League of *Cambray*, was owing, in a great measure, to their Monopoly of the *East India Trade*; which was solely in their Hands, before the Way thither, round the Cape of *Good Hope*, came to be discover'd by the *Portuguese*. Till then the *Venetian Merchants* convey'd all the *European Effects* to *Alexandria*, from whence they were carry'd by Land to the *Arabian Gulf*, and there embark'd for those Countries, the Commodities of which were return'd to *Venice* the same Way.

IN one of my Journeys from *Venice*, I took a very unusual Route into the *Tirol*, thro' *Bassano* in the *Marche Trevisane*, a little Town at the Foot of the *Alps*, (famous for having been the Birth-place of *Ezzelin* (f), and the Scene of a Battle between the (g) *Spaniards* and *Venetians* in the XVIth Century); and was entertain'd the whole Way with Variety of odd Views, the wild Beauty of which was oftentimes heighten'd by Cascades from the Mountains, and impetuous Torrents in the Valleys. One of these Torrents, call'd *Cismona*, is peculiarly remarkable for a Wooden Bridge (h), that runs athwart it, and is in Length about 110 Feet; sustain'd by neither Impost, Boat, Arch, nor Pillar, but self-suspended, as it were, in the Air, and of that excellent Contrivance, that the greater the Pressure is upon it, the stronger is the Cohesion of its Parts. From hence we fell down, as it were, upon *Trent*, a City of a most Romantic Appearance, come at it which way you

(f) The famous Tyrant of *Padua*, of whom above.

(g) The former were commanded by *Raymond Cardona*, Viceroy of *Naples*; and the latter by *Barthelemy L'Alviano*, who was defeated with the Loss of 5000 Men. This happen'd soon after the Defection of the *Venetians* from the Confederacy against *France*, in the Beginning of *Leo* the Xth's Papacy.

(h) Vide *Gautier, Traité des Ponts*, p. 13.

will; but more especially so, when you see it à *Vene d'Oiseau*, from the Hills on the *Venetian* Side. They were Wildernesses of the Kind I speak of, that furnish'd *Salvator Rosa* with the amazing Ideas of most of his Pictures; and it is even affirm'd, that, for the better Conveniency of studying Nature in this upright Landscape Style, he did not scruple to herd with the *Banditti* of the *Marche* and *Trentine*, who generally chose these Rocks for their Scenes of Action, before they were totally extirpated.

THO' it is breaking the Order of my Travels, yet as in this Part of my Work no other Subject is to interfere with *Italy*, I shall postpone my Tour homeward thro' *Germany*, &c. and carry back my Reader into *Lombardy*, and the State of *Genoa*; which last I was wholly a Stranger to, till I cross'd the *Alps* a second time.

V E R O N A.

THE Remarks made by me in *Lombardy* in 1720 and 21, tho' they take up a considerable Part of my Travels formerly publish'd, left room for many Additions, which my second and third Tour round that beautiful Province furnish'd me with since. I shall begin with some few at *Verona*, as that happen'd once more to be my first Stage; and as it is one of those Places, where a Lover of Antiquity can never be satiated.

AMONG the Inscriptions of the Academy or Theatre, collected and rang'd for the most part by Count *Scipio Maffei*, who is an Honour to the *Italian Literati* of this Age, I found, upon a second Survey, nothing material had been omitted by me in the Work abovemention'd: But the *Moscardo* Cabinet offer'd my Curiosity a new Object, which, in my first Visit to it, I had casually overlook'd. It is a *Latin* Deed or Instrument, comprehended in two Copper Tables; by virtue of which the Senate and People of *Themetra* and *Themelinga* (two *African* Towns unobserv'd by Geographers) put themselves under the Protection of one *Caius Silius Aviola*, of the *Fabian* Division or Tribe, (who is qualify'd therein *Præfectus Fabrorum*, Surveyor of the Military Works) and of his Heirs for ever. I have (i) transcrib'd them in the Margin for

(i) I.
Marco Crasso Frugi, Lucio Calpurnio Pisone, Consulibus, tertio Nonas Februarias.
Civitas Themetra ex Africa Hospitium fecit cum Cajo Silio Caj Filio, Fabia, Aviola, Eum,
Liberos, Posterisque ejus, Sibi, Liberis, Posterisque suis Patronum cooptaverunt.
Cajus Silius Caj Filius, Fabia, Aviola, Civitatem Themetrensem, Liberos, Posterisque
Eorum, Sibi, Liberis, Posterisque suis in Fidem Clientelamque suam recepit.
Egerunt Banno Himilis Filius, * Sufes, } * Judge, or Supreme Magistrate.
Azdrubal Baifillecis Filius, } Legati.
Iddibal Bosibaris Filius, }

for the Information of the Curious, who will find many Particulars therein worth their Notice, according to the Interpretation put upon them by Count *Maffei*; especially the *Phœnician* Names of the Employments of the Deputies, who were sent to *Rome* for that Purpose; and the uncommon Simplicity of Style us'd, as well by the People, that desire *Silius* to accept of their Patronage, as by *Silius*, who receives them his Clients.

THE greatest Collection of Vases and Instruments us'd by the Antients in their Auguries and Sacrifices, that I have met with any-where, is in the Cabinet I speak of. There are likewise Abundance of antique Weapons us'd by various Nations: Some of these, belonging to the old *Celtes* or *Teutons*, are of that sort of Stone they call the *Ceraunia*, or Thunder-stone; which is extreme hard and weighty, and was much in Use among the Northern Barbarians, before the Working of Iron and Copper was known to them.

I refer the Reader to Mr. *Wright* for the Description of that noble Bas-relief fix'd in the outside Wall of an House, too good and valuable a Piece to stand expos'd, as it does, to the Inclemency of the Air; which is likewise the Case of the Inscriptions, &c. in the Area before their Theatre. Here I cannot but observe, that the remarkable Epitaph of *Catullus's Ipsithylla*, among the other Monuments in Count *Giusti's* Garden, is without doubt an Imposition.

THE Monks of St. *Zeno's* have a very rich Treasure, and are not poor in Legends. Two of these deserve Notice beyond the rest; first, the miraculous Virtue of the Water, supply'd from an

II.

Marco Crasso Frugi, Lucio Calpurnio Pisone, Consulibus.
Senatus Populusque Thimiligenis Hospitium fecerunt cum Cajo Silio Caj Filio,
Fabia, Aviola, Præfeto Fabrûm; Eumque, Liberos, Posterisque eorum, Sibi,
Liberis, Posterisque suis Patronum cooptaverunt.
Cajus Silius Aviola, Præfetus Fabrûm, Teimiligenes universos Sibi, Liberis,
Posterisque suis, suorumque in Fidem Clientelamque suam, suorumque recepit.
Egerunt Legati Azdrubal Sufes, Annobalis Filius,
Agdibil Boncarth, Iddibalis Filius,
Risvil Hanno, Azdrubalis Filius,
Xucejarzo [Secretary of State], Ammicaris Filius,
Agdibil, Balithonis Filius, Sirni, [a public Office of great Dignity].

Count *Maffei*, in his *Istoria Diplomatica*, proves from *Xenophon*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Cæsar's* Comm. &c. that the Custom of these Dependencies, call'd *Clientelæ*, was very common among the Antients, and of singular Service to the Clients; tho' they oftentimes went such a Length, as to be prejudicial to the *Roman* State itself: *Suetonius* speaks of one *Claudius Drusus*, who, by the Number of his Clients, had almost made himself Master of all *Italy*; and *Paterculus* tells us, that *Pompey*, while but a Youth, was at the Head of a little Army in the Province of the *Piceni*, all compos'd of his Father's Clients, with whom that Part of *Italy* was fill'd. The Conciseness of these two Instruments has something in it very particular.

invisible

invisible Spring, in the Vault where their Founder *Pipin*, King of *Italy*, and Son to *Charlemagne*, was deposited, till the *French* remov'd his Bones in some of their Expeditions over the *Alps*; and secondly, the Devil's bringing their Porphyry Font out of *Syria* at *St. Zeno's* Command.

THE old *Flaminian* Arch, now one of the City Gates, which Authors have mistaken to be *Doric*, as much damag'd and broken as it is, appears to have been *Corinthian*.

OF one of the Mausoleums of the *Scaligers*, at *Sta. Maria Antica*, there is a Draught in my former Book of Travels: There are two more for Princes of the same Family, but inferior in Beauty.

BESIDES the famous Martyrdom of *St. George*, at the Church of his Name, there are likewise a *Christ* baptiz'd, of *Tintoret's*; the Manna in the Desert, by *Brusafordi*; and the Miracle of the Loaves, by *Farinati*; all capital Pictures. Travellers may take a Turn to *Sta. Maria in Organa*, where they will see excellent Paintings by the Master last nam'd, and in the Church-yard some antient Inscriptions.

V I C E N Z A.

ARCHITECTS may have Opportunities of forming their Taste upon nobler Models at *Vicenza*, than in most other Cities upon the Continent. These are too universally known among Connoisseurs to require a Description. The Situation of the Town upon the Conflux of the *Bacchilione* and the *Affighello*, renders it exceeding pleasant. In the Town-house they have a curious Inscription to the Honour of (k) *Gordian* III. for which I refer the Reader to *Gruter*.

BETWEEN this Place and *Verona*, is the Castle of *Montecchio*, that belong'd antiently to the illustrious House of that Name, that was the Head of a Faction against the *Capello's*. *Shakespear* made that Quarrel the Foundation of his *Romeo and Juliet*; whose Burying-place (l) I had been shewn at *Verona* in my first Tour to *Italy*.

MANTUA.

(k) EX LIBERALITATE MATIDIARVM, &c. *Grut. Insc. cclxii.* It was discover'd in the XVIth Century.

(l) Having been attack'd by Mr. *Theobald*, in his Edition of *Shakespear*, upon an Error in point of Criticism I made in my Remarks upon *Verona*, with regard to Mr. *Otway's* altering of that fine and true Story into a Fiction about *Marius* and *Sylla*, I shall frankly own myself so far in the wrong, as to allow of what he says in Mr. *Otway's* Vindication; viz. That the *Romans* did bury as well as burn, &c. But with Mr. *Theobald's* Leave, he is to take notice, first, That it was never the Custom to bury within the Walls of *Rome*, till the Imperial Times, nay expressly prohibited

M A N T U A.

IT is rather a Marsh than a Lake that *Mantua* (*m*) stands upon; and is form'd partly by the River *Mincio*, and partly by Rivulets, that fall into it. The Water as it stagnates in most Places, to the great Annoyance of the Inhabitants in the hot Months; so is it in Motion in others, and able to carry Boats of some Burden. Next to this Marsh, the great Defence of the City consists in the Citadel, which is very well fortify'd, and provided with a suitable Arsenal. The Town has an Air of Greatness in Decay, like *Ferrara* and *Ravenna*; tho' it appear'd to (*n*) me less unpeopled than those, in proportion to its Bigness; but this might be occasion'd as well from the numerous Garison that was in it, as from the Quality and amiable Character of the Governor; which render'd his Court but little inferior to that of *Milan* itself: He was Brother to the famous Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, Viceroy of *Catalonia*, that lost his Life at the Attack of *Fort Monjuich*.

THE Plunder of *Mantua* by *Colalto*, the Imperial General, in the last Century, and the Ruin of the *Gonzaga* Family, in this, have not a little contributed, as may be imagin'd, to the naked and deplorable State of the old Ducal Apartments in the Castle, as well as of the famous Palace of the T. where the *Germans* have left nothing, but what they could not well carry away; I mean the Triumphs of *Julius Cæsar*, by *Mantegna* (*o*), and the *Giants*

prohibited by the XII. Tables; and secondly, That the Bodies, when so bury'd, were not deposited where it was possible to come at them with a Spade and Pickax, but in Vaults of a Thickness that was the Work of a Multitude of Hands, as well as of a great deal of Time to break thro'. This all Men of Observation, that have been in *Rome*, must know. The Case was quite otherwise at the Time that the Affair happen'd between the Lovers in Question. In that Age, viz. about the XIVth Century, they continu'd the old *Lombard* manner of depositing the Dead in Stone Coffins plac'd above-ground, the Lids of which Coffins, slightly cemented together for the most part, could be open'd with Ease, as we see ten thousand Instances in all their Church-yards; which makes the Circumstance of *Juliet's* being put alive into her Coffin, highly probable. *Shakespeare*, who was ignorant of this, buries her in a Vault, which adds to the Difficulty of *Romeo's* Access to her; but *Otway*, with all his Excellencies, is far less excusable in burying his *Lavinia* within the Walls, contrary to a known Custom, and that in a manner that has been only practis'd since the Christian Times.

(*m*) Geographers make it antienter than *Rome*; and the Poets derive its Name from *Manto* the Prophetess, Daughter to *Tiresias*. *Virg. Æn. X.*

*Fatidicæ Mantûs, & Thusci filius amnis,
Qui muros, matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen.*

(*n*) I was there in 1726.

(*o*) A famous Painter of the XVth Century, born at *Mantua*, and Scholar to *Squarcione*. This Triumph is the same Design with that of *Hampton Court*, and said to be the Original of the other.

War,

War, by *Giulio Romano* (p), which are both painted in Fresco. I was made to observe several Cracks and Flaws in this excellent Work, which I thought Time and Moisture together might have occasion'd; but the Housekeeper assur'd me, they were the Effects of *Colalto's* brutish Barbarity. If they were, which I am unwilling to believe, it had been more for that General's Credit, had he imitated the noble Example of *Demetrius*, who not only spar'd *Protogenes's* Paintings, when he took *Rhodes*, but spar'd *Rhodes* itself for the sake of *Protogenes*.

THE Pieces of Antiquity in all Kinds, that were irrecoverably lost in the Sack of 1630, will be what Lovers of *Virtù* will always think of with Sorrow. Those that escap'd, are dispers'd so far asunder, and many of them in the Hands of such ignorant Possessors, that the Curious are little more the better for them, than if they had perish'd with the rest. Some, I am told, fell into the Hands of that eminent Protectress of Arts and Sciences, Queen *Christina* of *Sweden*; who brought them with her to *Rome*, where they are yet in the (q) *Bracciano* Collection. Some were in his late *Prussian* Majesty's Cabinet; and a Prince of *Sax Gotha* assur'd me, that his Father, the now reigning Duke, who is a great *Dilettante*, was Proprietor of others, which were Part of his Inheritance from an Ancestor, who serv'd under *Colalto* in that Expedition: He added, if I mistake not, that the celebrated *Onyx*(r), one of the first-rate Cameyo's of the World, was of that Number. As for the *Mensa* (s) *Isiaca*, (which *Pignori* has writ a whole Book upon by way of Dissertation, and which fell to the Lot of a common Soldier, from whom, by the Wheel of Fortune, it came at last to a Duke of *Savoy*) that I shall have farther Occasion to speak of in my Account of *Turin*; at which Place I have seen and examin'd it more than once.

THE *Mantuan*s pretend, I observ'd, as well as the *Neapolitans*, to have been the Depositors of their Countryman *Virgil's* Ashes;

(p) This Palace was painted by *Giulio*, at the Time of his Banishment for the lascivious Designs, that are yet seen in some Cabinets, engrav'd by *Mark Antonio*, with *Aretin's* Sonnets writ under them. Vide *Vasari's* Lives of the Painters. *Mark Antonio* escap'd hanging very narrowly, had not the Cardinal of *Medici* interceded for him with *Clement VII*.

(q) That Princess's intire Collection was sold at her Death to Don *Livio Odescalchi*, who bequeath'd it to the Duke of *Bracciano*. The Pictures were sold to the late Regent, and the Statues to *Philip V*.

(r) It is either in that Prince's Possession, or in the Duke of *Wolfembuttel's*: I am rather inclin'd to believe the latter has it; because *Colalto's* People sold it to Duke *Albert* of *Mecklenburg*, who bequeath'd it to his Wife, and she again to her Sister *Sophia*, who marry'd a Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*. *Monfaucon* has given a Draught of it, Vol. I. Part I. It represents the Rites of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*.

(s) A Table representing several Mysteries of the *Egyptian* Mythology in Hieroglyphicks.

and they pointed the Place to me, where his Monument stood; which was demolish'd, as they said, in one of their Wars with the *Malatesta's*, Lords of *Rimini*, three or four Centuries ago. I likewise took notice of a little Village about two Miles from *Mantua*, call'd to this Day *la Virgiliana*, where they fix that Poet's Country-house. It was near to this Place that Pope *Gregory* the VIIth's Forces, united with those of his great Benefactress and inseparable Companion, the (so often mention'd) Countess *Mathilda*, receiv'd a total Overthrow from the Emperor *Henry IV.* which broke *Gregory's* Heart soon after in his Recess at *Salerno*.

I was shewn a Piece of Architecture ascrib'd to *Mantegna*, at a Church call'd *Sta. Maria della Vittoria*. Nothing surpriz'd me here so much as that they should have given it that Name from the pretended Victory of the confederate *Italian* Powers over *Charles VIII.* at the Battle of *Fornoue* upon the *Taro*.

I met with some Branches of the *Gonzaga* Family, but much reduc'd, still subsisting at *Mantua*; not to speak of the late Duke (t) of *Guaftalla*, who was no ways concern'd in the Misfortunes of the elder House. The last Duke of *Mantua*, who being stript of his Domains by the Emperor, dy'd without Heirs at *Venice* in the Beginning of this Century, was the Victim of his Attachment to *France*, which had establish'd (u) his Ancestors in that Duchy, and supported them therein against *Spain*, and the Empire.

MANTUA was one of the six (x) *Fabricæ*, or military Manufactures establish'd in *Italy* in the *Roman* Times: This was the *Fabrica Loricaria*, appropriated to *Cuirasses*, or Breast-plates; as *Verona* was the *Scutaria*, or Staple for *Shields*; *Ticinum* (*Pavia*) for *Bows* and *Arrows*; *Lucca* for *Swords*, &c.

THERE is a rich and stately *Carthusian* Convent at a small Distance from *Pavia*, a Place of great Resort for Devotees upon the Account of certain Reliques, which I have not thought worth remembering. What I found remark-worthy, is the great Number of (y) *Anathemata*, or Vows, as *Swords*, *Lances*, *Musquets*, human Limbs, &c. nay intire Figures of Men and Women, many of the former in complete Armour, on Horseback, and on Foot: Among these I took notice of the famous Constable of *Bourbon* in a Pilgrim's Habit, large as Life; a Monument of his Humiliation

(t) He marry'd the only Daughter of the Prince of *Hesse D'Armstadt*, Governor of *Mantua*; but dy'd without Issue 2 or 3 Years ago; and the Title is now extinct.

(u) They were of the House of *Nevers*, to whom *Mantua* fell by Marriage with the *Gonzaga's* in 1628.

(x) Vide *Grævius*, VII. Vol. Notit. Dignitatum.

(y) The Name the Antients gave to Presents, or *ex Voto's*, that were hung up in Temples. Vide *Athenæus*.

within these Walls; and there is writ under (z) him an *Italian* Distich, that seems an Acknowledgment of the Unlawfulness of his Rebellion against *Francis I.* his rightful Sovereign: However he persisted in it to his Death, which in all Likelihood happen'd soon after; for I suppose this Fit of Contrition might take him between the Time the Battle of *Pavia* was fought, in 1524, and the Attack of *Rome* in the following Year, at which the Constable lost his Life.

WHAT they call the *Seraglio*, is a large Extent of Ground between the *Po* and *Mantua*, formerly wall'd in by the *Romans* about *Augustus's* Time, for the better Conveniency of the Troops quarter'd between this and *Cremona*. I make no Doubt but this Tract included among the rest *Virgil's* patrimonial Lands; about which, in some of his Eclogues, he is under so much Concern.

GUASTALLA, MIRANDOLA.

GUASTALLA and *Mirandola*, the Capitals of two small Principalities, that make a great Noise at the Time of my writing this, (in *October*, 1734) offer'd nothing worthy my Observation more than their Castles and Situations, both of them delightful enough, that of the latter particularly. I could not however, as I pass'd by *Mirandola*, but look with some Veneration upon a Palace, that had produc'd a Prince, (I mean the famous *Pico*) whose Capacity and Learning (tho' turn'd for the most part in a wrong Chancel, thro' the bad Taste of that Age) made him admir'd by all his Contemporaries.

GUASTALLA gave the Title of Duke to a younger Branch of the House of *Gonzaga*, lately extinct. Before it became Part of their Patrimony, it was govern'd by Counts; concerning one of whose Countesses there goes this very odd Story: This Lady, by the Advice of her Confessor, having a natural Turn to Devotion, establish'd an odd sort of Society, that was known by the Name of *la Vittoria di se stesso contra la Carne*: This Society consisted of Men and Women, at the Nomination of the Foundress; who, in order to triumph over the Flesh, pursuant to their pious Institution, had free Liberty to go to Bed to one another, just as they agreed the Matter among themselves; but with a Crucifix between the Parties however, in the View of preventing bad Suites. This continu'd some Months, till it was discover'd, that most of

(z)

*Divoto Pelerin Borbon son Io,
Rebelle al mio Ré, ma piu a Dio.*

the Female *Guastallians* were quick with Child; which occasion'd an Order from *Rome* to suppress the Society.

MIRANDOLA has had the Honour to have a Pope in Person lay Siege before it; ('twas that Martial Head of the Church, *Julius II.*) and had he signaliz'd his Piety half so much as a Bishop, as he did his Bravery here in the Function of a General, the Memory of his Pontificate had been a great deal less scandalous than it is. They shew at *Loreto* a Cannon Ball, that very narrowly miss'd his Head, as he was encouraging his Troops in the Trenches.

M O D E N A.

I Have seen *Modena* and *Parma* three or four several Times; but met with little more in either, that I had not observ'd in my first Tour of 1721. Once, happening to pass thro' *Modena* in Passion Week, I was present at a *Good Friday* Sermon, preach'd by a celebrated *Capucin* before the (a) Ducal Family; to whom Part of the Discourse was address'd personally, with a Freedom that Princes and Princesses do not often hear from the Pulpit. The Duke, in the Audience he was pleas'd to honour us with, talk'd mightily of the Civilities, that had been paid him formerly at King *Charles II's* Court, when he accompany'd his Aunt the Duchess of *York* thither. The late Revolution in this Duchy, thro' the bad Success of the Imperialists, will no Doubt have depriv'd Travellers of a very noble Entertainment, for Want of the famous Paintings, which are all sent to *Bologna*.

THERE is not a better water'd Spot in all *Lombardy*, than *Modena*; which Conveniency proceeds from vast natural subterraneous Reservoirs, insomuch that, where-ever they bore an Hole in the Ground, (but it must be 40 or 50 Feet deep) a Spring seldom ever fails to rush out with great Violence: In this Case, it is remarkable, that upon the digging of one Well, all those that are in the Neighbourhood, subside, till such Time as the new made Spring begins to bate of its Force, and come upon a Level with the others.

MIRANDOLA and *Concordia*, of which the *Pico's* were stripp'd in the last War of *Italy* before this, were no small Addition to the Dominions of this Branch of the *Este* (b) Family; but

(a) By these I only understand the Duke, Prince *Frederic* his younger Son, (since dead) and the three Princesses his Daughters; the youngest of whom was since marry'd to the last Duke of *Parma*. The hereditary Prince, and his Consort, (Sister to the present Duke of *Orleans*) were at *Genoa*, where they have resided many Years.

(b) They derive that Name from an old Castle between *Padua* and *Rovigo*, at the Foot of the *Euganean Hills*: It was the *Ateste* of the Antients. tho'

tho' they should be reinstated in their late Possessions, they can scarce hope for such easy Times, as they have enjoy'd for several Successions past, while *Parma* is in the Hands of an Infant of *Spain*, who can never be heartily their Friend.

AT the Church where the Princes of this House are deposited, I saw but two Monuments of Dukes of *Modena*; viz. *Francis I.* and *Alphonfus IV.* but the Sides of it are adorn'd with the Statues and Panegyricks of many illustrious Persons, that had some relation or other to it; as *Adelais* of *Este*, first marry'd to *Lothair* King of *Italy*, and secondly to the Emperor *Otho I.* and *St. Cunigunda*, Wife to the Emperor *Henry II.* who being charg'd with Adultery, underwent the (c) *Ordeal*, and clear'd herself like our Queen *Emma*, *Vulcano Indice*, as the Inscription has it: There are likewise *St. Margaret*, Wife to *Malcolm II.* King of *Scotland*; *Maud*, Wife to King *Henry I.* of *England*; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Denys* King of *Portugal*, &c.

P A R M A.

THE following remarkable Particulars are at *Parma*, which were unobserv'd by me in 1721:

IN the Salon of the Palace, four Copies after *Correggio*, by *Hannibal Carache*; which are the more valuable, because the Originals are destroy'd: And in the Apartments and Gallery, an *Holy Family*, by *Schedon*, for which *M. Crozat* is said to have offer'd 6000 *Louis-d'ors*; a Lady going to her Martyrdom, and taking leave of her Husband, by *Giulio Romano*; (there is a Dignity, a Tenderness, and a general Expression in it that nothing can go beyond) a sleeping *Bambino*, by *Correggio*, and two by *Titian*, among a great Number of others, that come short of nothing he ever painted; the one represents the Founder of the *Farnefsian* Greatness, Pope *Paul III.* with his natural Son *Pier Luigi*, first Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, whose Tyranny brought him to a very tragical End (d); and the other the great *Alexander Farnese*, attended by the Genius of *Parma*.

AT

(c) This sort of Proof, which has ceas'd to be practis'd these five or six Centuries, seems to have been an Hint taken from an old *Pagan* Custom in the Goddess *Feronia's* Temple on Mount *Soraete*; where the *Hirpini*, or Fire-treaders, did the Function of Priests. The Virgins, who serv'd at the Temple of *Diana Persica* among the *Castabali*, had the same Property of walking upon Flames unhurt. *Vide Strabo, lib. v. and xii. and Plinii Hist. Nat. lib. vii. cap. ii.*

(d) He was murder'd in his own Palace of *Piacenza*, in 1547, by 36 Gentlemen, who had conspir'd against him; and hang'd over the Wall. It is reported, that his Death had been foretold him by the Pope his Father, who was a Dealer in the
Black

AT the *Palazzo del Giardino*, which is a kind of Summer-house to the Palace, I took notice of several Fresco's, that are the Work of *Parmegiano*, and the *Caraches*; and also of one Room left unfinish'd by *Augustin Carache*; who, as an Inscription shews, dy'd, whilst he was about that Work, under this very Roof. The Subjects of all these Representations are in a great measure taken out of *Tasso's* famous Poem.

I found, on my third Journey thro' *Parma*, the Ducal (e) Medals rang'd in much better Order, than they were in my first and second. The then reigning Duke, elder Brother to the last, had considerably augmented the old Family Collection by the Purchase of *Foucault's* (formerly *Seignelay's*) Cabinet; which I was surpriz'd that the Regent of *France* (who was a Connoisseur himself) should suffer to be exported out of the Kingdom. That Prince, as I pass'd afterwards thro' *Piacenza*, where he usually resided, upon my waiting on him, and expressing my Satisfaction at the Sight of so inestimable a Treasure, was pleas'd to present me with a Set of his *Pedruzzi's* (f); an Author rather voluminous than learned, and who has flubber'd over many Points of Erudition, as well as great Curiosity, to dwell upon others, that are of little or no Moment. *Pedruzzi's* Successor, I was then told, intended to go on with the Work, which his Predecessor's Death had left imperfect. Probably the late Alteration of Government in that State may have

Black Art, and had advis'd him to beware of the 10th of *September*, on which Day he fell. *Ferdinand Gonzaga*, Governor of the Castle, who was privy to *Pier Luigi's* Death, took immediate Possession of the Town in the Emperor's Name; who hated the *Farneses*, as suspecting them to have had an Hand in the *Fieschi* Conspiracy at *Genoa*, which had happen'd a little before. In Process of Time the Quarrel was made up, and *Piacenza* restor'd to *Osavio*, *Pier Luigi's* Son, and Father to the famous Duke *Alexander*. Vide du Thou's Hist.

(e) Among these is the greatest Suite perhaps in *Europe* of the *Sicilian*, *Greek*, *Asiatic*, *Egyptian*, *African*, and other Barbarian Princes, particularly of the *Arscidae*, as well in Gold, as in Silver and Bronze. There was in Gold besides a *Forum Trajani*, a *Priscus Attalus*, a *Valens*, and *Valentinian III.* (Medaglions) *Licinia Eudoxia*, *Olybrius*, *Taormina* in *Sicily*, *Hiero*, 2 of *Pyrrhus*, &c. the Brass Coins, and Medaglions of the *Roman* Emperors, struck in *Spain*, *Asia*, *Gaul*, *Egypt*, *Afric*, and the Silver Consular, innumerable. I have already mention'd the *Cocles*: It is restor'd by *Vespasian*: The Duke had it out of *Guy Patin's* Cabinet, and gave 100 Pistoles for it. Among the engrav'd Stones is chiefly remarkable the celebrated Cameyo with *Adrian's Apotheosis*: There are also the antique Brass Tables of the *Roman* Laws; several *Greek* and *Latin* Inscriptions out of *Africa* and *Asia*; and the famous Bronze, on which is engrav'd a Decree in Favour of the *Termesians*, a City in *Pisidia*, which was declar'd free by the Senate of *Rome*, for the Service they had receiv'd from it during the *Mithridatic* War. This famous Monument of Antiquity, formerly explain'd by *Sigonius*, is now farther illustrated by the Marquis *Scipio Maffei* in his late *Istoria Diplomatica*.

(f) They were at that Time eight large Folio's; and, if I mistake not, were to be fifteen to make the Work complete: It is a Dissertation upon all his Highness's Medals; and was publish'd at the Duke's own Expence by *Pedruzzi*, his Antiquary and Library-keeper.

put a Stop to every thing of this kind; and I question very much, whether Pictures, Medals, and every thing else, at least the most valuable Part of them, have not been remov'd to *Madrid*, since Don *Carlos* took Possession of the Duchy. Thus it is that *Italy* will be stript, in all Likelihood, in two or three Centuries more, of all its moveable Curiosities at least, in proportion as the Estates of those, who are possess'd of them, pass into other Hands.

P I A C E N Z A.

PIACENZA afforded my Enquiries nothing new, more than an old Milliard of *Constantine* the Great, which stands in one of the Streets; and a noble Representation of the famous Siege of *Antwerp*, in Bas-relief upon the Pedestal of Duke *Alexander's* Equestrian Statue in the Market-place. The Town-house, a stately old Building, was the antient Palace of the *Landi's*, Lords of this City, long before it was bestow'd upon the *Farneses*.

IT is evident from the Ruins of an old Bridge, at a little Distance from the *Taro*, between *Parma* and *Piacenza*, that the Course of that River has been alter'd. I have seen frequent Instances of this Kind in those Streams, that derive their Source, as this does, from the Snows among the Mountains, and fall into the greater Rivers.

C O L U R N O.

COLUMNNO, which the *Italians* term a little *Versailles*, is a Country Seat of the Duke of *Parma*, a few Miles distant from their Capital, which is not the better probably from the two smart Actions, that have happen'd there in this last Campaign. The Apartments were little, and had nothing in them remarkable, unless it be two Statues of *Basaltes*, each eight Feet high; the one a *Bacchus*, the other an *Iole* cloath'd in the Lion's Skin: These were part of the Discoveries made in the *Palatine* Mount in *Rome*; of which, as I have said already, the Dukes of *Parma* are Proprietors, and had been sent hither a few Months before. The Gardens were pretty, abounding with *Jet-d'Eaus*, and Grotto-works, and several Fooleries in the *Hydraulic* Way, that are Amusements for Children, not unlike what I had seen in the *Pamphilian* Villa at *Frescati*.

C R E M O N A.

AT the Sight of *Cremona*, I could not help thinking, that *Virgil's* Epithet of *misera*, in one of his Eclogues, might be reasonably enough apply'd to it at this very Time; the Place, tho' of a great Extent, being ill peopled, largely garison'd, and carrying with it all the Marks of Poverty, Oppression, Idleness, and Want of Commerce. The Tower (g) they value themselves so much upon, comes short, in Height and Beauty, of many that are not at all taken notice of in other Towns; and the Castle is an old shapeless Mass of Stone, scarce deserving the Name of a Fort. The Antiquity of the Town is incontestably great; for we find it existed already in *Hannibal's* Time, who pillag'd it unmercifully in his first Passage over the *Alps*; nor did the *Vitellian* Soldiers, the *Goths*, and the *Lombards*, give it any better Quarter in their Turn. Having been afterwards rebuilt by *Frederic Barbarossa*, (in the View probably of substituting it to *Milan*, which he had destroy'd as the Metropolis of *Lombardy*) it fell into the Hands of several Princes alternately; as the *French*, the *Visconti's* of *Milan*, the *Scala's* of *Verona*, the *Venetians*, &c. and had moreover, at certain Intervals, Tyrants and Usurpers of its own; as the *Palavicini*, and others. Since the Decline of the *Sforza's*, Dukes of *Milan*, many have also been the Revolutions of *Cremona*; which pass'd commonly with the rest of the *Milanese*, on the Borders of which it is situate, either into the Power of *Spaniards*, *French*, or *Imperialists*, just as the Balance inclin'd on one Side or the other.

P I C I G H I T T O N E.

IT is but a three Hours Post Journey from hence to *Picighitone*, a strong Fortrefs upon the *Adda*; where *Francis I.* was detain'd Prisoner some time after the Battle of *Pavia*; till *Launoy*, Viceroy of *Naples*, and Commander in chief of *Charles V's* Troops in *Lombardy*, had made due Preparations for sending the Royal Captive into *Spain*. I observ'd, that the Situation of the Tower, where he was confin'd, at the Foot of which runs a broad and very deep Water, was not one of the last Precautions taken by the Conquerors, to prevent the King's Escape.

(g) They say it was built by the Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa* in the XIIth Century. When Prince *Eugene* surpriz'd *Cremona* in 1702, it was from hence he took a Survey of the Enemy's Situation, and his own; and judg'd it proper to retire.

I pursu'd my Journey from hence to *Milan* thro' *Lodi* (b), a clean little fortify'd Town upon the *Adda*, in which are some noble Palaces; and *Marignano*, (famous (i) for the Battle fought there between the *French* and *Swiss*) over delightful Causeways, lin'd on both Sides with rich Plantations for the most part, and little running Brooks, cut from the Rivers, or *Naviglio's*, which abound here in a great degree.

M I L A N.

THE Reader shall not be troubled with any Apologies from me, for carrying him back to a City many Years since already describ'd by me; the rather, as he will meet with nothing here, I am persuaded, but what will be perfectly new to him: For I may, without any Risque on my Side, venture to assure him, that the Particulars I touch upon, I am indebted for to no written Author in any Language whatever; owing them partly to my own Observation, from a long Acquaintance with this Part of *Lombardy*; and partly to Hearsay from Men of Learning, Weight, and Credit, either Natives of the Country, or Residents in it of a long Standing.

AT the Nunnery of *Sta. Martha* there was an ancient *Hippodrome*; and there is a Church call'd *Madona del Cerchio*, from its being founded upon the Ground-plot of an old *Amphitheatre*.

AMONG the Curiosities of the famous *Settala* Collection, (many of which I thought were too much honour'd in the House-room

(b) This is *Lodi Novo*, built by *Frederic Barbarossa*, about 5 Miles from *Lodi Vecchio*, now an obscure Village, but antiently a flourishing Town, call'd *Lans Pompeia*, or simply *Pompeia*; from a Roman Colony establish'd there by *Pompeius Strabo*, Father to *Pompey* the Great. The *Milanese* destroy'd it, for its Attachment to the abovemention'd Emperor, A. D. 1158. A curious Inscription relating to *Pompey* was lately found there, I have been told; and is now, or was in the Possession of a Prince of *Lichtenstein*, a Lover of *Virtu*, who commanded a Regiment of Cuirassiers in the *Milanese* in 1724, and had his Quarters at *Lodi*.

(i) The History of that Action is as follows: An Army of *Swissers*, who came into *Italy*, as Auxiliaries to the united Forces of *Spain*, and the *Pope*, made a Shew of entering privately into Articles with *Francis I.* in 1522. But *Francis*, finding that they prevaricated, gave them Battle; and after a most obstinate two Days Fight, defeated them totally, tho' with the Loss of many great Princes and Lords of his Side; as *Francis* of *Bourbon*, the Prince of *Talmont*, the Duke of *Guise*, the renown'd *Buffi d'Amboise*, &c. The King fought in Person here with his usual Bravery. *Louis de la Trimouille*, who commanded under *Francis*, us'd to say, That the 18 Battles, in which he had personally been, were Childrens Play to this: Historians gave it the Name of *la Journée des Geans*. The *French* oblig'd *Maximilian Sforza* to quit the *Milanese* after this; till the Battle of *Pavia*, two Years after, re-instated his Family again. It is remarkable, that the famous *Venetian* General *L'Alviano*, who had been defeated by the *French* at the *Ghiara d'Adda* about ten Years before, distinguish'd himself here with his Troops on the Side of *Francis*, who honour'd him with a *Fleur-de-lis* in his Coat of Arms upon that Account.

that is given them) I took Notice chiefly of a large transparent oval Cornelian, in the Middle of which Nature has enclosed a Drop of clear Water; of two or three very noble *Cameyos*; and of a Piece of Rock Crystal, half of which is manifestly turn'd by the Power of Chymistry into a bright Ruby-like Colour, that has stain'd it quite thro', whilst the other half retains its own natural Complexion. They have a Tradition, which is not improbable, that the Operator narrowly escaping being kill'd by the Force of the Poisons used in the Experiment, was immediately oblig'd to give it over.

ABUNDANCE of exquisite Paintings in the several Churches and Palaces were particulariz'd in my former Remarks: I shall observe only two that were omitted; the one is the taking of *Troy*, in a very large Piece, by *Albert Durer*, at the Marquis *Lita's*, (who is a Grandee of *Spain*) the other, which goes commonly by the Name of *la Bella Ortolana*, and is esteem'd one of *Vandike's* finest Performances, may be seen at Prince *Trivulzi's*: There is a remarkable *Sarcasm* in it; for the Painter having been some how or other disoblig'd by a Duke of *Savoy*, for whom he had work'd, has represented that Prince at full Length, in a declining Age, caressing a beautiful *Paisanne*, with whom he was said to be in Love; and who is sufficiently characteriz'd by her rural Habit, and her carrying a Basket of Herbs and Fruits. By what Means the noble Proprietor's Family got this Piece from *Turin*, where it was plac'd many Years out of Sight, I never could learn.

COUNT *Pertusati*, a Connoisseur of the first Rank, who for many Years was vested with the illustrious Character of *Regent*, i. e. President of the Senate, is possessed of a noble Collection of Coins and Manuscripts; among the latter are two Volumes of the History of *France*, upon Vellum, very finely illuminated, that were Part of the Plunder of King *Francis I's* Baggage at the Battle of *Pavia*; the remaining Volumes are in the Royal Library at *Paris*.

AT the famous Monastery of *St. Ambrose* there is this Singularity, that they follow the old *Greek* Ritual, and have Ceremonies, upon their great Days especially, that differ very much from those of other Churches. I cannot omit a strange Legend told by these Fathers, with regard to their Patron Saint: The Substance of it is as follows; About the IXth Century *Pusterla*, Archbishop of *Milan*, having caused one of *St. Ambrose's* Teeth to be taken out of his Coffin, and enchas'd in a Ring for his own Finger, the said Prelate lost it one Day very unaccountably; and found, upon strict Search, that it was returned again to the Scull which

it

it properly belong'd to. Amaz'd at so miraculous an Event, he order'd the Coffin to be let down by four Chains a great way into a Pit that was dug for that Purpose at the upper End of the Nave; and having cover'd the Hole with a large Stone of Porphyry, pierc'd thro' in some Places, he built the great Altar, commonly call'd St. *Ambrose's* Tomb, directly over it, adorning the same with that magnificent *Antependium* of massive Gold, set with precious Stones, which is expos'd to this Day upon extraordinary Occasions. About three Centuries after St. *Bernard*, one of *Pusterla's* Successors, made an Attempt to come at these Reliques; but the Workmen, terrified by strange Noises and Apparitions, were forc'd to give it over. In the Reign of *Charles V.* the same thing being endeavour'd by the Marquis *del Vasto*, at that Time Governor of *Milan*, the Persons employ'd in the Undertaking were struck Stone-blind, since which it is look'd upon as wholly impracticable. They are very confident, notwithstanding, and back their Assertion by certain old Records they produce, that St. *Ambrose's* Body was undoubtedly deposited in their Church, and affirm, that upon letting down a Plummert thro' the Holes in the Porphyry Grave-stone a great way, they can hear it strike against the Coffin, which hangs, as I before observ'd, by four Chains. They pretend also to be Depositors of the Remains of St. *Marcellina*, Sister to *Ambrose*, and that they were found some Years ago between the Bodies of the two Martyrs St. *Gervase* and St. *Probasius*.

THE same Monks told me, it was a receiv'd Tradition among them, that the famous Brazen Serpent was erected in their Church by St. *Ambrose* himself, as a Type of our Saviour's Passion, that just opposite to it there was another Column with a crucified *Christ*, as appears from old Designs of the Church; and that Mothers, whose Children were afflicted with Worms, used, upon a certain Day of the Year, to bring them before the said Serpent. That St. *Charles Borromeo*, scandaliz'd at the Superstition, was about to pull it down, but being dissuaded from it, order'd a Crucifix to be plac'd just close to it, to draw the Adoration of the People from the Serpent. They shew'd me moreover, where the Emperors *Lothair*, and *Lewis II.* (his Son) and King *Bernard* of *Italy*, were buried. Certain it is, that many Princes and other great Persons, whose Names are forgot, have been deposited here in former Ages, as is evident from the Richness of the Coffins they very often strike upon in digging Graves for their Monks; and there is a Tomb among the rest, pretty near the Centre of the Nave, which they can give no Account of. It was a Custom, even within these hundred Years, but from what Origin I could

not learn, for the Magistrates of *Milan* to come upon their Election, and be sworn at the antient Pillar that stands by itself before their Church, and which is supposed to have belong'd to some *Roman* Temple, or other public Edifice.

THE Cloister adjoining to the Church is the Design of *Bramante*, and was finish'd at the Expence and by the Command of *Lewis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, surnam'd the *Moor*, during his Imprisonment in *France*, as an Inscription against the Wall informs us. The Miniatures are said to be *Leonard Vinci's* own, who had the Honour of that Monarch's Esteem to a very great Degree.

IN the Library of the same Convent there are abundance of Diploma's and Grants of the Time of *Luitprand*, *Astolph*, *Didier*, and other Kings of *Lombardy*, to which their own Hands are subscribed, and their Seals affixed. These, tho' in the *Latin* Tongue, are writ in *Lombard* Characters, of which a learned Monk, very well vers'd in Monuments of this Kind, assur'd me there were upwards of 60 different Alphabets: He had himself decypher'd the greatest Part of them, and told me he intended, with the Archbishop's and Abbat's Permission, to make them public, which doubtless would be a Work of great Use. *F. Mabillon*, who survey'd this Cloister, was a Stranger to this Circumstance, when he writ his *Iter Italicum*. All the Manuscripts of this Kind are dated not by the Year of *Christ*, but the *Æra* of the Indiction, which was a Practice pretty universal till about the XIth Century. I am not to forget an antient *Missal* they shew'd me, with a Service *Contra Gallos*, as it seems, a great deal older than the Wars of *Charles VIII*. It is not easy to guess, on what particular Occasion this was instituted, except we go back to the Reigns of *Astolphus* and *Didier*, the last Monarchs of the *Lombard* Line, when *Pepin* first began to threaten their Ruin, which his Son *Charlemagne* compleated; some fix its *Æra* many Centuries later, to the Time when *Luchino Visconti*, who had great Disputes with the *French*, was Lord of *Milan*.

THE last Tour I made to *Milan* in 1727. I found, to my great Surprise, that a skilful Painter having undertaken to restore that admirable last Supper of *Leonard Vinci's*, in the Refectory of the Fathers at *Sta. Maria delle Grazie*, had succeeded in it almost to a Miracle.

A Survey of all the Places in the *Milanesè* alone, that are remarkable either for the Beauty of their Situation, or the Value and Curiosity of their Contents, would be the Business of several Months; I shall not exceed the Bounds of what I myself have seen, and will begin with *Monza*, (antiently call'd *Modoetia*)
in

in the Way to which there are some magnificent Seats and Castles of the Nobility of that Province, as particularly *Niguarda* and *Balsamo*; and the Village of *Bicocca*, famous for a very great Battle fought between the Troops of (g) *Francis I.* and those of *Spain*, in which the former, commanded by *M. Lautrec*, were cut to Pieces.

THE Dome of *Monza*, in which *Charlemagne* receiv'd the Imperial Crown, besides that it is one of the oldest Cathedrals in *Lombardy*, (having been founded upwards of 1100 Years) and not to speak of the numerous Legends it has given Occasion to, is a Vase of that Majesty, and contains a Treasure of that Value, that to neglect paying it a Visit were an inexcusable Omission in all the Curious who happen to take *Milan* in their Way. Upon the antient Façade, which after so many Centuries is yet far from a ruinous Condition, among other Pieces of Imagery in the barbarous Taste of that Age, is seen Queen (h) *Theodelind*, Foundress of the Church, making the Pope a Tender of her Crown. This, and some other Queens of *Lombardy*, are also represented over the great Portal with Crowns upon their Heads, that have something upon their Edges resembling *Luces*; which is one Proof, with many others, that this Ornament was not appropriated originally to the Kings of the *Franks*, as I shall have Occasion to observe more at large in my Account of *France*. At the upper End of the Nave stands her Tomb, or rather Stone Coffin, cop'd, but quite plain, supported by four Porphyry Pillars. Near the Tomb there is a Chapel that seems coeval with it, on the Walls of which the said Queen's History was painted in Fresco about 300 Years ago: The Roof of it is of that Kind of *Mosaic*, compos'd of small Bits of painted Glass, that we meet with at *St. Ambrose* in *Milan*, and in many other Churches of the *Gothic* and *Lombard* Times. It would be hard to enumerate the rich Pieces that are in the Treasury, as Gold Crowns, Crosses, and Chalice, studded with Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, &c. the *Antependium* of the great Altar, that represents in a Gold Bas-relief the History of *St. John the Baptist*; and a Pigeon (i), with her seven young Ones, the Symbol of *Theodelind*, and the seven Provinces that were subject

(g) *Albert Pietra*, (of the illustrious Family of the *Pietra's* in the *Milanese*) who commanded a Body of 10,000 *Swiss* Auxiliaries in the *French* Service; one of the greatest Generals of that Age, was slain here with all his Men, much in the same manner as the Count of *Fuentes* was at *Rocroy*; chusing rather to die than to take Quarter, after the *French* were put to the Rout.

(h) Wife first to *Antharis*, then to *Agilulphus*, and Mother of *Adaloald*, all three Kings of *Lombardy*.

(i) There is the same Representation in Bas-relief on the Façade of the Church.

to her, all of the same precious Materials, and given for the most part by the same Royal Foundress: but a more than ordinary Notice is to be taken of a Cup, apparently of one entire Sapphire, scoop'd in the middle, which her second Husband *Agilulphus*, as the Tradition has it, used commonly to drink out of. If this be a Composition, it is a most artful one; if not, it is an *Unique* in its Kind. The Monk who shew'd it, assur'd us that a Duke of *Uceda*, Governor of *Milan*, suspecting this Cup a Counterfeit, struck a Diamond he had upon his Finger with that Violence against it, that the latter broke in Pieces: This I advance no otherwise than as I heard it, doubting much the Truth of the Fact. Here they likewise shew the Original Gospel in *Latin*, upon which the Kings of *Lombardy*, and those of *Italy* who succeeded them, were sworn, exquisitely bound after the Fashion of those Times; but what I was most desirous of contenting my Curiosity with, *viz.* the Iron Crown (*k*) used in the Inauguration of those Monarchs, (from a Superstition of Time immemorial) was a Favour not to be obtain'd without abundance of Difficulty, as it is only produc'd in Public once a Year, upon St. *John* the Patron's Festival. I saw the Model, however, which sufficed to convince me of a very vulgar Error, as to the Form of that famous Ensign of Royalty; for it is not, as commonly supposed, a Crown of Iron, in the Shape of other Crowns, but a very narrow circular Plate of that Metal, enchas'd within a much larger one of solid Gold, enrich'd with precious Stones, and without any Point or Rising on the Edges, much like the Diadems we meet with so frequently in antique Representations of the *Syrian*, *Ægyptian*, and other *Eastern* Monarchs. The last Emperor that has been crown'd with it, as Sovereign of *Italy*, was *Charles V.* I met with a like Disappointment in regard to several Charters and Original Grants of Queen *Theodelind*, and the Princes of her Posterity, which the Absence of the Librarian of this exceeding rich Cloister (for there is one adjoining to the Church) prevented me obtaining a Sight of, (whether the Excuse was real or fictitious I cannot tell) as well as of a Manuscript of *Paulus Diaconus's* History, which I was assur'd at *Milan* is the true one, written in that Author's own Hand.

THE Castle of *Monza* is as noble a Ruin of the *Gothic* Age, as most I have met with; it is now the Property of the Counts *Durina*, (a Family of great Possessions hereabouts) but scarce habitable in any Part of it. The Fosses that are round this huge Fabric, together with the Solidity and Height of the Walls and

(*k*) P. *Monfaucon*, (by an Oversight) places it at *Pavia*.

Towers, are Demonstrations of its former Strength, as the Breaches in these are of the Efforts that have been made against it at one Time or other. The Vigour of *Ezzelin's* Attacks, mention'd in the foregoing (l) Leaves, was the Occasion of the greatest Part of this lamentable *Debris*. There is one particular Brick Tower, higher and stronger than any of the others, and separated by a deep Ditch from the rest of the Castle, call'd *la Torre del Forno*, (from the Resemblance the Dungeon within it bore to an Oven) within which three of the *Visconti's*, Lords of *Milan*, and the Wife of a fourth, are said to have pin'd away their Days in miserable Confinement.

FROM *Monza* I pursu'd my Journey to *Como*, thro' a pleasant, fruitful, and well-peopled Country; the Beauty of the Prospect being heighten'd by several fine Villa's and Castles on my Right and Left, particularly that which gives a Name to the illustrious and learned House of *Archinto* (m).

C O M O.

IT is not possible for a Man, who is the least acquainted with the *Roman* Authors, to cast his Eye upon *Como*, without calling to Mind the younger *Pliny's* remarkable Passages (n) on his native and favourite City; nor was it a small Pleasure to me to observe the Respect that is paid here to that great Man's Memory to this very Day, even by the meaner Sort, who are so ignorant and superstitious as to mistake him for a (o) Martyr.

(l) Look back to the Article of *Padua*.

(m) There are two Branches of this Family at *Milan*, in the first Class of Nobility; the chief of one of them, Count *Charles*, Knight of the Golden Fleece, is famous for his great Humanity, his Love of the *Belles Lettres*, his Library, and Paintings. The other is possessed of abundance of curious Antiquities; and among the rest of the celebrated Statue, call'd *la Tosa*, that was formerly plac'd upon one of the Gates of *Milan*; but the Difficulties in getting a Sight of it are very hard to overcome. The *Archinto's* boast a Descent from *Theodorick* the Great.

(n) *Quid agit Comum, tuæ, meæque deliciæ? quid suburbanum amœnissimum, &c.* C. *Plin. Caninio Rufo. Ep. III.*

(o) This is grounded upon a Passage in the *Roman* Martyrology, wherein it is said that one *Secundus*, with five others, suffer'd for the Christian Faith, *Novocomi*, which is *Como*; from whence the Inference is drawn, that because the younger *Pliny* was surnam'd *Secundus*, he must be the Person. If People consulted *Pliny's* xcviith Epistle to the Emperor *Trajan*, in which he seems to speak of the Christians with a good deal of Inveteracy, they would be of another Opinion. It is certain that the modern Inscription, compos'd to the Honour of *Pliny*, and fix'd on the Outside of the Cathedral, by the Magistrates of *Como* in the Year 1498. tho' it bestows upon him all the Encomiums that are justly his Due, does not at all consider him in that Light, I mean as a Christian, much less as a Martyr.

He, and his Uncle the elder *Pliny*, are represented at full Length in two modern Statues on each Side the great Entrance of the Cathedral, with Inscriptions to perpetuate their Memory; besides which there are (p) two antient ones, wherein the Name of *Plinius* is mention'd, tho' one of them, who has the Surname of *Philoculus*, may possibly be a Freed-man, or the Son of one so made by this Family, rather than a Relation to it.

THIS Dome or Cathedral, which is *Gothic*, and of very remote Antiquity, is built, like that of *Milan*, all of white Marble within and without. The Quarry that supply'd both the one and the other, is yet seen in a Mountain close by the *Lago Maggiore*, opposite to the *Borromean* Islands. Another Quarry there is on the Sides of the same Lake, which yields a Stone, both in Quality and Colour, extremely resembling *Granite*, and mistaken for it very often.

THE Lake of *Como* is so exposed to sudden Flurries of Wind, that rush with vast Impetuosity from among the Mountains which surround it every Way, that little Boats dare not venture very far from Land. I went just far enough to have a View of what they call the *Pliniano*, about seven Miles off, from a receiv'd Opinion (and not at all improbable) that it was the Villa belonging to the younger *Pliny*, as mention'd in his Epistles, where they yet shew two very aged Cypress Trees, pretended to be of that great Man's planting, which gives an Air of Fable to all the rest. Here is also a remarkable Spring, that has a Flux and Reflux like the Sea; and not far from it an huge Cave of a petrifying Quality, where the Water congealing as fast as it falls thro' an hundred Crannies in the Rock, and hardening into Stone by Degrees, forms a Multitude of odd Figures, which a fertile Imagination may improve into various Kinds of Animals, like what I have seen in the Cave of *Gibraltar*, in those of *Sicily*, and others of the same Nature. In another Part of the same Mountain is an Hole of an immense Depth, which they call the *Devil's Mouth*, *la Bocca del Diavolo*, that has a Communication under Ground with the Lake. I must not omit a noble natural Cascade that is likewise at the *Pliniano*, and a fine Country Seat, that has been lately built upon the Foundation of the antient Villa, by the Gentleman that owns the Ground. From hence are seen the high and dreadful Mountains, known by the Name of *Splugen*, towards the Country

(p) I. C. Oesidio Euzelo VI Viro C. Plinius Philoculus In cujus Tutelâ C. Oesidius Euzelus Colleg. Fabror. Dedit HS II. L. D. D. C. which signifies *Locus Datus Decreto Collegii*.

II. C. Plinio L. F. Ouf. (of the Oufentine Division or Tribe) Cæcilio Secundo Cos. Aug. Curat. i. e. Consuli, Augurum Curatori.

of the *Grisons*; and about 20 Miles higher than the *Pliniano*, there is another Lake, call'd *Lago di Lecco*, form'd out of the Lake of *Como*, from which the *Adda* takes its Rise, upon the Confines of the *Bergamasco*. At the Extremity of the Lake of *Como* is the strong Fortress of *Fuentes*, that commands the Passes of the *Valteline*. The famous *Innocent XI.* who was call'd the Protestant Pope, (of the *Odescalchi* Family, the Chief of which is the Duke of *Bracciano*) was a Native of *Como*. He was a Man of a *Politique Refiné*, as he gave an early and very comical Instance of it in his Manner of bribing *Donna Olympia*, Niece and Favourite to *Innocent X.* by a most curious Set of Plate, which procur'd him a Cardinal's Cap.

My next Stage was *Varese*, a little Town, situate in a manner between four (q) Lakes, and remarkable chiefly for a *Madona* painted by *St. Luke*, an Object of very great Devotion to all the Country hereabouts. The Chapel in which it is plac'd, a Mile from the Town, upon the Summit of a very high and steep Hill, (that affords one of the noblest (r) Prospects imaginable) appears, by the Inscription I saw in it, to have been originally founded by *St. Ambrose* himself, in the Year of *Christ* 391, upon the Occasion of a Victory he had obtain'd over the *Arrian* Hereticks. The Causeway that leads up to this *Madona* is cut *en Zigzag*, at a great Expence, there being no less than fourteen Stations, or Chapels, at proper Distances, all of different Architecture, some intirely of Marble, adorn'd with Stucco's, and painted in Fresco, not by the worst Hands. Our Saviour's Passion is the Subject of these Paintings. As my chief Purpose in this Tour was to visit the celebrated *Borromean* Islands, I went from *Varese* to *Anghiera*, upon the *Lago Maggiore* (s), where we were to embark. It is a little Village, with an old Castle, belonging, as do most of the Borders of this Lake, to the illustrious House (t) above-mention'd,

(q) The Lake of *Lugano*, the *Lago Maggiore*, the Lake of *Como*, and a little Lake of its own Name.

(r) You discover from hence the very *Apennines*, at the same Time that you have some of the highest of the *Alps* quite open to your Eye: I could discern six Lakes with Ease in some Points of View, viz. those four above-nam'd, the Lake of *Pussiano*, and the Lake of *Orta*.

(s) It was call'd by the Antients *Lacus Verbanus*.

(t) The *Borromeés* made a very considerable Figure at *Milan*, even before the Time of *St. Charles*; and besides, that they are Grandees of *Spain*, are ally'd to almost all the principal Houses in *Italy*. The Countess *Donna Clelia Borromea*, so well known for her singular Humanity, Wit, and Learning, is of the Family of the Dukes *Grillo* at *Genoa*, and Sister to the Princess *Pamphili*, the Princess of *Massa* and *Carrara*, and the Duchess of *Turfsis*. Count *Charles*, lately dead, her Father-in-Law, was Knight of the Golden Fleece, had the Character from the Emperor of Imperial Plenipotentiary to all the *Italian* Powers, and was for a Time Viceroy of *Naples*.

which

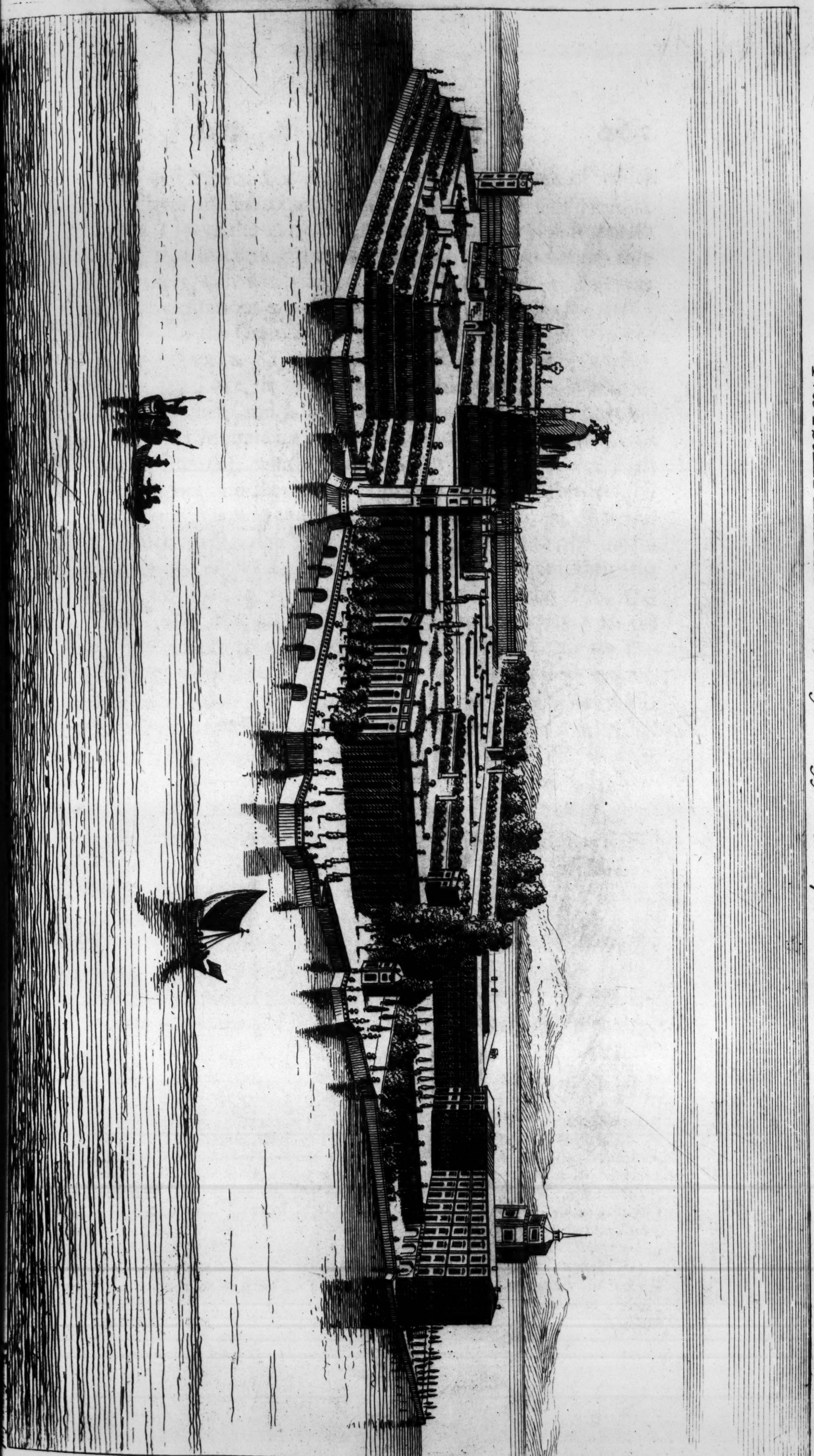
which has perhaps more Feodal Lands belonging to it than any in *Europe*, that is under the Rank of a Sovereign. It was from this Castle that the antient *Visconti's*, for so many Successions Lords and Dukes of *Milan*, deriv'd their Origin; and I was assur'd by the learned Abbat *Besuzzi*, Prior of *Sta. Croce* in *Rome*, who is of this Country, that *Anghiera* had been a Place of some Note in the *Roman* Times, tho' the Name of it is lost. The Countess *Borromee* inform'd me likewise of certain old Inscriptions they had in some of their Castles, (I think it is at *Sezana*, between *Como* and *Milan*) that had been (u) brought from thence.

AFTER about three Hours sailing upon the Lake, as close to the Land as possible, for fear of those sudden Squalls of Wind to which all these Inland Waters, that are surrounded by Mountains, are exposed, we came ashore at the little Village of *Fariolo*, from whence we re-embark'd next Morning for the Islands, and made first towards the principal of them, which is call'd *Isola Bella*. It is a Rock, as near as I could guess, about two Miles in Circumference, partly laid out into Gardens, Groves, and Terrasses, (six or seven of which there are one over another) and partly cover'd by a Palace, which, when you come within it, does not quite answer that Air of Magnificence it appears to have, when seen at a Distance. It is nevertheless, taken all together, in the Summer Season especially, a Place of infinite Delight, seeming to have been originally an Hint borrow'd from the Accounts we have of *Tiberius's* belov'd *Caprea*; and such is the Reputation of this Island, that not only few Strangers of Distinction ever pass thro' *Milan* without taking it in their Way, but even the greatest (*) Princes have not thought it undeserving a Visit. About a Mile distant from this lies the *Isola Madre*, where the old Villa stood, now converted into a kind of Green-house, and Apartments for those who look after the Gardens, this being little more than a Nursery for Orange, Lemon, and other curious Plants, with which the *Isola Bella* is supply'd, as fast as the Trees that are there happen to decay. There is also a third Island, tho' of no Note, call'd *Isola Piscatoria*; but all together they compose one of the finest and most singular *Coups d'Oeil* in the World, the rather, as what Point soever you look at them from, the Horizon is terminated

(u) In one of these Mention is made of *Lampridius* and *Orestes*, who had been Consuls, as the Inscription has it, *Iterum atque iterum*. This was in the Bas-Empire, but not having by me at this Time the *Fasti Consulares*, I cannot tell under what Emperors.

(*) Her present Imperial Majesty, the late Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and many other Sovereigns, have done the *Borromees* the Honour to accept of Entertainments here.

The ISOLA BELLA in the Lago Maggiore, one of the BORROMEAN Islands.





by a wild and broken Chain of Mountains, the Tops of which in many Places are intercepted by the Clouds.

BEFORE I leave the *Lago Maggiore*, it will not be improper to observe, that in cutting the Trees which grow about it they frequently meet with what the *Italians* call *Accidenti*, i. e. strange natural Representations and Resemblances of Men, Beasts, Birds, Plants, &c. in the Grain of the Wood, of which I have seen extraordinary Instances. The *Tesino* (y), which runs with vast Rapidity thro' this Lake, is very distinguishable from the Waters of it in calm Weather, and is said to carry with it Gold Dust, roll'd down from the Mountains by the Means of a Torrent they call *la Sorge d'Anza* (z), which brings it first into the River *Tosa*, that disembogues into the Lake. I shall inform the Reader by the way, since I am upon the Subject of the *Tesino*, that this River, which passes thro' the *Lago Maggiore*, and the *Adda*, which issues out of the Lake of *Como*, shut in between them the whole State of *Milan*, to the East and West; as the *Alps*, and the three Lakes *Maggiore*, *Lugano*, and *Como*, enclose it to the North, and the *Po* to the South: It is from these Rivers the two great *Naviglio's* are cut, that were of *Leonard Vinci's* Contrivance, as I have observ'd in my former Account of *Milan*, and are a Communication between them.

O R T A.

FROM *Fariolo*, leaving the *Valle d'Osola* a little on our Right, we took Horses for *Omegna*, on the North Side of the Lake of *Orta*, where we embark'd for *Orta*, a little Republic within the Bishop of *Novara's* Jurisdiction (a), under the Protection of the See of *Rome*, which pretends to an Independency from the Emperor. It is reported, that one of the *Lombard* Kings having sent Troops to possess themselves of this little State, the Inhabitants cunningly dispersed them into distant Quarters, by which

(y) The *Ticinum* of the Antients, which gave its Name to *Pavia*: It has its Origin in the Mount *St. Gotard*, in the Canton of *Uri*.

(z) It comes from a Mountain of Ice, known in these Parts by the Name of the *Jetzer*, (a Corruption from the German *Gletscher*) in the Extremities of the *Val di Sesia*. Among the Cracks of the *Jetzer* sudden Hurricanes rise very often, that swallow or suck up Men and Cattle, and cause a great deal of Mischief. The Noise this Ice makes when it bursts, is heard many Miles off, and resembles that of the *Avalanches*, or Hills of Snow rolling down, which happens frequently among the *Alps*. This Ice, thro' the vast Rarefaction of the Air about the *Jetzer*, is observ'd to have much less specifick Gravity than other Ice.

(a) This Prelate assumes the Stile of Prince *dela Riviera d'Orta*, which Prerogative he has enjoy'd ever since *Otho I.* who made him a Grant of it.

Means, in the Night-time, they surpriz'd, and threw them all into the Lake. As independent as the *Ortese* are pleased to stile themselves, they were oblig'd, however, whether they would or no, to acknowledge the present Emperor's Authority some Years ago, when the Governor of *Milan*, the late Count *Coloredo*, had Orders sent him from *Vienna* (b) for a general Survey of all the Lands of that Duchy, and its Dependencies.

A little without the Town, on the Top of an Hill of difficult Ascent, there is a Chapel to which the People resort out of Devotion, much in the same Nature with the *Madona* at *Varese*: This Eminence, call'd *Monte d'Orta*, is divided into several Stations, at which are Chapels, painted in Fresco with the Life of *St. Francis*. As the *Goitre*, or Tumour of the Neck, is extreme common among all the Inhabitants or Neighbours of the (c) *Alps*, (some of whom even reckon it a Beauty) I took Notice that the Painter, as well here as at *Varese*, has not omitted that Circumstance, but given it (whether as a Compliment, or a Reproach to the Country, I cannot determine) to several of the Figures here represented: however it be, nothing can be more absurd or ridiculous. The Prospect from the Top of this *Monte* is very beautifully romantic, and much in the Stile of *Paul Brill's* Landscapes: In the Lake about half Cannon-shot from *Orta*, is the little Island of *St. Julio*, said to have been antiently infested with Serpents, so as to be quite uninhabitable, till the above-nam'd Saint, by his Prayers to Heaven, forc'd them to clear the Place: They have therefore erected a little Church there, in Gratitude to him, near which there is an old ruin'd Castle: All this is *Picturesque* beyond what can be imagin'd. They tell very strange Stories concerning a certain old Tower, that stands by the Side of the Lake, under which Queen *Theodelind* caused immense Treasures to be buried; they add, that some Years ago a Casket of Rock Crystal was fish'd up accidentally near this Tower, but by the Carelessness of those who threw the Net, dropp'd again into the Sea.

(b) This Survey was one of the Things the *Milanese* stomach'd the most, for they were not only forc'd to have an Estimate made of all their Lands, of which they had hitherto given in such Accounts as they thought fit, but likewise to be at the Charge of maintaining the Engineers and Troops dispers'd over the Country for that Purpose. I heard it confidently affirm'd in the Year 1725. when I was in *Milan*, that the Charge of this Survey would amount to 3,000,000 of Florins, all to be levy'd upon the Inhabitants.

(c) *Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?*

Juvenal.

I have been told that *Varal*, another *Monte* of Devotion, to which Persons of the first Quality, as well from *Piemont* as the *Milanese*, resort at certain Seasons of the Year, is extremely well worth seeing; it is not above seven Miles from the Lake of *Orta*, and there are Paintings of the most eminent Masters of the *Lombard* School. However, as we had already exceeded the Time we had set apart for this Tour, we thought fit to make this Lake our *Ne plus ultra*, so took Horses for *Arona*, a little fortify'd Town directly opposite to *Anghiera*, on the *Lago Maggiore*, and belonging to the same Proprietor. Here it was I saw with Astonishment the celebrated *Colossus* of *St. Charles Borromeo*, all of pure Brass, which, exclusive of the Pedestal, is between 60 and 70 Foot high. He stands in his Cardinal's Robes, pointing up towards Heaven with his Right Hand, and holds a Book, supposed the *Evangelists*, under his other Arm, extended at full Length, and parallel with his Body, which exceeds in Dimensions the largest *Matelas* I ever saw. Near to this Giant of a Saint, who is out-done by no *St. Christopher* in *Europe*, we were shewn the old Castle, and next to that the Palace which gave him Birth: It is handsomely furnish'd, has spacious Apartments, and is kept in good Repair, out of pure Veneration, I believe, for *St. Charles*, the *Borromees* very seldom residing here themselves. Near *Inverio*, in our Way to *Arona*, our Guide shew'd us the Spot on which a Shepherd had been kill'd by Lightning not many Days before, in a most extraordinary Manner, for he was consum'd to a Cinder inwardly, while his Skin remain'd whole and untouch'd. Baron *Engelhart*, a *Prussian* Gentleman, who was Director General of the Survey above-mention'd for the Emperor, and a Colonel in his Service, having upon that Account been over all the Confines of the *Milanese*, told me that such Accidents are frequent among these Mountains; and favour'd me besides with a great deal of the Natural History of those Parts, in which, being a Person of universal Knowledge, he had made great Discoveries. He assur'd me the *Jetzer*, or Icy Mountain, was one of the greatest Wonders in Nature; that having travell'd as far as the *Monte Rosa*, (between the *Valais* and the *Val di Sesia*, where the River *Sesia* takes its Rise, beyond the *Sorge d'Anza*) he had found Simples and Plants of a very uncommon Kind, and wonderful Virtue for the Cure of certain Diseases; the *Mandragora* among the rest; and brought away Bits of Gold and Silver Oar with him, with many other curious Fossils and Minerals; that the *Chamois*, or *Rupicapra*, was very frequent among the Mountains, and leap'd over Precipices with an incredible Agility, and also that in the midst of those dreadful Rocks, and among a People who

who differ but little from downright Savages, and talk a Jargon none but themselves hardly can understand, he had met with one or two Villages entirely different from all the rest in Customs and Manners, and who speak a Language, which, from its Resemblance with the purest *German*, he took to be the antient *Teutonic*. He form'd from hence an odd, but not improbable Hypothesis, that these might be the Posterity of some of the *Debris* of the barbarous Armies, which *Marius* overthrew; and had establish'd themselves in these Wildernesses, out of the reach of their Conquerors.

HAVING travers'd the Lake again from *Arona* to *Sesto*, which is the principal Harbour upon it, and belongs to the *Borromees*, we proceeded by Land to *Somma*, where the Count of *Castelbarco* has a noble old Castle, that belong'd formerly to the Dukes of *Milan*. We were shewn very curious Inoculations of several Sorts of Fruits in these Gardens, and from the Turrets of the Castle had the whole Ridge of *Alps* in View, between the Saint *Gotard* and the Grand St. *Bernard*. In our Way back to *Milan*, we passed by the little Village of *Tornavento*, near which there is an old Trench they call *la fossa di Panperdu*, from a very smart Action that happen'd there between the *Spaniards* and *French*, in *Charles V's* Time, in which the former lost a great Convoy of Provisions that was coming to their Camp. Their Commander, whose Name I have forgot, and who fell in the Skirmish, lies buried in the Parish Church, under a Monument which sets forth his Merits, and has, among the rest, this remarkable Expression, *In Fugam, Clademque suorum Vitam perdidit: The Loss of his Life was the Occasion of the Defeat of his Men.*

AMONG so many ravishing Situations as the *Milanese* abounds withal, it would be no easy Task to point out which deserves the Preference over the rest: Besides those I have already nam'd, there are *Castellazzo* (d), belonging to Count *Arconati*; *Robecco* (e), Count *Archinto's*, on the *Naviglio Grande*, (were it finish'd pursuant to the Design, fitter for a Sovereign than a Subject); *Vaprio*, on the *Adda*, Marquis *Melzi's*; and an infinite Number of others. Among the Religious Houses in the Environs of *Milan*, I must not forget the *Cisterians* of *Parabiago*, near the

(d) It lies between *Como* and *Milan*; there is a *Colossus* of *Pompey*, which, if I mistake not, was brought from *Lodi*, and several other Statues, Busts, &c. In my former Account of *Milan* the Reader will meet with other curious Particulars that have a Relation to the *Arconatis*.

(e) Between *Magienta* and *Abiagrasso*, and within two little Miles of the *Tesino*; the *Naviglio* which runs under it is navigable: The great Gate was brought hither from *Vercelli*, where it stood at one of the Entrances of the City, before the *French* demolish'd the Fortifications last War, in 1706.

little River *Olona*, who entertain'd our little Company for two Days with singular Humanity. The Monastery has been for the most part rebuilt from the Ground of late Years, out of its own Revenues, which are very considerable; and the Monks most of them Gentlemen of the Province, who have something besides independently of their Cloister. There are several very neat Apartments for Strangers, fitted up in a good Taste, and one more than ordinarily sumptuous, reserv'd for Princes that may chance to be their Guests, as there have frequently been, or for the Governor of *Milan*. The *Visconti's*, Sovereigns of *Milan*, founded this Convent, in Commemoration of a Victory obtain'd over a Power they were at War with, by the Assistance of St. *Ambrose*, who appear'd at the Head of their Troops in the very Heat of the Engagement: *Luchino Visconti* had the Misfortune, however, to be kill'd in it: Some Parts of this Tradition are represented in their Church: One of these Fathers, by Name *Gemelli*, a good Connoisseur, and a Person of Worth, was possess'd of several Rarities of Value; and among the rest, of a beautiful spiral Shell of a Fish, in the *Concha-Veneris* Kind, which had a large Pearl naturally join'd to the Top of it. It was found by this Gentleman among the Ruins of the antient Temple of *Venus*, in the Vineyard belonging to the *Ambrosian* Monks of *Sta. Croce* near *Rome*; from whence he conjectur'd it might have been some Pagan of Distinction's Offering to that Sea-born Goddess, who had a Mythological Title to these Maritime Curiosities.

N O V A R A.

AT *Novara* there is nothing a Traveller need make the least Stop for, unless it be to cast his Eye on three or four old Pictures of the *Lombard* School in the Dome, particularly by the famous *Gaudenzio* of *Milan*. At this Place it was that the Troops of *Lewis XII.* coming to a Battle with the *Swiss*, receiv'd such a Blow as forc'd them to resign all their Conquests on that Side the *Alps*, and quit *Lombardy* in all Haste.

V E R C E L L I.

VERCELLI deserves a little Notice, as well upon the Account of the Cathedral, which they say was built by our *Henry II.* (at the earnest Solicitation of the Pope's Nuncio in *England*, Cardinal *Gualabicchieri*) in Atonement of *Thomas a Becket's* Murder; as because of the many noble Families that

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reside

reside in it, more, in Proportion to the Extent of the Place, (which consists only in two or three small Streets, and a public *Piazza*, or Parade) than, to my Remembrance, I ever met with any where else.

THE Fortrefs, which the Duke of *la Feuillade* dismantled, in Revenge for the Miscarriage of the *French* at *Turin*, was one of the most magnificent Works of the Kind in all *Europe*, particularly the *Novara* Gate, the same that is now put together again at *Robecco*. At the Church of *St. Christopher's* there are fine Paintings by *Gaudenzio*; and among the Palaces, that of *Gatimara* has the Preference.

VERCELLI was the only Place *Charles III.* Duke of *Savoy*, had left after his unfortunate War with *France* in 1553. and his Son, *Emmanuel Philibert*, was himself stripp'd of it soon after by the Marechal of *Brisac*, who scaled the City Walls by Night, and surpriz'd it. All the fine Moveables at that Time in the Ducal Palace, which is now a mere Barrack, fell then to the said Marechal's Share, who sent Part of them to his Castle near *Angers*, where I have been shewn some of that rich Furniture, now of little or no Value. This City stands upon the *Sesia*, and the Plains in its Neighbourhood are mark'd out by some Authors for that signal (f) Overthrow of the *Cimbri* and *Teutons*, by *C. Marius* and *Q. Catulus*, in the Year of *Rome* 653.

THIS was the Route I follow'd in one of my Journies to *Turin*, but nothing else offer'd worthy my Curiosity the rest of the Way, unless it were the rapid Course of the *Doria Baltea*, (a River taking its Rise near *Aosta*) which, at the Time of the Snow's dissolving upon the *Alps*, or after excessive Rains, rolls with great Impetuosity thro' the Vallies of *Piedmont*, before it disembogues into the *Po*, which is the common Receptacle of all the Rivers that have their Source among those Mountains. I did not observe the same Degree of Violence by far in the *Sesia*, whether it be that its Fountain-head lies in a lower Ground, or that the Drains and Canals from it are in greater Quantity. The *Tesino* I do not bring in Parallel with these, as it is a Stream of near twice their Breadth, and which receives an additional Force from its Passage thro' the *Lago Maggiore*: I will not however vouch for what Bishop *Burnet* has advanc'd with regard to it.

(f) The Commentators upon *Eutropius*, *Lib. V.* represent this as the Field of Battle; others will have the Plains of *Verona* to have been the Scene of that Victory. See my Remarks upon *Verona* in my former Work.

As I think it proper, for Reasons that are obvious enough, to postpone my Account of *Turin*, (which will come in a great deal more naturally in my Description of the Route between *Genoa* and *Lyons*) the Reader will pardon me a short Retrospect into the State of *Milan*, where a few Points offer to my Observation, that had been omitted, or overlook'd in my former Remarks, as more particularly with regard to the *Certosa* of *Pavia*, and *Pavia* itself. The Additions to what has been already said of these Places, are as follow :

CHARLES the Fifth's Annals make Mention of a *Scotish* Prince, kill'd by a Peasant, who took upon him to be his Guide to *Vigevano*, after the Day was irrecoverably lost, and brought his Head to *Launoy*, the Emperor's General; *Launoy*, they add, gave that and the Body honourable Burial, but caus'd the Murderer to be hang'd, pursuant to his Deserts. As the Scene of the greatest Part of this famous Action was within the District of the *Certosa*, where I had formerly been told that a Column was erected to the Memory of the said Prince, at the Expence of the Monks; the last Journey I took this Way, I endeavour'd at some further *Eclaircissement* about the Piece of History in Question, and found it to stand thus :

THE Prince of *Scotland* (g), in the first Place, who, from the Title these Authors are pleas'd to give him, should have been Son, or Brother at least, to *James IV.* at that Time reigning, and about whose Concern in this Battle the *Scotch* Histories are silent, prov'd to be nothing more than a Son of the Duke of *Albany*, (of the Royal House of *Stuart*) who, together with his Father, was engag'd in the Service of *Francis I.* The rest of the Circumstances agree pretty near with what is said in the above-mention'd Annals; but it was an Ancestor of Count *Belogioso's*, who erected the Column for that unfortunate Nobleman, just upon the Spot where the Boor committed the Assassinate, which was within the said Count's Demesnes, and not those of the Fathers. As this Monu-

(g) Since I writ the above Account, I have come to a clearer Insight into the Matter, and find it thus : *Alexander Stuart*, Duke of *Albany*, Brother to *James III.* having incurr'd the said King's Displeasure, fled over to the *French* Court, where he married, and had a Son born, call'd *John*, which *John* succeeded him in Honour, prov'd a brave Warrior, and in the Minority of *James V.* was call'd back to *Scotland* by the Nobility, in Opposition to the *English* Faction, to take the Regency upon him, as first Prince of the Blood : This he did, and acquitted himself of his Office with great Honour; but *Henry VIII.* being his mortal Enemy, he abdicated the Post, and return'd for *France*, where *Francis I.* at that Time in War against the Emperor, committed to his Conduct Part of his Army in *Italy*. It was a Son of this Duke's that was slain at *Pavia* : He himself was not in the Battle, being with the Troops under his Command in another Part of *Lombardy*; from whence, after the King's Defeat, he made the best of his Way over the *Alps*.

ment stood in an open Field, how it should not be longer liv'd, in a Country that has been the Seat of so many Wars for 200 Years past, is a Thing easily accounted for; tho' I was given to understand that the Gentleman above-mention'd was very much inclin'd to erect the said Monument, could he but have all the Particulars relating to this Lord's Family transmitted to him.

IN my second Journey to the *Certosa*, I took much greater Notice, than I had done in my first, of Duke *John Galeas Visconti*, their great Benefactor's Tomb, and found it one of the most finish'd and beautiful Mausoleums I ever saw, notwithstanding the Mixture of *Gothic* Taste that is visible throughout. The Variety of rich Incrustations about the great Altar, the Magnificence of the Side Chapels, and the Profusion of Ultramarine Blue, with which the Roof is painted from one End to the other, (not to speak of the incomparable Painting by the most celebrated Hands) are Things no Description can come up to: The last of these, I have been credibly assur'd, as fast as it begins to loosen and fall, the Fathers are very careful in picking up, and make a considerable Advantage of it. These happy Recluses husband their vast Revenues with an Oeconomy (not to give it a worse Name) rarely practis'd in the Houses of their Order.

P A V I A.

IT is no small Argument in Favour of the antient Greatness of *Pavia*, that after about 20 Sieges, and having been four or five Times reduc'd to Ashes in a manner, within the Space of 12 or 1300 Years, it is still able to make the Figure it does. *Pavia's* Origin and History having been sufficiently discuss'd in the Account of it, which I made public some Years ago, I shall proceed to Discoveries made by me since.

I have been often puzzled how to reconcile the Inscription at St. *Augustine's*, on the Monument erected to the Memory of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence* (b), second Son to *Edward III.* with *Dugdale's*

(b) He took to his second Wife *Violante*, Sister to *John Galeas Visconti*, Duke of *Milan*; and dying five Months after of a Fever at *Alba* in the *Monferrat*, was deposited at *Pavia*, in the Nave of the Church of St. *Augustin*, almost opposite to the Tomb of *Severinus Boetius*. The Monument erected for him by *Charles Parker*, Titular Bishop of *Man*, (who retir'd hither from *England* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and erected another in the adjoining Cloister for *Francis*, Prince of *Lorain*, and *Richard de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who were kill'd on the French Side in the Battle of *Pavia*) runs thus:

Leonello Clarentiæ Duci, Edwardi III. Regis Angliæ Fil. duclâ Violantâ, Jo. Galeatii I. Ducis Mediolan. Sorore, Albæ mortuo, atque hic Anno Sal. MCCCCLXIX. Honorificentissime in Arcâ condito, sublatâ postea Concilii Tridentini Decreto, Carolus Parker de Morley Anglus Clarentium Stirpe Ortus Anno Sal. MDXC. Exilii vero sui pro fide Catholica XXX.

Account

Account of that Prince in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*; for from the former it does not appear that the Duke's Body was ever remov'd out of the aforesaid Church; and the latter says expressly that it was brought to *Clare* in *Suffolk*, the Inheritance he had by his first Wife *Philippa*, Daughter and Heiress to the Earl of *Ulster*. It has before been said what great Contentions there are between the Canons and the Monks of *St. Augustin's*, with regard to the Body of that Saint, which the latter pretend themselves in Possession of, and which the former oppose strenuously. I shall, without determining on either Side, add one Circumstance only, from the Authority of our Historian *Rapin*, viz. That *Canute* the Great, King of *England*, in his Return from a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, purchased an Arm of him, and brought it Home as a great Relique.

UNDER the Porch of the same Church are two antient (i) Dedications, the one to *Diana Lucifera*, and the other to *Minerva*.

THE antient Inscription (k) over *Severinus Boetius*, who died in 521, long since worn out, is still preserv'd in Manuscript; and the Monks shew'd me likewise a Copy of their Founder King *Luitprand's* Epitaph (l), which is an extreme long one, and magnifies very much his Victories over the Cities of *Bolonia*, *Rimini*, and *Spoletto*; nay, speaks of his striking Terror into *Rome* itself, of his assisting the *Franks*, defeating the *Saracens*, &c.

BOETIUS's Wife *Elpis*, a *Sicilian* born, (whom I have mention'd in my Account of *Messina*) was buried, they assur'd me, at the Church of *St. Peter's*, but her (m) Monument is defaced.

THE

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- (i) I. *Dianæ Luciferae L. Licinius Vituli Lib. Gratus V. S. (Votum solvit.)*
 II. *Petilia Q. Fil. Sabina Sacerdos Minervæ V.S.L.M. (Votum solvit lubens merito)*
adjuvante M. Claudio Firmo.

(k) *Mæoniâ et Latîâ Linguâ clarissimus, et qui*
Consul eram, hic perii missus in Exilium.
Ecquid Mors rapuit? Pietas me vexit ad Auras,
Et nunc Fama viget maxima, vivit Opus.

The modern one, which has been put in the old one's Room, runs upon the same Thought.

(l) Thus it begins:

Flavius hoc tumulto Luitprandus conditur, olim
Longobardorum Rex inclytus, acer in Armis.

He reign'd upwards of 30 Years, and was buried here in 744. being 80 Years old.

(m) This was her Epitaph:

Elpis dicta fui Sicula regionis Alumna,
Quam procul à patriâ Conjugis egit amor;
Quo sine mæsta Dies, Nox anxia, flebilis Hora,
Cumque Viro solum Spiritus unus eram.
 Z z z

Lxx

THE greatest Number of Royal *Depositums* of the *Lombard* Line, I was assur'd is at St. *Salvator's*, where they have abundance of Instruments with the Sign Manual of those and of some *Gothic* Princes. This Cloister stands a little without the City Walls, and on the Inside of the Porch leading to it there is painted, in very old Fresco, a celebrated generous Action of (n) *Adelais*, Queen of *Italy*, (afterwards Wife to *Otho* I.) who, tho' she had been a long Time cruelly detain'd in Prison by *Berengarius*, Usurper of that Kingdom, upon the surprising Turn in her Favour by the Means of *Otho's* Success, gives *Berengarius's* Wife *Willa* (who was then fallen into the Power of *Adelais*) her Liberty, without Ransom. These Religious, who are of the *Monte Cassin* Order of *Benedictins*, preserve Transcripts of most of the old *Leonine* Epitaphs, that were legible formerly over the Tombs of several *Lombard* Kings, that founded or endowed their Cloister, among whom none seems to have deserv'd so well at their Hands as *Cunipert*, who died in the Year of Grace DCC. about a Century before the Destruction of that Monarchy by *Charlemagne*; and, to supply the Want of the Originals, have jumbled seven or eight of those Princes into one modern Inscription (o), which only

*Lux mea non clausa est, tali remanente marito,
Majorisque animæ parte superstes ero.
Porticibusque sacris jam nunc peregrina quiesco
Judicis æterni testificata thronum:
Neve manus violet bustum, ne forte jugalis
Hæc iterum cupiat jungere membra cinis.*

(n) It is commemorated as follows, in old *Gothic* Characters :

*Siste, Viator.
Supplici Berengarii Conjugi
Libertatem, quam victa non habuerat,
Donat Adelaida victrix.
Hoc titulo, Othone Magno Sponsa major,
Hostem, quam domuit fortitudine,
Vicit Clementiâ.
Dicas prodigium in fœminâ Principe;
Nec timuit, nec tumuit.*

Upon the Door of the Chapter-House in the same Convent is this Inscription upon Marble :

Divinum hoc Dei Salvatoris Templum, quod olim Adelaides Augusta solo æquatum instauravit, nunc vetustate consumptum restauratur à Congregatione Monachorum S. Justinae, Anno MCCCCXCIV.

The said *Adelais*, who is buried in the same Church, chiefly founded by her, has this modern Inscription upon her Tombstone :

Adelaidæ Lotbarii Italiæ Regis primùm, deinde Othonis Primi Imperatoris Uxoris, quæ singulari probitate ac virtute insignis Ædem hanc multis decoravit ornamentis, Latifondusque ditavit, Cinerum hic reconditorum memoria ne intercideret his Literis consignata fuit Anno MDLXXXV.

(o) *Cineribus Regum Longobardorum hic jacentibus, Ariperti I. Pacis et Justitiæ, Religionisque Cultoris, qui Templum hoc cum Cænobio construxit, amplisque Reditibus auxit; Gundiberti, Perthariti, Cuniperti, Luitberti, Racumperti, et Ariperti II. qui summâ in Deum et Monachos pietate claruerunt. Monumentum hoc instauratum fuit, Anno Sal. MDLXXXV.*

deserves

deserves Notice because of the Historical Part of it. *Cunipert's* Panegyrist says of him, among other great Commendations, that the Beauty of his Person, and the Accomplishments of his Mind, challeng'd Admiration equally; *Mirandus erat forma; mens, si requiras miranda, &c.* and adds, that all *Lombardy* accompany'd him with Tears to the Grave.

AT *Sta. Maria in Pertica* (p), a Convent of *Carmelite* Nuns, are seen in the very Entrance two plain Tombstones, with *Leonine* Verses like the former; the one to commemorate *Regentrude*, Queen of *Lombardy*; and the other a famous General of that Nation, *Audoald* by Name. King *Ausprand* lies also in the same Church. The Bones of the *French* that were kill'd in the famous Defeat of *Pavia*, when *Francis I.* was made Prisoner, take up a great Part of a Corridor in the adjoining Cloister, and are yet most of them very intire.

AT the Church of the Royal Monastery of *Sta. Maria della Pusterla*, is the Monument of their Foundress Queen *Theodata*, Wife, as supposed, to King *Ausprand*, who put on the holy Veil here after the Death of her Husband. There is also a remarkable Inscription (q), in very bad *Latin*, upon a Stone Pillar near the great Gate of the Cathedral, which speaks of the taking of *Ravenna* in the Year 1438. when *Philip Visconti* was Duke of *Milan*, by the famous *Nicolas Picinnino*; and of the *Pavians* recovering certain Brass Doors, that those of *Ravenna* had stolen from them formerly; as they did likewise the celebrated Eque-

(p) It is a Foundation of Queen *Rodelind's*, who was Wife to *Pertbarit*.

(q) Plaudite, festivi soboles antiqua Penates,
Plaudite, et ingentes olim sperate Triumphos
Venturos; Patriæ ecce Deus, memorandaque semper
Ornamenta Urbis, coram quas cernitis Auro
Insignes valvas, sedes petuisse priores
Et loca prisca Patrum, memorante *Ravenna* Trophæa
Ingemit; et raptos celeres tristatur honores.
Milite cum quondam terrestri freta *Ravenna*
Ticinum irrueret, Populus Papiensis in hostem
Classe armatus adit, belloque illabatur undis;
Adventare hostes sic fors tulit. Inscius alter
Alterius, fidens animis inimica petebat
Mænia; regalem Valvis insignibus Urbem
Ille hanc expoliât; mirandus Regis solindæ
Huc aufertur Eques; sic Victor victus abiit
Inclita, Dux Ligurum, regeres cum sceptrâ, Philippe
* Anguiger; Armorum Nicolaus Dux in Urbem
Direxit Picinnus Iter, Victorque *Ravennam*
Et cepit, et facile viâtrici Marte subegit,
Qui spoliis memor antea Papiensis abenas
Restituit meritò Valvas, Papiamque referri
Jussit in antiquam Populo exultante Papiæ.
M.CCCCXXXVII. 3 Septemb.

* The Serpent was the Arms of the Visconti's.

Strian Statue of *M. Aurelius*, known here by the Name of the *Regisole*. In my former Account of *Pavia*, Mention has been made of something relating to this obscure Tradition, as likewise in the foregoing Pages, where I have Occasion to speak of *Ravenna*.

THE *Ostrogoth* Kings, who preceded the *Lombard* ones, left, no Doubt of it, many Monuments of their *Dynasty*, as I may call it, behind them at *Pavia*, which were destroy'd, in all Likelihood, when *Belisarius* and *Narses* put an End to their Empire; I have seen at a Place they call *St Maria in Viridario*, (where there is within the Portico that famous Inscription concerning *Athalaric*, King of the *Ostrogoths*, formerly mention'd by me) and at the Church of *St. Laurence*, which is near it, manifest Tracts of an Amphitheatre, said to have been built by those Monarchs. I take it to have been of far remoter Antiquity, especially as Gladiatorial Sports had been entirely suppress'd by some of the zealous Christian Emperors, who were before *Theodoric's* Time; and as he, tho' a profess'd *Arrian*, was too politic a Prince to revive any *Pagan* Ceremony or Custom in that Age of Bigotry, and expose himself to the Odium of the See of *Rome*.

AT the Monks of *Sr. Olivet*, a Church antiently dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, I observ'd two Inscriptions (r), in the right and left Isle, one of which commemorates King *Agilulphus*, Husband to Queen *Theodelind*, as the Founder of their House; and the other makes most honourable Mention of the *Borromean* Family, upon the Score of the great Advantages they have received from it.

AT the *Porta Orientale*, or East Gate of the City, which is also call'd the Gate of *Alboin*, (first King of the *Lombards* in *Italy*) is represented in an antient Fresco under the Sweep of the Arch, the History of the Surrender of *Pavia* to that Prince, in the Year of *Christ* DLXXII. after he had laid Siege to it three Years and six Months.

(r) *Agilulphus Longobardorum Rex IV. magnæ Theodolindæ maritus, cujus etiam opera Christianam fidem suscepit, hanc Abbatiam fundavit, in honorem S. Bartholomæi Apostoli, A. D. DCVI. ac Latifundiis dotatam et privilegiis Uxor Natam Monachis S. Benedicti tradidit. Obiit A. D. DCXVI. et sepultus fuit in Ecclesiâ ab ipso constructâ, Vetustate destructâ, sed majori gloriâ ab Olivetanis hic ædificata, eidemque Apostolo solenniter dicata A. D. DCXXVIII. XIV Kal. Septemb.*

Comes Galeatus ex Regiâ Imperialique Borromeorum Progenie, Protonotarius Apostolicus, hujusque Abbatie Commendatarius, ex affectu speciali ac Devotione in Olivetanam familiam Pontificio Diplomate mensam Conventualem ab Abbatiâ divisit A. D. MDVI. nobisque Olivetanis concessit unâ cum Monasterio, aliisque juribus et pertinentiis, Comitatuque Parponesi et Mezzani. Nos vero Olivetani ad majorem Dei Gloriam ac Monachorum solamen, Ecclesias istas atque Monasterium ad formam præsentem redeimus, gratique animi ergo in Benefactores nostros has memorias promendas curavimus A. D. MDCLV.

AT the Monastery call'd *Corpi-santi*, there hangs an old Map of *Pavia*, and the Country round it, wherein I observ'd a more particular Detail (s) of the famous Battle of 1525. in which *Francis I.* was made Prisoner, than I had yet met with in any Author: and a Gentleman of the Town inform'd me that one of his Ancestors had presented an *English* Nobleman travelling that Way, with a Picture of that Action very accurately taken upon the Spot, a few Days after the Battle. It is not unlikely but it may be the same that is seen in *Oxford*, at the upper End of the Stairs leading up to the *Musæum*. *Ceadwalla* (t), King of the *West-Saxons*, in his Progress to *Rome*, was magnificently entertain'd at *Pavia*, by *Cunipert*, King of *Lombardy*, as the Circumstances are told at large in some of their antient Records; and it was in this Town also that *Edburga* (u), Relict of *Brithric*, the last Monarch of that Branch of the Heptarchy, before *Egbert* united all the Kingdoms in one, ended her Days in great Misery, after *Charlemagne* had withdrawn his Bounty from her, because of her wicked Courses.

THE only Collection I could hear of at *Pavia*, in the *Virtuoso* Way, was Count *Paleari's*, who had some very valuable Antiques. The Religious Houses, and those belonging to the Nobility, who are settled here in great Numbers, make up Four Fifths of this Town.

TRAVELLING from *Pavia* to *Genoa* for the first Time, in the Winter of 1724. I was shewn some odd Revolutions which happen'd lately in the *Po*, (which is ferried over about three Miles from *Pavia*) for the River having overflow'd its Banks for a great Way some Days before, had carried several Acres of Ground from the North to the South Side, with the Trees and Cattle that were upon them; and as I could not readily believe this possible, upon further Enquiry, Persons of good Credit assur'd me that there is

(s) *Vicino al Casseggiato del Commun di Mirabello verso Qualtrazzano, in quel Tempo Varco, cive recinto di Caccia degli antichi Duchi di Milano, murato di miglia cinque di Quadratura fu fatto Prigione in una Bataglia il giorno 24. Febraro Anno 1525. Francesco primo Ré Christianissimo, il Ré di Navarra, il gran Bastardo di Savoia, il Legato del Pontefice Clemente VII, Monsignor Memoransi, Monsignor di Florange, de l'Escu, de Bonneval, &c.*

There is likewise this Remark upon an old Mill: *Il Molino, ora di S. Giacomo, nel qual sito comunemente vien detto esser stato tagliato la Testa del Patrone, o sia stato Molinaro che s'era refuggiato nel sudetto Molino dopo seguita la presa del Christianissimo Francesco Primo Ré di Francia.*

(t) This Prince, out of his great Zeal, went to receive Baptism at the Hands of Pope *Sergius II.* and dying in *Rome*, was buried at *St. Peter's*; he was immediate Predecessor to *Ina*.

(u) She was Daughter to *Offa* the Great, King of *Mercia*; and poison'd her Husband: The Emperor had made her Abbess of a Convent, where she was royally maintain'd; but her lascivious Life oblig'd him to turn her out.

hardly a Year but some such Alteration is produc'd in the Banks of this River, which gives Occasion oftentimes to great Law-Suits. Passing thro' the little Fortrefs of *Voghera*, I pursu'd my Journey from hence to *Tortona*, the antient *Dertona*, the last Town of the *Milanese* towards the *Genoa* Quarter, where there is an old Castle of great Strength, both from its Situation, and the modern Out-works that surround it: A little without the Town there are some Remains of an Aqueduct. It was at *Dertona* that the Emperor *Majorianus* was overthrown, and slain in a Battle with *Ricimer* (x), the *Warwick* of those Times in *Italy*, who made and deposed Emperors of the *West* at Pleasure, under the Shadow of the Authority with which those of the *East* had vested him.

Two or three Posts beyond *Tortona*, we reach'd *Novi*, the first Town of the *Genoese* State; from whence falling down the Valley of the *Scrivia*, we pass'd that little River which has prodigious and very troublesome Windings, after great Floods especially, at least a Dozen Times before we got to (y) *Otaggio*; there having undergone a Night's Penance in a most wretched *Hosteria*, we ascended our last (z) Mountain, (and a very difficult one it is) early in the Morning, and arriv'd at the stately Western Suburb of *Genoa*, call'd *San Pietro d' Arena*, a few Hours after.

G E N O A.

THE Side of this Suburb that fronts the Gulph or Sea of *Genoa*, is almost one continu'd Range of Palaces, among which that of *Doria*, built by the famous *Andrew*, in *Charles V's* Reign, makes by far the greatest Appearance, having a Façade of a surprising Length; tho' it is to be observ'd, that as great a Veneration as the *Genoese* had for *Andrew*, they would not suffer him to raise this House a Story higher, as he design'd it. The *Latin* Inscription over the great Entrance runs much in Praise of that great Man, and sets forth, among other Things, that besides his having serv'd his Country four times in the Quality of Captain General of her Naval Forces, he had enjoy'd the same Post once

(x) He was originally a *Goth*, but a Man of great Courage, Conduct, and Capacity; he declin'd accepting of the Empire himself, but manag'd all Things in the *West* under the Name of *Magister Militiæ*. This Man flourish'd soon after the Death of *Maximus* the Tyrant, and the sacking of *Rome* by *Genseric*.

(y) There is a strong Pass near *Otaggio*, call'd *Gavi*, which the *Genoese* were fortifying, upon Account of the Difficulties they lay under at that Time, with regard to the King of *Sardinia*.

(z) These are a Branch of the *Appenines*.

under *Charles V.* and once under *Francis I.* *Du Thou*, in his History of those Times, observes, that when *Philip II.* passing from *Spain* to the *Netherlands*, was lodg'd in this Palace, there was a Project upon the Anvil, concerted between the Emperor his Father and himself, (not without the Privy of the *Doria's*, as suppos'd) for seizing the Citadel of *Genoa*; which Design taking Air, caus'd great Umbrage on the Part of the Republic, and oblig'd *Philip* to quit the City for fear of Insults. The Sea runs under the Garden Walls, which is extreme pleasant.

THERE are so many Descriptions of *Genoa* (a) in our Language, that I shall take up the Reader's Time with those Things only that have been left unobserv'd by others; and to give an Idea of them disengag'd from Confusion as much as possible, I shall first give an Account of Objects just in the Order I saw them.

THE *Annonciata*, which faces their *Piazza Grande*, is, of all their Churches, that which makes the most splendid Figure, and which the Architect, Painter, and Sculptor, have most labour'd to embellish. The Front however is left unfinish'd, for the same Pretence as are many other Churches heretofore mention'd on the other Side the *Alps*, viz. to excite the Liberality of wealthy Devotees; but the Deficiency is so large, being no less than 60,000 *Genuines*, (which make about 16,000 *l.* Sterling) that it proves a great Discouragement to Benefactors. The Picture of the Last Supper, by *Camillo Procacino*, on the Inside of the Façade, is surprisngly beautiful, and said to have cost about 12,000 *Genuines*: I have seen but few History Pieces of so large a Proportion as this. Not far from the *Annonciata*, you enter the *Strada-Balbi*, which, tho' extreme narrow in Proportion to its Length, and the Height of the Houses on each Side, yet, in Consideration of the Buildings that are in it, may pass for one of the most magnificent Streets in the Western Parts of *Italy*.

(a) Notwithstanding that Authors allow *Genoa* to have been the Capital of the ancient *Ligurians*, (concerning whom *Mr. Addison* has some very pretty Passages) we find so little Mention made of it in the Classical and other Writers, that there is no great Likelihood of its having ever been a Town of great Note. Some derive the Name of *Janua*, which it went by from *Janus*, others from its being, as it were, the Gate of *Italy* to the *West*; in an old Inscription dug up about 200 Years since we find the Word *Genuates*. *Mago* the *Carthaginian* reduc'd it to Ashes in the second *Punic War*, after which the *Romans* rebuilt it from the Ground; and the next great Disaster which it suffer'd of that Kind was from the *Saracens*, in the Xth Century. The *Venetians* charitably lent an Hand towards the restoring it to its former Condition, but met with a very bad Return for their Pains, for the *Genoese* warred upon them almost continually for the Space of four Centuries, and had well nigh reduc'd them to their last Stake, when the *Venetians* turn'd the Tables upon them unexpectedly at the Sea Fight near *Chioggia*.

THE Palace of the Family from which the Street derives its Name, as well as that of *Durazzo*, on the opposite Side, seem Habitations fitter for Princes than private Men, and are furnish'd in all (b) Respects answerably to their Cases. The *Jesuits* have a most magnificent College within a few Doors of the *Durazzo* Palace, rais'd upon an high Platform, which you ascend by several Flights of Stairs all Marble, which, the Plenty of it consider'd from the neighbouring Quarries, comes (c) cheaper at *Genoa* than the commonest Stone does with us. It is here most of the young Nobles have their Education. I was told there had been not many Years since a Project on Foot for carrying on a Range of uniform Buildings the whole Way between the *Strada-Balbi* and the *Strada-Nova*, (the Splendor of which all our Travel-writers are full of) so as to make them in a manner but one Street: Had this Scheme been brought to bear, not all *Europe*, perhaps, could have boasted any thing like it; and the Thing was certainly practicable, as there is nothing but an old Convent that obstructs the Communication.

ONE of the noblest modern Undertakings in all *Genoa*, is a Bridge that joins two very steep Rocks, over three or four Arches of an amazing *Hardiesse*, known by the Name of *il Ponte di Carignano*, by reason that it leads to a Church so call'd, which is likewise newly built in a magnificent Taste, at the Expence of the Family of *Sauli*, who are Proprietors of the Ground, and by whom the said Church and Cloister were founded: Here are seen a fine Martyrdom of *St. Biagio* by *Carlo Marat*, a *St. Francis* by

(b) At the Palace *Balbi*, among a most noble Collection of Paintings, there are several by *Vandike*, (most of them Portraits) equal to any thing of that great Painter's that *England* or *Flanders* can produce; particularly an old Lady sitting in her Chair, a General of an Army half Length, and *Vandike* himself, with his Wife and Children. There are likewise some fine *Rubens's*, *Guercins*, *Raphaels*; and an Adoration by *Titian*, in his highest Stile. At the Palace *Durazzo*, the great Portal of the *Doric* Order, the Magnificence and Disposition of the Stairs, the Splendor of the Apartments, fill'd with Antiques, and Pictures of the best Masters, and some of them hung with Tapestry of *Raphael's* Design, (the Subject the Life of *Moses*) afford Connoisseurs a Pleasure not to be express'd. Here are, among other Pieces, three or four of the best *Luca Jordanos* in all *Italy*, as the Martyrdom of *Sta. Agnese*, the Story of the Centention between *Perseus* and *Phineus*; and the dying *Seneca* in the Bath, of which the Earl of *Exeter* has a Copy at *Barleigh* House. The most remarkable Antiques are a Bust of *Vitellius*, a *Bacchus* of the *Basalt*, or black *Egyptian* Stone, and a *Roman* Empress as large as Life. I had forgot the Conversion of *St. Paul*, and four Family Pieces by *Titian*; and *Anne Bolen* by *Holbein*. The *Durazzo's* are Nobles of the first Rank, and claim a Descent from the Line of *Duras*, some Time Kings of *Naples*, descended from *Charles* of *Anjou*.

(c) This is only to be understood of their common Marble, for they have four or five Sorts which are a great deal dearer, as the *Alabastro di Genoa*, the *Seravezza*, the *Brocatella*, the *Verde di Genoa*, &c. The last differs little from the *Verde Antico*.

Guercin,

Guercin, with many other rare Altar-pieces. Not far from this Monastery we were shewn where stood the Palace of that famous Conspirator the Noble *John-Lewis Fieschi*, who was daring enough, at scarce 20 Years of Age, to put himself at the Head of a Party, in Opposition to so powerful an House as that of the *Doria's*, the great *Andrew* himself at that Time living. The Plot had already succeeded so far, that *Andrew's* Nephew *Gianettino Doria* was slain, with many of his Friends and Followers, whom the sudden Alarm had rouz'd out of their Beds; when *Fieschi's* Death, occasion'd by the Slip he made from a Plank, over which he was hastily passing into a Galley, disconcerted the whole Affair, and prov'd the Safety of the adverse Faction. These were glad to give the Project the worst Turn possible, and by persuading the People that it was a Stroke aim'd at their Liberties, got *Fieschi's* Estate confiscated, his Palace levell'd with the Ground, (for the same Custom holds good at *Genoa* as at *Venice* in these Cases) and many of his Friends and Relations executed and proscribed. Authors are extremely divided upon this remarkable Incident; some treating *Fieschi* and his Followers as Enemies to their Country, and Traitors hir'd by *France*, which wanted to enslave it; while others stand up in their Defence, and attack the *Doria's*, as an ambitious, ill-designing Family, who were under-hand, in spite of their affected Patriotism, betraying the Republic to *Charles V.* Indeed the Revenge which that Prince took soon after of the unfortunate *Pier-Lewis*, Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, (as has been hinted before) who was supposed to be privy to *Fieschi's* Plot, in Concert with *France*, was a manifest Proof how much he made *Andrew's* Quarrel his own, and consequently left a Suspicion that some clandestine Intrigue might be carrying on between the Emperor and his Admiral, to the Prejudice of the State. On the other hand, it is not less Remark-worthy that the proscrib'd Branch of the *Fieschi* took Sanctuary in *France*, (where, if I mistake not, they subsist to this Day) and were not only protected, and preferred there to very honourable Posts, but likewise obtain'd in the last Century, by the pressing Instances of that Crown, so large a Sum of Money of the Republic, that it came but little short of an Equivalent for what they had lost. This last is a strong Argument against erecting into a *Junius Brutus*, as some do to this Day, *John-Lewis Fieschi*, tho' if he really were in the Interest of *France*, he must have degenerated strangely from his illustrious Ancestors, who, in the Time of the famous Contest about *Naples* but a Century before, were the only Nobles, besides the *Fregosi*, that espous'd the *Arragonian*, in Opposition

to the *Angevin*, Interest. This was so very notorious, that when the *Genoese* Deputies (the State being in great Distress) waited upon *Lewis XI.* making use of this humble Expression, *Sire, nous nous donnons a vous*, he made them this short and angry Reply, *Et moy je vous donne au Diable.*

THE public Example made of the unfortunate *Fieschi*, (without enquiring farther whether he meant his Country well or ill) in the Demolition of his Palace, &c. leads me naturally to take Notice of two Columns I saw at *Genoa*, erected upon the *Area* or Ground-plot of two other Noblemens Houses, formerly pull'd down from the same Motive, on which Columns the Memory of their Treasons is perpetuated: The one was call'd *Stephano Raggio*, and the other *Julio Cesare de Vacheriis*.

THE three Men I have spoken of are commonly look'd upon as the most notorious Promoters of Sedition that *Genoa* has produced ever since her Establishment, not but that I observ'd many other void Spaces in the Town, where Houses of reputed Rebels and Traitors have stood, whose Names are almost buried in Oblivion, as well as their Habitations. I take the Case in general to have been this; that the *Guelfs*, when they prevailed, gave the *Gibelins* no Quarter, and so, *vice versa*, receiv'd none, when the *Gibelins* were uppermost. The *French* (d) favour'd the former; and the

(d) The *Guelf* Party at *Genoa*, out of Fear of the vast Power of *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan*, made its first Submission to *Charles VI.* of *France*, imploring his Protection, who sent Marshal *Boucicault* to fortify and defend it, which Marshal they made their Governor; but after this the *Gibelins* getting the upper-hand, the Town revolted against the *French*, and the Marquis of *Monferrat* caus'd all he found of that Nation to be massacred. The next *French* Monarch after this to whom they offer'd their Sovereignty was *Lewis XI.* who refus'd it, for Reasons alledg'd above; but when *Lewis XII.* after his Reduction of the *Milanese*, march'd against them, they acknowledg'd him for their Sovereign, imploring his Pardon upon their Knees, attended by their Wives and Children, for their former Revolt. In this Posture Affairs stood, till finding that Monarch embarrass'd by Pope *Julius* the Second's Defection, and new Alliance with the *Venetians*, *Ferdinand* the Catholic, *Henry VIII.* &c. they shook off the *French* Yoke, and created *John Fregoso*, *Lewis's* inveterate Enemy, their Doge. Pope *Julius's* Death in 1513. causing a new Turn of Affairs, the States of *Milan* and *Genoa* submitted once more to *France*, and so continu'd till the Defeat they receiv'd from the *Swiss* at *Novara* drove them quite over the *Alps*. In 1527. when *Lautrec* retook *Pavia*, and Part of the *Milanese*, *Genoa* was forc'd by *Andrew Doria*, who was then in the Interest of *Francis I.* to receive that King's Troops; *Doria*, upon new Discontents, changing Sides soon after, *Genoa* was finally set at Liberty from *France* in 1528. This was after *Lautrec's* bad Success and Death before *Naples*. From the Days of *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan*, who had first made himself Master of it, till the Year I speak of, *Genoa* cannot be said to have enjoy'd a true Freedom. The last time the *Genoese* might be said to be in a State of Slavery, was, when having put themselves under the Protection of *France*, in Opposition to the Emperor's Forces and

the latter was sure of the *German* Emperor's Patronage, or else the Duke of *Milan's*, who was in those Days a Prince of great Power. The same Animosity still subsisting after the old Party Distinction was quite laid aside, the two Crowns, ever jealous of each other, did their utmost to establish their own Interests, which the Nobles of each respective Faction carried on, under the specious Pretence of Patriotism, charging always the opposite Side (as is usual) with Encroachments upon the public Liberty. Thus *Fieschi*, for Instance, might not be wrong in accusing the *Doria's* of under-hand Intrigues with *Charles V.* (especially as the great *Andrew*, after having formerly quitted that Prince's Service, was once more come over to him) and yet was perhaps equally criminal himself, in a secret Correspondence with *Francis I.*

AMONG the Churches that are built in the best Goût, I saw none after the *Annonciade*, that pleas'd me so well as the little one of *St. Ciro*, which is most richly adorn'd within, the bare Shaft of every Pillar having cost, as I was assur'd, 1200 Crowns; these are of *Marmo Mischio*, *Brocatello*, and other Productions of their own Territory. They have a strange Legend here, which I did not think worth minuting down, concerning *St. Ciro* and a *Basilisk*, that used to infest this Part of this Town.

THE Dome, which is dedicated to *St. Laurence*, is as opulent in Reliques as most Churches I have seen; but in other Respects, setting its Antiquity apart, has no great Matter to recommend it. I was sorry I was forc'd to take upon mere Credit the Description of their famous transparent *Emerald Vase*, which, if it be really genuine, is the most valuable Jewel perhaps in the World. It is said to be three Palms and a half in Circumference, which wants little of three Foot *Englisch* Measure, cut in an Hexagon Form, with a round Base of the same Piece, and to be about an Inch in Thickness throughout. It is deposited in an inner Sacristy, under 13 different Keys, all in the keeping of Nobles or Ecclesiasticks of the first Rank, and guarded moreover by three Iron

and the Duke of *Tuscany's*, they took the Part of the *Strozzi*; and the *French* Succours under *Monluc* being beaten, had all their Territory, and at Length their City itself, taken from them, after it had suffer'd the last Extremity of Distress. Eight hundred *Genoese* Families went and settled in other Parts of *Europe* at that Time; we have to this Day some of them in *England*. By the Intervention of the Pope and other Princes, this Matter was accommodated; and they have since remain'd much in the Situation they now are, with a few intervening Mortifications, however, from *France*, the Empire, the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. in which they have always had Address enough to ward off any Blow of great Consequence, as is sufficiently known.

Doors

Doors, being never produc'd but to Princes, or Ambassadors at least. They pretend that it was Part of the *Genoese* Plunder in the taking of *Cesaria*, when they were Auxiliaries to *Baldwyn*, King of *Jerusalem*, during the Holy Wars; tho' the *Spaniards* affirm they got it at *Almeria*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, in their Wars with the *Moors*: For my part, since the Possibility, of which the Sight of *Settala's* Cabinet convinc'd me, of giving Rock Crystal any kind of Tincture by Chymical Preparations, (not to speak of the vast Degree of Perfection to which *Compositions*, or what the *Italians* call *Pastas*, may have been brought) I cannot but own myself somewhat slow of Belief concerning the Reality of this *Emerald*.

NEAR to the Church of *St. John Baptist*, you see a Column, to which is fix'd an antique Plate of Brass, containing an Edict of the Senate of *Rome*, with regard to the Limits between two *Ligurian* Nations, the *Veiriates*, whose Seats are now unknown, and the *Genuates*, or People of *Genoa*. This Inscription was found in the River *Procobera*, among the *Appenines*, (formerly call'd *Porcifera*) about 150 Years since, and is writ in the same Stile with the *Duilian* Inscription in *Rome*, from whence they suppose it to be of that Age.

BEFORE the great Ascent into their *Senato*, or Town-house, (where is also the Doge's Residence for the Time he is in Office) I observ'd two Statues much larger than Life, in Heroic Accoutrements and Attitudes, the one erected to *Andrew*, and the other to his Son *Peter Doria*. The Inscription upon the former's Pedestal is a Panegyric of the highest Sort, making him a kind of Saviour of the State, and putting his Valour upon a Level with those of the greatest Worthies of Antiquity. This Family was already in great Repute three Centuries before; for in the Year 1288. we find in History that the Fleet of *Charles le Boiteux*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, was defeated before *Agosta* in *Sicily*, by an Admiral of the Name of *Doria*, in which memorable Action that Prince was himself made Prisoner of War; nor could purchase his Freedom any other Way than by a Cession of the Crown of *Sicily* to the House of *Arragon*. This *Senato* comes very short of that of *Venice*, in Point of Ornaments, as well as in Number of Rooms; but I was not a little pleased to see the Subjects of their Paintings so judiciously selected, being most of them remarkable Parts of the *Genoese* History, tho' not executed by *Veroneses*, *Titians*, and *Tintorets*, as are most of those in the Town-house of the City just now mention'd. The Hands however are not of the worst, and one of them particularly has been
happy

happy enough in hitting the Character of (e) *Alphonfus* I. King of *Arragon* and *Naples*, who is represented as overcome by the *Genoese* in the Sea-fight near *Gaeta*; and surrendring his Sword to the noble *Giustiniani*, with an Action becoming a great and intrepid Prince, under such a disagreeable Conjunction. Other History Pieces I took more peculiar Notice of in these Apartments, were the Plunder of *Cesarea*, in which the principal Circumstance is the *Emerald Vase*; the Defeat of the *Pisans* near *Leghorn*, off of the Rock *Malora*; and the conferring the Crown of *Cyprus* upon *James Lusignan*: but the capital Work of all, and which a Stranger should reserve for the *bonne Bouche*, are those admirable Ceiling-pieces in the great Council Chamber; one of which has for Subject the Cruelties practis'd by the *Turks*, when they surpriz'd the Island of *Scio* in the *Archipelago*, upon the *Giustiniani*'s, who were the Proprietors of it; and the other the bringing of St. *John* the Baptist's Reliques to *Genoa*. For these two Pictures only I was assur'd that *Solimeni*, whose Performance they are, receiv'd 12,000 *Genuines*.

NOTHING that is shewn in the Arsenal can be new to those who have look'd into Mr. *Addison*'s or *Misson*'s Account of *Genoa*. Next to the antique Prow of a Galley fix'd over the Door, the greatest Curiosity, (and a very extraordinary one it is) are the Suits of Armour which a Set of romantic Ladies caused to be made for themselves, having taken it into their Heads (tho' the Senate prudently put a Stop to the Project) to compose a little Female Brigade, and undertake a *Croisade* against the *Saracens*, as well as their Husbands and Kinsmen. Princes, and Persons of the first Quality, who suffer'd their Wives to accompany them in those mad Expeditions, did not always find their Account in it; and a famous *Divorce* (the Consequence of a great *Queen*'s following her Husband into *Palestine*) was the Means, as *France* knew to her Sorrow, of annexing *Aquitain* to the Crown of *England*. The Citadel is from its Situation exceeding strong, and was built by the above-mention'd Marshal *Boucicault*, in 1403. when

(e) *Joan* II. having declar'd him her Heir, afterwards taking a Pique, cancell'd that Act, and adopted *Lewis* II. of *Anjou*: *Alphonfus* upon this made War against *Lewis*, and was defeated in the Beginning of the XVth Century, not far from *Gaeta*, of which he was attempting to raise the Siege, after he had fought like a Lion, and found his own Galley sinking. The *Genoese* put their Royal Prisoner into the Hands of Duke *John Galeas*, who was at that Time the Arbiter of *Italy*; and the said Duke was so charm'd with *Alphonfus*, that he quitted the *Angevin* Interest in which he was, and plac'd him upon the Throne of *Naples*.

Charles VI. sent him his Lieutenant to *Genoa*, at the Republic's Request.

THE only Palace besides those of *Balbi* and *Durazzo*, which it was possible for me to get a Sight of, at two several Times that I have paid this City a Visit, thro' the extreme Reserve of the Generality of their Nobles, was one belonging to Cavalier *Raggio*, where I saw a good Collection of Antiques. The best of this Kind in *Genoa* is said to be at Cavalier *Micconi's*; but this I was forc'd to take upon Trust. Among the *Imperiales*, the *Doria's*, the *Spinola's*, the *Giustiniani's*, and other Families of that Rank and Opulence, there cannot chuse but be where-withal to entertain *Dilettantes* sufficiently, were their Palaces as accessible to Travellers as are those of *Rome*, *Florence*, and *Milan*. The frugal Custom that many of them have of making a Shew with painted Façades, is too trite an Observation to trouble the Reader with; the delightful Views along the *Riviera*, or Coast of the *Genoese* State, are Things universally known, especially the fine Orange and Lemon Groves about *Nervi*; and therefore having done with Objects that amuse the Eye, I shall take the Liberty of a short Transition to Matters of a different Kind, before I pass onward in my Journey to *Turin*.

THE Doge is not a Prince for Life at *Genoa*, as he is at *Venice*, but elected every three Years; nor does this Honour give his Wife or Children any Rank, Precedency, or Prerogative at all. This is therefore still more an Aristocracy than *Venice* itself; besides that, they differ as to Constitution in many other Respects. In *Genoa*, for Instance, the Contempt which the (f) antient Nobles have for those of a new Creation, is carried to a Degree of Insolence scarce to be conceiv'd. In *Venice* the State is very rich (g), and the Subject poor in Comparison: In *Genoa* the Subjects are wealthy, and the State very necessitous.

SINCE the Wars *Rome* had with *Carthage*, there is no Instance of Animosity between two Republics that ever subsisted half the

(f) I remember to have heard a very odd Example of this, when I was at *Genoa* last, that had happen'd but a little before. As the Nobles were walking in the Portico that is appropriated for that Use, much like the Broglio at *Venice*, an antient Noble having observ'd that a new one had sat him down on a Seat which is on the Side of the old Nobles, staid till he was got up, and then before all the Assembly made his Servant dip a Towel in Vinegar, and wipe the Place clean, to remove, he said, the Infection which it had contracted from that Gentleman's sitting there.

(g) Because it is the Public that has the sole Property of the Funds, according to the Custom among the old *Romans*;

*Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum.*

Hor.

Time,

Time, or was carried on with half the Vigour as that between the *Genoese* and *Venetians*. The Quarrel continu'd very near three Centuries, nothing less than the Dominion of the *Mediterranean* being the Point in Question, (for the Rivalship of the *Pisans* was of short Duration in Comparison) and tho' Matters have been a long Time compromised, the present Amity between the two States can never be quite a sincere one; for as the *Genoese* cannot, without a good deal of Heart-burning, see the *Venetians* in quiet Possession of that very *Adriatic*, in which they were formerly so victorious over them; so on the other hand *Venice* looks upon *Genoa* as upon a vanquish'd Enemy, whom nothing, but want of Strength to renew Hostilities, keeps from being as troublesome as ever. The ninth and last War, which seem'd in its Beginning to threaten (b) *Venice* with inevitable Destruction, (the *Genoese* being not only victorious at Sea, and in Possession of *Chiozza*, but likewise assisted by the *Carrara's* on the one Side, and the King of *Hungary* on the other) was an Instance of what a desperate People can do (i), when their All is at Stake: *Andrew Contarini*, Doge of *Venice*, attack'd *Peter Doria* so a-propos, that the triumphant *Genoese* lost their Fleet, their Admiral, their whole Acquisitions, and their very Courage almost in a Breath. Since that Turn of the Balance these last have maintain'd the Peace, (which was then brought about by the Mediation of *Amé VI.* Count of *Savoy*) as I have observ'd, less thro' Inclination than Necessity; while in the mean time no Opportunity of mortifying

(b) This War of *Chiozza*, (so call'd, as has been said in the Article of *Venice*, from a little Island over-against the Mouth of the *Adige*, which was the Seat of it) had its Source in the Year 1372. from the following Occasion: At the Coronation of the young King of *Cyprus* at *Famagosta*, a Dispute having happen'd about Precedency between the Ambassadors of *Venice* and *Genoa*, which was given by the *Cypriots* in Favour of the former: These last, not content therewith, came with their Retinue to Court next Day, with Daggers conceal'd under their Coats, intending to put all the *Venetians* to Death; the Design being discover'd, it was represented to the King as a Conspiracy against his own Person, upon which he order'd the *Genoese* Ambassadors to be thrown out of the Palace Windows, and a general Massacre made of all their Countrymen within his Dominions. Some ascribe it also in part to the *Venetians* having surpris'd the Island of *Tenedos*, which the *Greek* Emperor had given to the *Genoese*. This was in 1376.

(i) The *Venetians*, after the first Sea-fight of *Chiozza*, were reduc'd to that Extremity, that there was no Submission hardly in their Power omitted by them to melt the Heart of the inexorable *Doria*; among other things they sent Deputies to wait upon him in the humblest manner, and to make him a Present of seven or eight Noble *Genoese*, who were their Prisoners; but they were remanded back to their Principals, with the most menacing and injurious Terms. At the same time also the King of *Hungary* sent back the General of the *Cordeliers*, whom the State of *Venice* had deputed to implore his Mercy, without answering his Suit, being buoy'd up by the Hopes the *Genoese* gave him that he should share the Plunder of *Venice* with them in a few Days: But *Contarini's* Victory brought about a wonderful Revolution soon after.

and

and humbling them has been neglected by the former ; as, for Instance, when they rejected with Scorn the Supplies of Men and Money the *Genoese* offer'd them to carry on the *Candian* War against the *Turks* ; and when, by the Interest they had in *Rome* with *Donna Olympia*, they put a Stop to *Innocent X's* giving their Ambassadors the Honour they aspir'd to of the *Sala Regia*, which is a certain Formality in the Ceremonial of Audience of the Pope, granted to none but the Ministers of Crown'd Heads, or of the State of *Venice*.

ALEXANDRIA *della* PAGLIA.

THE first Place of Note in my Way from *Genoa*, was *Alexandria della Paglia* (k), a large Town well fortify'd, and divided in the Middle, as it were, by the River *Tanaro*, which falls into the *Po* a little lower : Here it was I first found *Sardinian* Troops in Garison, the Place having been a Dependence from *Savoy* ever since the present (l) Emperor's Acquisition of the *Milanese*. Between this and *Asti*, upon the *Belbo*, stands the strong and antient Castle of *Incisa*, an Imperial Fief, now devolv'd (for want of (m) Heirs Male) upon the late Viceroy of *Naples*, *Don Julio Visconti*. The Marquises of *Incisa* were Sovereigns, independent either of *Milan* or *Savoy*, and struck their own Money like other *Italian* Princes, a Privilege granted them by *Otho I.* Emperor of *Germany*, from whose Daughter *Adelais* and *Adelram* of *Saxony* they were actually descended, as were also the Marquises of *Monferrat*, *Saluces*, and some other Sovereign Houses.

(k) It was so nam'd by Pope *Alexander III.* but whence comes the additional Appellation of *de la Paglia* is very uncertain ; most People suppose it owing to the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, who gave it by way of Derision of the Pope, his mortal Enemy, who had call'd it *Alexandria*.

(l) It surrendred to Prince *Eugene* in 1706. after a Siege of only three Days. An Officer of Distinction, dead not many Years since, who commanded there under *Philip V.* was grievously suspected of Intelligence with the *Germans* in this Affair ; for upon the blowing up of a Magazine near one of the Gates, of which he himself is thought to have been the Cause, he immediately capitulated, and having shifted Sides very soon after, was preferr'd to a Command of the first Importance in the *Milanese*, and afterwards to the Rank of Velt-Marshal.

(m) *Teresa*, the youngest Daughter and Co-heiress of this illustrious House, was marry'd to Count *Pietra* of *Vigevano*, the last Male of that antient Family.

A S T I.

FROM *Alexandria della Paglia*, keeping the *Tanaro* still on our Right, we arriv'd at the little Town of *Asti*, formerly the Head of a little County belonging to the *Visconti's* of *Milan*, which was the only Part of their Inheritance that the House of *Orleans* (n) could obtain, upon the Failure of the Male Branch of that Family, notwithstanding the Claim they had by Marriage, till *Lewis XII.* made himself Master of the *Milanese*. A few Miles higher upon the Left lies *Alba*, where (o) *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, ended his Days.

T U R I N.

FROM the delightful Avenues to the Capital of *Piemont*, thro' a Valley of that Extent and Fertility, water'd by the *Po*, a Stranger's Expectation is apt to be so far rais'd, that I cannot say the City itself comes up to half the Idea we commonly form of it before we enter the Gates. One Part of *Turin* is indeed well built and uniform; but the want of the same Uniformity and Beauty in much the greater Part, becomes thereby the more conspicuously shocking. This Incongruity might naturally enough be imputed to the Wars the House of *Savoy* has for many Generations been almost constantly involv'd in, which could not chuse but be a great Drawback upon the Vanity of building, as well in the Prince as in the Subject. Several Things I had heard extremely cry'd up, gave me as little Satisfaction as the Town itself in general; and if my particular Expectation fell short of any thing that came within the Reach of my Eye, it was, I may say, in his late *Sardinian* Majesty's own Person, which had a Dignity and Sprightliness, even at that (p) advanc'd Age, (under the Disadvantages of a most neglected and old-

(n) *Lewis*, Duke of *Orleans*, Uncle to *Charles VI.* of *France*, and Ancestor to *Lewis XII.* had marry'd *Violante* of *Milan*, and consequently, after the Death of Duke *Philip Visconti*, his Posterity had a Right to the whole Dutchy; but *Sforza*, who had marry'd *Philip's* Bastard Daughter, maintain'd himself in the Usurpation.

(o) Second Son to *Edward III.* who had marry'd a Daughter of *John Galeas Visconti*, Duke of *Milan*, a few Months before. Vide in the Article of *Pavia*.

(p) In the Year 1726. when he was upwards of 60.

fashion'd Garb) to be imagin'd by those only who have seen, and can call him to Mind: The Lustre of his Court, indeed, (which was distinguish'd above all those on the other Side the *Alps* in *Madame Royale* his late Mother's Time) was quite in its *Decadence*; and as the King, on his Side, did not care for the Pomp of Levies, so the Queen his Consort liv'd on hers, rather as the Superior of a Monastery, than the Partner of a Kingdom. As for the Courtiers, the Reserve enjoin'd them by their Sovereign was carried to that Degree of Cautiousness, from a Diffidence habitual enough to the *Piemontese*, that a Stranger had scarce any Opportunities of contracting Acquaintance with, or getting any Informations from them, tho' never so trivial.

IN the Apartments of the Palace where the King usually resides, excepting a very fine whole Length of (q) *Charles I.* by *Vandyke*, I saw neither Paintings nor Moveables of any other Kind that were extremely remarkable: but to make me Amends, the old Palace was a Field of some Entertainment; for there I observ'd a Multitude of Pieces, in the first Place, that do Honour to the House of (r) *Savoy*, in representing Parts of History that add to its Fame in some Circumstance or other; and secondly some curious (s) Monuments of Antiquity offer'd to my View, as well in the Gallery as in the Library, particularly that celebrated (t) Table of *Isis*, which has been already mention'd in my Account of *Mantua*. The learned F. *Monfaucon*, not to speak of some Mistakes he has made in the Description of this

(q) This was brought hither at the Time of the Duke's (now King) Marriage with his Duchess, who was Daughter to *Philip*, Duke of *Orleans*, and *Henrietta* of *England*. It was in the old Apartments at *Whitehall* before the great Rebellion.

(r) As the Battles and most remarkable Actions of *Beroald I.* Count of *Maurienne*, the King of *Burgundy's* Grant of *Savoy* to *Humbert I.* &c. Moreover, as the Dukes of *Savoy* descend from the House of *Saxony*, here are the Achievements of several Heroes of that antient Race, as those of *Witichind* the Great, Founder of the Line of *Savoy*; and his receiving the Shield of the White Horse from *Charlemagne*, for till then they gave the Black Horse; the *Britons* presenting the Keys of their Towns to *Hengist*, (whom the Painter has miscall'd *Vortigern*) and many more upon like Subjects.

(s) The Busts of Emperors, Heroes, Philosophers, Poets, &c. an *Isis* of *Bassantes*, a sleeping *Hercules*, very fine, an *Hygiea*, or Goddess of Health, &c. There are likewise four Pieces of Trophies in *Alto Relievo*, done about *Michel Angelo's* Time, which are suppos'd to be his, and exceed any Work of the Kind I ever saw.

(t) A Soldier of *Charles V's* Army is said to have met with it in the Plunder of *Rome* in 1525. and to have sold it to a Locksmith, from whom Cardinal *Bembo* purchas'd it. After *Bembo's* Death the Duke of *Mantua* bought it, in whose Collection it remain'd till *Cotalto* plunder'd that City in 1630. but how the Dukes of *Savoy* came by it afterwards is not very clear. It was copy'd and engrav'd by the celebrated *Aeneas Vico*, as may be seen in *Pignori* above-mention'd, of the *Amsterdam* Edition 1670. Vid. also *Kircher's Oedipus Aegyptiacus*, Syntag. I. P. 89.

great

great Curiosity, (which is a Mixture of inlaid Silver, and a Sort of black Enamel, upon a Copper Ground) does not seem to have known in whose Possession it was. The Whole is an entire System (as the Learned affirm, particularly *Kircher*, who pretends to explain, and as *Pignorius* has describ'd it in his *Mensa Isiaca*) of the *Egyptian* Mythology, and Religion, divided into three Classes, each of which is subdivided again into several others, and the Whole surrounded by a Margin or Border about three Inches broad, and somewhat turn'd down, which Margin has four visible Separations of Hieroglyphics of the same Nature with those of the Table: It is not to be express'd what an odd and surprising Effect the Sunshine produces upon this Monument, from the various Reflection of the Metals and Varnish that compose it. The greater Part of the Manuscripts had been removed to the University, out of the Royal Library, but I observed some that were of Value notwithstanding, among which I am not to forget about thirty Volumes of the famous *Pirro Ligorio's* own Designs in Architecture, Antiquity, Mechanics, &c. of which the Librarian told me that those of the *Vatican* Collection are only Copies. He likewise shew'd me a *Dante*, which is said to be the original one.

THE Walls of the inner Court of the University are adorn'd with antient Monuments of various Sorts, as (u) Inscriptions, (many of which speak of the *Taurini*, the old Name of the *Turinese*

(u) An Altar with this Inscription: *Genio Municipii Segusini [Suza] Jul. Marcellinus. Su ex Voto posuit.*

II. *L. F. Stellæ Agricola Cof. II. Viro Epulonum, Sodali Augustali Claudiali, Legato Pro Pr. Imp. Nervæ Cæs. Trajan. Aug. German. Dacici, Provinc. Pannoniæ Donato ab Eodem Bello Dacico Donis Militaribus Corona Murali, Vallari, Classica Aurea. Hastis Puris IIII. Vexillis IIII. Legato Pro Pr. Provinc. Belgic. Divi Nervæ Legato Leg. VI. Ferrat. Leg. Hispan. Prætor.*

III. *L. Gavius L. F. Stel. Silvano Primipilari Leg. VIII. Tribuno Coh. XII. Prætoris Donis donato a Divo Claudio Bello Britannico, Torquibus, Armillis, Phaleris, Corona Aurea. Patrona Colon.* It is not improbable but the little Town of *Gavi*, between *Novi* and *Genoa*, might take its Name from some of these *Gavii*: The Rewards he had for signalizing himself under *Claudius* in the Conquest of *Britain*, are remarkable: The *Torques* and the *Armilla* were some of the *British* Spoils in all Likelihood, Collars and Bracelets being in those Days very usual Ornaments among the *Gauls*, *Germans*, *Britons*, &c. *Vid. Scheffer de Torquibus.*

IV. *L. Cælius Q. F. Miles Leg. VIII. Signifer ob virtutes Phaleris, Torquibus, Armillis Donatus*

V. A Fragment in large Uncial Letters, which seems design'd to perpetuate a Grant of certain Reservoirs and Fishponds made to the Heads of this Colony by a Priestess of *Drusilla*, who was decreed Divine Honours after her Death by her incestuous Brother *Caligula*. All that remains of it is as follows *Ame Secunda Aspri inica* (the Letters *Flam* are wanting) *Divæ Drusillæ cum* (*La* is wanting) *et Piscinam cum Solo Suo ipibus* (*Princ* wanting) *suis dedit.*

VI. Also

Turinese, and the *Augusta Taurinorum*) Statues, Busts, Idols, and Groopes of Figures in Relief, some of them in a very great Taste (x), but for the most part Fragments. The learned Count *Maffei*, in the Dedication of his *Istoria Diplomatica* to the late King of *Sardinia*, passes a great Compliment upon his Majesty for restoring this University to its former Degree of Glory. He speaks of extraordinary Privileges granted to it by the Dukes of *Savoy*, the King's Ancestors, one of which was, that it should be look'd upon as a supreme Court of Equity, from whose Judgments and Decrees there could be no further Appeal; and then runs on in the Encomiums of *Victor Amadeus*, who had newly erected so noble a Palace and Library for that venerable Body, which several eminent Men had ow'd their Education to; given many learned Foreigners proper Encouragement to come and settle there; establish'd Chairs for *Greek* and *Hebrew* Professors; and lastly, commission'd him, the said *Maffei*, to enrich and beautify it with those Antiquities I have just been speaking of. The Chapel Royal, built all of black Marble, has a very unpleasing Effect, and in the Church to which it is contiguous, I saw nothing that deserv'd so much Notice as the Trophies of the Battle of *Turin*. The Church of the Saint *Suaire* is of a most extravagant Architecture, nor does any Building of that Kind in the whole City come up for Regularity and Stile to the Church of the *Theatins*, contriv'd by one of their own Order. The Badness of most of their Paintings in consecrated Places were evident Marks of our being almost out of the *Italian* Pale, and bordering upon *France*. One there is indeed at *St. Eusebio's*, that would not disgrace even the *Vatican* itself. It hangs over

VI. Also this other Fragment; *L. Titienus Vitalis Aquileiæ natus, Educatus Julæ Monæ Titulum posuit Eternam Domum Julia Augusta Taurinorum dedit,*

VII. *A. Titio A. L. (Liberto) Bellico II Viro Augustali, Choragiario.*

VIII. *Vir A. F. Ordo August. Taurinor. Patrocinium Coloniae decrevit, et per legatos detulit.*

There are a great many others not worth transcribing; I observ'd among the Busts a *Terminus*, with an Head of a fine Taste, which, from the *Greek* Letters *ΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ*, that still remain, I suppose might be the Poet *Menander*.

(x) As, 1. A *Scherzo* of naked Men and Women, with a Muse playing upon the Harp.

2. A mad *Bacchant* dancing, and holding the *Palladium* in one of her Hands. She is in the very Attitude of that famous Intaglio of the Great Duke of *Tuscany's* Collection.

3. A naked Charioteer preparing for the Race; he is on Foot, and thrusts back his Horses to come even with the *Meta*, or Starting Post. It is exceeding fine.

4. *Milo* pulling two Bulls by the Horns.

5. Two Tritons.

6. *Orpheus* torn to Pieces by the *Menades*, &c.

the

the great Altar, and represents St. *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, kneeling before the Patron of the Church, who was Bishop of *Vercel*, with the *Virgin* over Head, attended by St. *John* the Baptist, and a Countess of *Savoy*, (a Saint likewise, whose Name I have forgot) all by *Carlo Marat*.

I shall pass by *la Venerie*, where there is nothing Remark-worthy, besides a very fine Stable, (the *French* in the Siege-time having demolish'd all the noble Fountains, Statues, Grotto's, and other Ornaments it was fill'd with) the vast Palace of the Prince of *Carignan*, and another Royal Villa upon the *Po*, to carry my Reader to *la Surverga*, a beautiful Eminence on the Left of the Road as you come from *Vercel*, about a Mile from *Turin*, from whence you command one of the pleasantest Prospects it is possible to imagine. There it was his late *Sardinian* Majesty had founded, and was actually finishing in 1726. a Religious Fabric, of great Cost and Magnificence, in the View of spending the latter Part of his Days in it *en retraite*, as at that Time of Day most People suppos'd. It was rumour'd that this was in Consequence of a Vow made by him there the Day before the Battle of *Turin*, when he ascended this Hill with Prince *Eugene* to take a View of the *French* Camp, and to concert proper Measures for his intended Attack. I observ'd in going to the *Venerie* the Scene of that important Action, and in a little *Capuchin* Cloister which is near it, saw the Tomb of Marshal *Marfin*, who died there of his Wounds; and has over him a short but handsome *Latin* Epitaph. It is remarkable that he had his Head Quarters in this Cloister during the Time of the Siege.

S U Z A.

HAVING passed *Rivoli*, (where there is an old and stately Seat (y) belonging to the Dukes of *Savoy*, four Leagues above *Turin*) we coasted the little (z) *Doria* for some Hours, before we arriv'd at *Suza*, the *Segusium* of the Antients. *Suza* is the Key, as it were, of those *Alps* between *France* and *Italy*, that were antiently call'd *Alpes Cottiae*, from *Cotys*, King of all this mountainous Tract, contemporary with, and Ally to *Augustus*.

(y) It was thither the late King of *Sardinia* retir'd from *Chamberri*, after his Abdication, when the Design he had form'd of remounting his Throne was discover'd, and his Person secur'd. The Causeway between *Turin* and *Rivoli* is extreme regular, well pav'd, and planted on both Sides.

(z) It is call'd *la Doria Piccola*, or *Suzana*, to distinguish it from the *Doria Grande*, or *Doria Baltea*, between *Turin* and *Vercel*.

The Town, tho' mean and poor of itself, upon the Account of the Pass which it commands, call'd *le Pas de Suze*, is of the greatest Importance; and the little Fort of *Brunette*, built by the late King on the North-West Side, renders it in a manner impregnable, because to bring heavy Artillery to bear upon it from any Side, is scarce a thing to be put in Practice. The Pass so commanded, which is parted from the Fort by a deep Valley, is a Road scarp'd out of the Mountain, and so extreme narrow, that three Men a-breast would have much-a-do to march thro' it, insomuch that the most numerous Army might easily be kept out by an handful of good Troops. As defensible as this Pass is by Nature, nevertheless, it has in former Ages been forc'd more than once, as when *Constantine* march'd against *Maxemius*, *Charlemagne* against *Didier*, King of *Lombardy*, &c. But in this Case is there not Room to suspect Cowardice or Corruption in those who guarded so advantageous a Post? The most memorable Defeat of all was that given here to *Astolphus* by *Pepin*, *Charlemagne's* Father. What they pretend to shew near *Suza* for the Tomb of King *Cotys* is very Apocryphal, but the Arch erected at some Distance from it, in Honour to *Augustus*, by the *Alpine* Prince above-mention'd, and of which an Account has been given by *P. Mabillon* (a), *Marquis Maffei* (b), and other Critics in Antiquity, is a Monument as curious as it is singular. The Gentleman last mention'd was very pressing with the late King of *Sardinia* to have this Arch remov'd to *Turin*, which Removal, from the Construction of it out of large Blocks of Stone, rivetted together with Lead or Iron, according to the antient Way, but without Cement, he demonstrates in his Dissertation upon it to be a Task of little Difficulty.

THREE Hours brought us from *Suza* to *Novalesè*, a little Village at the Foot of Mount *Cenis*, that is sometimes almost overwhelm'd by the Snows, which, it is remarkable, cause a great deal more Mischief on the *Piemont* than they do on the *Savoy* Side of the *Alps*, by reason that the steeper and more concave Part of them faces this Way. *Cotys*, at the Desire of *Augustus*, first render'd this Mountain practicable, as he did likewise the Passes of the *Val d'Aosta*, putting a Stop thereby to the infinite Murders and Robberies of those Clans, as I may call them, of Savages that inhabited all these Parts. This render'd the Inter-course of *Italy* with *Gaul* infinitely shorter and easier than before, when

(a) See his *Voyage Literaire*.

(b) See his *Istoria Diplomatica*, printed at *Mantua* 1727. where there is an accurate Draught of the Bas-reliefs that are upon it, &c. This is the Inscription:

Imp.

when there was no other Passage open but that of the (c) *Alpes Penninae*, now the *Grand St. Bernard*. *Pompey*, in his March against *Sertorius*, had already in some Measure open'd this Passage. In our Way over the Mountain our Guides shew'd us some of the *German* Trenches, left ever since the last War, when a Detachment of that Nation lay encamp'd here, as likewise a Plain, on which happen'd a very warm Skirmish between that Body and a Party of *French*. *Admiral Annebaut*, with his Retinue, perish'd on Mount *Cenis* by the Snows, in the Reign of *Francis I.* and Historians tell us that *Charles le Chauve* was poison'd in the little half-way Village on the Top of the Mountain, as he was returning from *Rome*, by *Sedecias*, a *Jew*, his chief Minister and Favourite, put, as is pretended, upon this horrible Parricide by the *Grandees* of the *French* Court, to whom *Charles* was become odious, and who were in his Nephew *Charloman's* Interest. The Village I speak of is the Extremity of *Piemont*, and consequently of *Italy*; all to the West of this, as far as the *Pont de Beauvoisin*, is included within *Savoy*.

IN one of my Journies this Way I made a little Detour out of the usual Road, thro' *St. Jean de Maurienne*, the Capital of the County, that was the Foundation of the Greatness of the House of *Savoy*. It is wretchedly built, but populous enough, situate in a fruitful and pleasant Valley, and the Seat of a Bishop, who is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*. The Palace and the Cathedral are much in the same Stile with what we meet with in *Wales*, or the North of *Ireland*: The last is remarkable however upon the Account of some of the old Counts of *Savoy* and *Maurienne* that lie bury'd in the Church Porch. These are an *Amadeus*, an *Humbert*, (but which I do not call to Mind) and *Boniface*, who was Son to *Amadeus III.* as I could gather from an old *Leonine* Epitaph, in *Gothic* Characters, upon a plain Tomb of grey Marble.

THE *Grand Chartreuse*, (the first Convent of that Order in *Europe*) lies but a little *a l'ecart* between *Chamberri* and *Beauvoisin*, and is what no Man ought to grudge a Visit to that ever travels this Road, however steep and difficult the Ascent may be repre-

Imp. Caesari Augusto Divi F. Pont. Maximo, Trib. Potestate XV. Imp. XIII. M. Julius Regis Donni Filius Cottius. Praefectus Civitatum quae subscriptae sunt Segoviorum. Segusinorum. Belacorum. Caturigum. Medullorum. Trebavium. Adanatum. Savincatum. Egdinorum. Verminorum. Venisamorum. Iriorum. Esubianorum. Oviadivum. et Civitates quae sub Eo Praefecto fuerunt.

This Inscription would have been made out with great Difficulty, being extremely defac'd, had not *Pliny* the Elder given it entire in his *Nat. Hist. lib. 3.*

(c) They had this Name from *Penninus*, the Deity of all these *Alpine* Nations, whose Idol was destroy'd by *St. Bernard*.

sented.

sented. We were entertain'd here two Days with great Humanity, in the middle Region of the Air, as I may say, for it is scarce to be imagin'd how exalted a Situation was pitch'd upon for these Monks by their Founder St. *Bruno* (d). The Plenty in which they live, after their meagre Way of Diet, is no less amazing on the other hand, being perpetually supply'd with most exquisite Fish from all the Lakes and Rivers about the Country, as well as with admirable Wines. It is a Fabric of a vast Extent, and has Revenues in Proportion, for they constantly maintain within their own Walls, exclusive of the Monks, no less than between 4 and 500 Artificers and Tradesmen of various Sorts for the Service of their Community. Their Mountains yield vast Plenty of Timber, and abound with Boars, Chevreuils, and all Sorts of Game, which turns to a good Account. They told me that nothing is more common among those Woods than to find Stags, whose Eyes have been pick'd out by the Eagles and Vultures that perch between their Horns.

(d) He was a Native of *Cologne*, and came into these romantic Deserts in the XIth Century, at which Time St. *Hugh*, Bishop of *Grenoble*, admiring his Zeal and Piety, encourag'd this Undertaking of his, and gave him a large Tract of the neighbouring Country, which has been vastly increas'd by subsequent Grants. The general Chapters of the Order are always held here, and upon those Occasions they have Deputies from all the *Carthusians* throughout *Europe*, whom they entertain magnificently for several Days. They are scarce ever without Visits from some Quarter or other, and they keep a Register of all the Princes and Persons of Distinction that have been their Guests. The House itself is divided into two Squares, of about 300 Paces long each, exclusive of Out-houses and Offices, which make it resemble a little Town. They are commonly about 45 or 50 Fathers. The Prior, when I pass'd that Way in 1727. was a fine venerable Person, and belong'd to an illustrious Family in *Savoy*.



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- 6. Note (p), read *Halicarnassus*.
- 17. Continuation of n. (x), Line 5, r. *is the supposed Orpheus*.
- 18. n. (a), l. 4. r. *Formia*.
- 20. n. (k), l. last, r. *the Ink-fish*.
- 21. n. (l), l. 4. r. *Homothermon*.
- 22. n. (o), l. 1. r. *Piliero*.
- 39. n. (r) l. 8. for *ostendat* r. *ostentat*.
- 40. l. 11. r. *whose leaning Towers were built so on Purpose*.
- 53. n. (b), l. 1. r. *Charles le Boiteux*.
- 61. l. 23. r. *While the Germans were Masters, &c.*
- 91. l. 2. of the Notes, r. *immerenti*.
- 92. n. (u), l. 7. r. *Cyllenius*.
- 94. l. 4. r. *Sculptors in little*.
- 105. l. 11. r. *Wife or rather Concubine to Philip, &c.*
- 111. n. (f) l. 3. r. *ergo*.
- 123. n. (r), r. *Niece and supposed Mistress, &c.*
- Ibid.* last Line of the Notes, for *uniting* r. *building*.
- 148. Line of the Notes 7. r. Σ KIANΘIOT.

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- 154. n. (c), l. 2. omit *but did not live in all Likelihood to finish it*.
- 158. l. 12. the Remark about *Orpheus* has been made already; vide p. 153.
- 162. n. (f), leave out all the Paragraph that begins with the Words, *The Nobles and Gentlemen*; for it has been made before, vide p. 141. and is repeated a third time thro' an Oversight in p. 171.
- 174. l. 30. r. *Calceo*.
- 184. l. 4. r. *Travel-writers*.
- Ibid.* l. 26. r. *Bolsena*.
- 194. n. (i), l. 2. r. *Brenta Magna*.
- 195. n. (k), l. 13. r. *praruptum*.
- 241. l. 9. for *Scaliger's* r. *Scala's*.
- Ibid.* l. 11. r. *two more erected, &c.*
- 243. l. 8. for *took* r. *besieg'd*.
- 244. l. 15. r. *Fornovo*.
- 246. l. 7. for *scandalous* r. *less liable to Censure*.
- 255. n. (h), r. *Autharis*.
- 271. l. 11. and 18. r. *Ansprand*.

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